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A
NEW DISPLAY
OF THE
Beauties of England;

OR,

A Description of the most Elegant or Magnificent
PUBLIC EDIFICES, ROYAL PALACES,
NOBLEMEN'S and GENTLEMEN'S SEATS,
And other CURIOSITIES, natural or artificial,

In the different Parts of the Kingdom.

ADORNED WITH

A Variety of COPPER-PLATE CUTS, neatly engraved.

V O L. II.

A NEW EDITION, Revised and Enlarged.

L O N D O N :
Printed for R. GOADBY and Co. and sold by R. BALDWIN,
No. 47, in Pater-noster-row.
M.DCC.LXXXVII.

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A

NEW DISPLAY

O F T H E

Beauties of England, &c.

M I D D L E S E X.

THIS county derives its name from its having been inhabited by the Middle Saxons, who were thus distinguished on account of their situation in the middle, between the three antient kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons, by which they were surrounded.

Middlesex is bounded by Hertfordshire on the north; by the river Thames, which divides it from the county of Surrey, on the south; by the river Colne, which separates it from Buckinghamshire, on the west; and by the river Lea, which divides it from the county of Essex, on the east. It extends scarcely twenty-four miles in length, about eighteen in breadth, and is not more than ninety-five in circumference; but as it comprehends the cities of London and Westminster, which stand in the south-east part of the county, it is by much the wealthiest and most populous county in England. It is divided into six hundreds and two liberties; and contains two cities and five market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury,

terbury and diocese of London; and, exclusive of London and Westminster, has seventy-three parish churches, besides chapels of ease.

The air of Middlesex is very pleasant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly soil contributes not a little. The soil produces plenty of corn; and the country abounds with fertile meadows and gardeners grounds; for the art of gardening, assisted by the rich compost from London, is brought to much greater perfection in this county than in any other part of England.

The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Colne, the Lea, and the New River. The Thames is one of the finest and most beautiful rivers in the world; and at London the depth of it is sufficient, not only for the navigation of large ships, but for making it, what it really is, one of the greatest ports for trade in the universe. Its water is extremely wholesome, and fit for use in the longest voyages, during which it will work and ferment itself like strong liquor, till it becomes perfectly fine. It abounds with a great variety of fish, among which its salmons, smelts, and flounders, are particularly admired. The Colne and the Lea have already been described in the account of Essex; and a description of the New River will be given in a separate article, which will follow that of Islington.

C I T I E S.

LONDON, the grand capital of England and of all the British empire, is the see of a Bishop, and a city and county of itself. It is now so united with Westminster, that tho' both are distinct cities as to their jurisdictions, and formerly were so as to their situation, yet both now form one metropolis. The Borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, which is united to London by a bridge over the Thames, called London-bridge, is also only a member or suburb of the city of London; and the cities of London and Westminster, together with the Borough of Southwark, are but three districts, which, except within their respective jurisdictions, are indiscriminately comprehended under the name of London, though each

each differs in the manner of government, and each, as a distinct corporation, sends members to Parliament.

Various conjectures have been made respecting the etymology of the word London, but the only circumstance that is certain respecting it is, that it is derived from the antient name *Londinium*, which is, perhaps, entirely Latin. It is mentioned under the names of *Londinium* and *Longidinium* by Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Antoninus.

London was a city in the time of the Romans, and was celebrated at a very early period for the multitude of its merchants, and the vast extent of its trade. During the Saxon heptarchy it was the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Saxons, and was always the chief residence of the Kings of England. Its first charter, from William the Conqueror, dated in the year 1067, is still preserved in the city archives. In the neighbourhood of Dowgate was erected the *Milliarium* of the Romans (now called London-Stone, and situated in Cannon-street), from which they measured their distances to their several stations in Britain. Here centered five Roman military ways : The Watling-street, from the south-east and north-west ; the Ermine-street, from the south-west and north : and a neighbouring way from Old Ford by Bethnal Green ; The first entered the city at Dowgate, and probably passed through Newgate ; this was accompanied by the second, which also entered at Dowgate, and probably passed through Cripplegate ; the fifth way led through Aldgate by Bethnal Green to the ferry at Old Ford.

London is situated to great advantage, on a gentle rise from the river Thames, and on a gravelly and loamy soil, which conduces very much to the health of the inhabitants. The country round it consists of gardeners grounds, delightful plains, and beautiful elevations, adorned with a great number of magnificent country houses. The roads leading to this vast city are the finest that can be imagined ; being kept in constant repair ; and the distances from London, in all the great roads to it throughout Britain, are marked on stone posts, called mile-stones, set up at the end of every measured mile.

London is situated mostly on the north bank of the river Thames ; part of it, namely, the Borough of Southwark, a dependency of the city of London, being in Surry, and on the south bank of the said river. Within the city-walls and its ancient bars and gates, it takes in but a narrow compass :

but if, in the general acceptation of London, we take in all that vast mass of buildings, reaching from Blackwall in the east to Tothil-fields in the west, from London-bridge south to Islington north, and from Peterborough-house on the Bank-side at Westminster to Portland-place and Marybone; and all the new buildings to Knightsbridge one way, and to Paddington another; a prodigy all this of such buildings as nothing in the world does or ever did surpass, except it was old Rome in Trajan's time, when the walls of that city were said to be fifty miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants six million eight hundred thousand.

The figure of London is very irregular, being stretched out in buildings at the pleasure of every undertaker, for convenience of trade or otherwise. Its form, including the city of Westminster and borough of Southwark, is nearly oblong; being about five miles in length from west to east, if measured in a direct line from Hyde-park-corner to the end of Limehouse, and upwards of six, if the streets be followed; or, from Limehouse to the end of Tothil-street in Westminster, seven miles and a half. London, including the buildings on both sides the water, is in some places three miles broad from south to north, as from St. George's in Southwark to Shoreditch in Middlesex; or two miles and a half, as from Peterborough-house to Bedford-square; and in some places not half a mile, as in Wapping, and less in Rotherhithe. Several villages, formerly standing at a great distance, are now joined to the streets by continued buildings; and more are likely to meet in the same manner, as at Deptford, Islington, Mile-end, and Newington Butts in Surry. But the streets are now greatly widened and improved, the old gates are pulled down, and the whole city rendered much more healthy and commodious than ever, as well as much less liable to such dreadful conflagrations as formerly happened from too much crowded buildings.

Westminster is in a fair way to join hands with Chelsea, as St. Giles's hath done with Marybone, and Great Russell-street with Bedford-square. The circuit of this large mass, as taken collectively, as consisting of the cities of London and Westminster, and by actual admeasurement in straight lines, may on the Middlesex and Southwark sides amount to upwards of thirty-six miles, exclusive of Greenwich, Chelsea, Knightsbridge, and Kensington.

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The number of inhabitants has been variously guessed at. Maitland in 1739 computed, that within the walls and bars of this city are seven hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and three; but Sir William Petty, in his last computation, supposed it to contain a million, though in this he takes in a greater compass than Maitland; and in the large circuit abovementioned, it may be reasonably concluded there are about one million five hundred thousand souls.

This city is under excellent regulations, particularly with regard to lights, pavements, &c. It is governed by a Lord-Mayor, twenty-five Aldermen, two Sheriffs, a Recorder, and Common Council; their jurisdiction extending not only to the city and liberties, but also to Southwark. They are conservators of the river Thames, from Staines-bridge in Surry and Middlesex to the river Medway in Kent, and some say up to Rochester-bridge. The government of the out parts is by Justices and the Sheriffs of London, who are likewise Sheriffs of Middlesex.

The city rises gradually from the Thames bank, and stands on a gentle eminence; but the south-east and south-west parts of the town, particularly that part on the south side of the river, stand low, and at spring tides are subject to inundations, which have sometimes happened at Westminster-hall.

The streets are generally level, and the principal ones open, and extremely well-built; the houses being generally of brick, and extending a considerable length. These are chiefly inhabited by tradesmen, whose houses and shops make a much better appearance than those of tradesmen commonly do in the other cities of Europe. Persons of rank commonly reside in large elegant squares, some few houses in which are of hewn stone, or plaister in imitation of it, and generally make a grand appearance. Of these are great numbers at the west end of the town, as also at St. James's Palace, which, with other particulars, will be described in the account of the city of Westminster.

What adds most to the affluence and splendor of this great city, is its commodious port, tho' near forty miles from the main sea, whither many thousand ships of burthen annually resort from all parts of the world; and those of moderate bulk can come as far as London-bridge, while large barges and west-country boats can go through bridge, and a great distance up
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the Thames, carrying goods of all kinds to and from the metropolis.

London is reckoned to have two thirds of the whole trade in England. The strength of this city, having no sort of fortifications, unless we reckon the Tower of London as its citadel, consists in the number of its inhabitants, who are commonly computed to be one seventh of all the people in England, and one eighth of the whole in Great Britain.

This metropolis contains one cathedral; a great number of parish-churches, many of which are distinguished by their loftiness, elegance, and beauty; and also a great variety of churches, chapels, and meeting-houses, for foreigners and dissenters from the establishment of the church of England, of all the different persuasions. Here are likewise hospitals for the cure or relief of most of the disorders incident to the human frame, most of which are equally remarkable for the judicious manner in which their affairs are conducted, and for the elegant stile of the buildings in which the various benevolent plans are carried on, and which gives them more the appearance of palaces than of places set apart for the reception of those who are at once labouring under the accumulated weight of sickness and poverty. This city, and its environs, also contains more charity-schools, for the education of the poor of both sexes, in the most important parts of knowledge, than any other city in the world. It is likewise distinguished by some very excellent seminaries for the education of youth of a higher class, in every branch of curious and polite learning. No place can boast the being supplied with greater plenty or variety of provisions of all kinds, and of the best sorts. A variety of inns of courts for the residence of gentlemen of the law, a number of very elegant squares, three stately bridges, a magnificent Guildhall, a Royal Exchange and Custom House equally elegant and commodious, several royal palaces, and a vast number of other public buildings, all contribute to render London a most superb and beautiful city, and well worthy the inspection of every inquisive mind. Of the most remarkable of the elegant and useful structures by which it is adorned, we shall give as particular an account as the bounds of this work will allow.

The usual firing in this city, wood being scarce and dear, and that mostly used by the bakers, is pit-coal, brought from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Bishoprick of Durham, with
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some Scotch coals; of all which, taken together, at least six hundred thousand chaldron, or twenty-one million six hundred thousand bushels, are annually consumed; whence the town at a distance always appears shrowded in smoke.

The town is well supplied with water from the Thames, the New River brought from Ware in Hertfordshire, and from Chelsea. London annually consumes above seven hundred thousand sheep and lambs, and one hundred thousand head of cattle, besides a vast number of hogs, pigs, poultry of all kinds, &c. &c.

In the streets ply daily about one thousand coaches, besides a great number of sedan chairs. The penny-post, for carrying letters or small paper parcels, within the bills of mortality, or ten miles round London every way, is a very great conveniency.

The public places for amusement are numerous, in summer, Ranelagh and Vauxhall; also St. James's and Hyde parks, with a great variety of others of less note; and in winter are plays, operas, masquerades, balls, concerts, &c.

London consists of seventy-two companies, each of which has a master and wardens, or assistants, annually chosen. The city is divided into twenty-six wards, and over each presides an Alderman, who has his deputy: and out of the court of Aldermen is annually chosen a Lord-Mayor, who resides, during his mayoralty, in an elegant and spacious structure, finished in 1751, and called the Mansion-house; but not having yet a sufficient opening round it, great part of its beauty is lost to the eye.

London sends four members to Parliament. It formerly was walled round, and had seven gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopsgate, all which were taken down in September 1760, except Newgate; and this hath also been since taken down, and a spacious new jail hath been built at an immense expence. But in June 1780, a desperate mob, excited, as they pretended, by apprehensions for the Protestant religion, broke open this jail to rescue some of their comrades who had been committed; they let out all the felons, and afterwards burnt the jail. It is now rebuilt and repaired.

Adjoining to Newgate is an elegant sessions-house, lately built, in which the sessions for the city and county are held eight times a year. The old sessions-house, as well as the old jail,

jail, are entirely taken down, together with a number of houses opposite to them in the Old Bailey, and the street is thereby rendered very commodious, open, and airy.

On the water-side there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the Postern-gate near the Tower, and the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple Bar, which determines the bounds of the city westward.

This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds, but the two last were most remarkable: The first was the plague in 1665, which swept away sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-six persons; and the fire in 1666, which burnt down thirteen thousand two hundred houses. In memory of this last event there is an obelisk erected, called the Monument, near the place where the fire began, which is one of the most remarkable structures in the city. It is a fluted stone pillar of the Doric order, two hundred and two feet in height, fifteen in diameter, and forty-five in circumference. It stands on a pedestal forty feet high and twenty-one square. Within is a winding stair-case, consisting of three hundred and forty-four stone steps, with iron rails up to the capital of the column, over which is a balcony of iron-work, in the midst of which rises a Conic building thirty-two feet high, the summit of which terminates in a blazing urn. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren. The front or west side of the pedestal is decorated with emblematical figures in alto relievo, expressive of the city's desolation and splendid restoration. And on the north, south, and east sides are inscriptions, expressive of the occasion on which this lofty and magnificent pillar was erected.

The Tower of London is situated at the south-east angle of the city of London, on the banks of the Thames, and was built or enlarged by William the Conqueror and his successor, on the spot where once stood a fort of much antienter foundation, some say of Julius Cæsar's. The wall and ditch are the work of William Rufus; and other succeeding princes added more works. So that now the site of this fortress measures almost a mile in circumference, and contains the White Tower, which is the most ancient structure within the Tower, the Office of Ordnance, and the Mint; the Record-office, containing a perpetual evidence of the rights of the crown, and of the subjects of England; the Jewel-office, which

which contains all the regalia, besides plate and other rich things; the Spanish, horse, great and small armoury, containing small arms for sixty thousand men, and the figures of fifteen Kings on horseback. The Tower also contains several streets of modern houses for the officers, &c. and a church built by King Edward the Third, and dedicated to St. Peter in Chains, or *Ad Vincula*. The south-side is parted from the Thames by a broad convenient wharf and a narrow ditch. Upon the wharf are a large number of iron ordnance, which are fired upon public occasions; and over the ditch is a draw-bridge, for the readier loading and unloading ordnance stores. On the north-side of this wharf, there are extreme good barracks for the use of the soldiers in this garrison; at the east of which lies a platform, called the Ladies-line, seventy yards in length, parallel with the wharf, shaded with a row of lofty trees. The ascent to the platform is by stone steps; and it opens a way upon the walls almost round the Tower, past the Devil's-battery, which mounts seven guns; the Stone-battery with eight guns; and the Wooden-battery of six pieces of cannon, all brass nine pounders. The entrance into this fortress is by two gates on the west, one within the other, each being large enough to admit carriages of any dimensions. The first gate is upon Tower-hill, opening towards the city. Within this gate stands a place called the Lion's Tower, where the royal menage, or collection of wild beasts, birds, &c. are to be seen. From hence, passing over a strong stone bridge upon the ditch, we come to the second gate, which is much stronger than the first, and has a portcullis, to let down upon occasion, which is guarded day and night. Having passed this bridge, there is a narrow passage to the draw-bridge on the wharf, on the right hand, and a street on the left, in which is the mint, where the current money is coined. The fortress is under the government of a Constable or Governor, whose office is very honourable as well as profitable; a Lieutenant, a Deputy-Lieutenant, and other inferior officers.

The church here is parochial, and a rectory, and is situated at the north-west angle of Northumberland-walk, in the gift of the King, exempt from all episcopal and archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and without institution and induction. Its value, however, is but small.

The military government of the Tower takes in a considerable compass, known by the name of the Tower Hamlets.

London-Bridge, situated a little farther west than the Custom-House, forms the communication between London and the southern part of England. It was originally built of wood, about the year 1017, and of stone, with nineteen arches, between the years 1176 and 1209. Since which time it has met with considerable damages both from fire and floods of water, which have occasioned several repairs and substantial improvements. But the difficulty of the navigation through bridge, and the continual accidents and the many lives lost in attempting the passage, and the danger foot-passengers were in upon the bridge, (occasioned by the contracting each side of it with houses, for the sake of the rents they produced, by which it was rendered almost impassable for foot-passengers, amidst the perpetual hurry of coaches, carts, &c.) induced the citizens to resolve to do all in their power to prevent the like complaints in future, and they accordingly applied for and obtained an act of parliament in 1756, to pull down the houses upon the bridge, and to improve it both above and in the arches, in such a manner as would effectually prevent the evils complained of, both by land and water. The houses are all pulled down, and the bridge widened to the extent of the houses that stood on both sides, inclosed with handsome and stout stone ballustrades; and the two middle arches have been thrown into one, by taking away the centre pier. The passage over the bridge is completely secured from all danger, being thirty-one feet broad for carriages, and seven feet on each side for foot-passengers.

At the north end of London-Bridge are the London-Bridge Water-Works, first invented and begun by one Peter Morris, a Dutchman, in 1582, four and twenty years before the New River was begun, to serve the citizens with sweet and wholesome water from the Thames. In process of time, and by great industry and expence these works have arrived at such a pitch of improvement, that their wheels, &c. now take up four of the arches of the bridge, which are leased of the city. The whole property of these works is divided into three hundred shares, which are under the direction of a company incorporated by act of parliament. The citizens are served from these works by means of wooden pipes, through which the water is conveyed to different parts of the city by its fall from the top of a tower or reservoir erected for that purpose close to the north-west corner of the bridge; into this tower
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the water is forced up by a water engine or mill of a curious construction, that works by the common stream of the tide-water in the river Thames. Here are four wheels and fifty-two forcers; which by one turn make one hundred and fourteen strokes. And when the river is at best, those wheels go six times round in a minute, and four and a half at middle-water. So that the number of strokes in a minute are six hundred and eighty-four. And as the stroke is two feet and half, in a seven inch bore, which raises three ale gallons, they raise two thousand fifty-two gallons in a minute, that is, one hundred and twenty-three thousand, one hundred and twenty gallons, or, in other words, one thousand nine hundred fifty-four hogheads in an hour, which is at the rate of forty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-six hogheads per day, to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, including the waste, which Dr. Desaguliers settles at a fifth part.

Black-friars-bridge is built upon quite another principle, without starlings, upon stone piers, and with elliptical arches, finished on the sides at top with handsome Portland-stone balustrades. Here is an open passage through the arches of seven hundred and fifty feet, at least, within the banks of the river from Black-friars-stairs, to the opposite side in Surrey: By which means there can be no fall of water at any time of tide under the bridge, and the passage over the bridge is as well secured by night as in the day-time, by watchmen and lamps.

St. Paul's Cathedral, the episcopal seat of the Bishop of London, is dedicated to St. Paul the Apostle, and after various alterations and additions and great changes since its first foundation in the year 610, was destroyed by fire, in the year 1666, and is now rebuilt in such a magnificent manner, as to excel most churches in the known world. The dimensions from east to west within the walls, are five hundred feet. From north to south, within the doors of the porticos, two hundred twenty-three feet: The breadth at the entrance one hundred feet: Its circumference two thousand two hundred and ninety-two feet: To the gallery of the dome in height two hundred and eight feet: To the upper gallery two hundred seventy-six feet: The diameter of the dome, one hundred and eight feet: From thence to the top of the cross, sixty-four feet; of the cross from the ball thirty feet. The diameter of the ball six feet: The diameter of the columns of the porticoes four feet: Their height forty-eight feet: To the top of the west pediment under the figure of St. Paul, one hundred

and twenty feet: Of the towers at the west-front, two hundred and eighty feet. And the extent of the ground on which this building stands, is two acres, sixteen perches, twenty-three yards and one foot.

The curiosities here, are the golden gallery, to which we ascend by five hundred and thirty-four steps. From this gallery, in a clear day, there is one of the most pleasing prospects in the world. In the way up, there is the whispering-gallery, where the least whisper is heard one hundred and forty-three feet; the library, and the great bell, which weighs eighty-four hundred-weight,

In the library is kept the grand model, which Sir Christopher Wren proposed for St. Paul's Cathedral. But the greatest curiosity in this room is the flooring, which is curiously inlaid, without any fastening of wooden pegs, or nails.

The organ is very fine, and all the decorations of the choir are beautiful; every part of the inside, as well as the out, proclaims its magnificence. This cathedral cost seven hundred thirty-six thousand, seven hundred fifty-two pounds, two shillings and three-pence.

This cathedral has a Bishop, a Dean, a Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, five Archdeacons, thirty Prebendaries, twelve Minor Canons, six Vicar-chorals, and a number of inferior officers. All the Prebends or Canonries are in the gift of the Lord Bishop of London: and out of the thirty Prebendaries, three are residentiaries, besides the Dean, who has a very elegant house in Dean's-yard, facing the south dial of St. Paul's clock.

Guildhall, situated at the north-end of King-street in Cheap-side, is a general place for holding the courts and transacting the business of the city; whose foundation was laid in the year 1411; but it did not arrive at its present grandeur for many years, until the many improvements and additions made thereto by succeeding generations. The entrance is ornamented with a stately Gothic frontispiece, enriched with the King's-arms under a cornice, pediment, vase, &c. Over the gate is a balcony, above which Moses and Aaron stand in niches; and the four Cardinal virtues are placed in niches on each side of the gate below. Under the balcony are depicted the arms of twenty-four of the trading companies. The hall or spacious room, into which this entrance leads you, is one hundred and fifty-three feet long, forty-eight feet broad, and fifty-five feet high.

high. The roof is flat, and divided into pannels: The north and south walls are adorned with four Gothic semi-pillars, painted white, with blue veins and gilt capitals; upon which are the royal-arms, and those of Edward the Confessor. At the east-end is the court of hustings, where all public business at elections is transacted. Here also are kept the court of hustings weekly, and the court of conscience twice a week, and the court of exchequer occasionally. At the west-end is the sheriff's court. Over the hustings, at the east-end of this hall, are the pictures of King William the Third, and his Queen Mary, Queen Anne, King George the First, King George the Second, and Queen Caroline, and his present Majesty King George the Third, and Queen Charlotte; next to these royal pictures, on the north side, hangs a fine picture of Lord Chief Justice Pratt now Lord Camden and late Chancellor, done at the expence of the city, as an acknowledgement of his steadiness and uprightness in the high office of Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, upon the trial of several causes concerning the legality and execution of general warrants, which his Lordship adjudged in favour of the subject by the laws of the land. From hence, on both sides of the hall, the walls are adorned with the portraits of eighteen Judges, put up also by the city, in testimony of public gratitude for their signal services, in determining the differences which arose between landlords and tenants, without the expence of law-suits, on the rebuilding of the city after the fire. There are five more portraits of Judges hung up in the Lord Mayor's court. These pictures and portraits are all painted at full length. To which testimonies of gratitude, the city of London has by a public act of the corporation in common council assembled, ordered a statue of the late William Beckford, Esq; Alderman of Bridge-ward, representative for this city in three Parliaments, and who died in his second mayoralty, to be erected in the west-window, which has accordingly been done in a very elegant-manner; and also another equally elegant, to the memory of the great Earl of Chatham, at the foot of the hustings.

On the north side, about the middle, here is a flight of nine or ten steps which lead to the offices above. These steps are ornamented with a balcony, supported by iron pillars, resembling palm trees. Close to these is a small inclosure on each side, on the top of these steps, used on some occasions for clerks to write in. Under these are two small prisons,

called, Little Ease; because their ceiling is so low, as to oblige the person confined to sit on the floor. To which the Chamberlain has a right to commit the refractory apprentices brought before him. In the front of this balcony is a clock, on whose frame is carved the four Cardinal virtues, with the figure of time on the top, and a cock on each side of him. And on the side of this balcony close to the wall, stand two monstrous giants, painted to represent nature, with black and bushy beards, one holding a halbert, the other a ball, set round with spikes, hanging by a chain to a long staff.

The first apartment from these steps is the Chamberlain's-office on the right hand: and opposite to that, is the office of the Auditors of the city accounts. In the front is the Lord Mayor's court-office, in which is occasionally held, the court of King's Bench, for the city of London. On the west-side the court of Common Pleas is occasionally held. On the north-side of this, is the old council-chamber, where the commissioners of bankrupts sit. Contiguous to it, is the new council-chamber. Beneath the Lord Mayor's court, is the Town-Clerk's office, where are deposited the archives of the city. On the east and north, are the residences of the Chamberlain and Town-Clerk. In the porch is the Comptroller's office, on the left hand, and over it, is the Irish chamber. And over the piazzas, the west-side of the square, called Guildhall-yard, leading up to the hall, are the offices for the Common-Serjeant, Remembrancer, and Solicitor.

Facing these piazzas is a fine Gothic building called Guildhall-chapel, originally dedicated to Mary Magdalen and All-Saints, and called London College. The inside is hung with tapestry.

Adjoining to this chapel south, stands Blackwell-hall, with an entrance for waggons both on the east and west-sides, and for carts on the south-side. It is an ancient establishment as a mart for all kinds of woollen-cloth brought to London. At present it is a square building, surrounded with warehouses, whose profits are applied towards the support of Christ's-hospital, to whose Governors the management of this hall is committed.

The Mansion-house, which stands at the north-end of Wallbrook, where once was Stocks-market, between Lombard-street and the Poultry, is a modern stone building, begun in the year 1739 and finished in 1753, for the accommodation of the Lord Mayor for the time being. The front is decorated with
a noble

a noble portico, supported by Corinthian pillars, and a pediment enriched with emblematical figures in basso-relievo. At the south-end of it is a most magnificent Egyptian-hall for public entertainments. The other parts above, are divided into sumptuous apartments; and below, upon the ground floor, are all the proper domestic offices that are necessary for such a mansion.

The Royal Exchange, situated on the north-side of Cornhill, built at the expence of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, in 1567, had the name *royal* given to it by Queen Elizabeth. The present building was erected since the fire of London, and cost eighty thousand pounds. It stands upon a plat of ground two hundred and three feet long, and one hundred and seventy-one feet wide, with an area in the middle of sixty-one square perches, surrounded with a substantial and regular stone-building in rustic, with a north and south front, each of which is a piazza, and in the centre are the grand entrances into the area, under extreme lofty and noble arches; the south entrance from Cornhill, being the principal and most noble.

The inside of the area is surrounded with piazzas, to accommodate the merchants, who retire under them in warm weather. And above, in the walls round this area, are niches, in which are set up the statues of Edward the First, Edward the Third, Henry the Fourth, Henry the Fifth, Edward the Fourth, and all the succeeding monarchs from this last to his present majesty inclusive. Under the piazzas are the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and the late Sir John Barnard, the latter of whom was greatly esteemed for the good service he had done for the city and his country in Parliament, having represented London in four septennial Parliaments. And in the centre of the area stands King Charles the Second in a Roman dress, on a pedestal finely decorated with the ensigns of royalty, and with a very fullsome inscription, considering that that monarch was at that very time taking all measures to distress the city, and to deprive the citizens of London of all their ancient privileges.

This area, and the piazza, for the better and more ready transacting of business amongst the great variety and numbers of people of all nations, who resort to this place daily, as the centre of commerce, is so regulated as to be divided into proper walks, that they may be more readily met with.

Above

Above the piazzas are many apartments which formerly were let out to and occupied by milliners, toymen, &c. On the outside below are several bookseilers, cutlers, and other shops; and the vaults under the area are occupied by the East India Company who keep pepper in them.

Behind this magnificent structure stands the Bank of England, in Threadneedle-street, a very noble and superb edifice. It was established by act of Parliament, and is under the management of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, who are annually elected by a general court by ballot.

Directly south, in Lombard-street, stands the General Post Office, which is a very handsome and commodious building. This office was not erected till the year 1660, when an act was passed for the settlement of proper regulations respecting a business of such great importance to trade.

Besides the General Post Office there is a General Penny Post Office kept in Throgmorton-street, under the direction of which a large number of inferior offices are maintained in different parts of this great metropolis.

The Custom-House is situated on the north bank of the river Thames, west of the Tower of London, and is a very stately building of one hundred and eighty-six feet in length, and thirty-five feet deep. In this building there is a room called the Long-room, which is so named from its running almost the whole length of the house, appropriated to the use of the Commissioners, Clerks, and other officers, to transact the public business; and the other apartments are advantageously contrived to answer their respective purposes. It is a modern structure, built of brick and stone. Underneath, and on each side, are large warehouses for the depositing of goods, wares, and merchandize on the public accounts, and the wharf is well furnished with cranes, &c. for landing the heaviest cargoes a ship can carry. The management of this office is under the direction of nine Commissioners who are appointed by the crown.

The Excise-office is a very handsome stone building, situated in Old Broad-street, and is under the direction of nine Commissioners, who are empowered to receive the produce of the excise duties on beer, ale, malt, hops, starch, &c. collected all over England, and pay it into the Exchequer.

The

The government has a number of other public offices, viz. the Navy-office, the Pay-office, the Sick and Wounded-office, and the Sixpenny-office, the last of which is so called from there being paid into it sixpence a month by every seaman out of his wages, both in the King's and merchant's service, for the benefit of Greenwich Hospital.

The South-Sea-House is a very neat building, at the north-west end of Threadneedle-street, for transacting the business of the South Sea Company, established by act of Parliament in 1710, and incorporated as a company, with the sole privilege of trading to the South Seas within certain limits. In 1720 this company became insolvent, by the subtilty of some men in the direction, and the directors were made to forfeit their estates for the benefit of the creditors. The business is managed by a governor, sub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-one directors, elected by a majority of votes of such members as possess one thousand pounds stock.

The East India House is situated on the south side of Leadenhall-street, was erected in the year 1726, and is a plain Doric building, on a rustic basement. The front is narrow, but it extends far back, and is spacious and commodious. The warehouses for their goods are numerous, dispersed about the city, some of which are distinguished for their extent, strength, and height. This company was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1601. The management of this company is vested in twenty-four directors, including the chairman and deputy-chairman, who may be elected four years successively. They are chosen by the Proprietors of East India Stock, and one thousand pounds in that stock gives a vote.

Hudson's Bay House is a very fine brick building, adorned with pilasters, architraves, &c. and stands on the north side of Fenchurch-street, almost opposite Mincing-lane. This company was incorporated by King Charles the Second in 1670, and they trade to Hudson's Bay and Hudson's Straights with the natives for fur, skins, and other productions of those countries. This company is managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and seven assistants.

Leaden-Hall is a very large building of great antiquity, and stands in Leaden-hall-street. It is at present used as warehouses for the selling of leather, Colchester baize, wool, and meal, and some part of this hall is lett to the East India Company. It was, however, originally designed for a public granary.

nary.—The market which is kept adjoining is the largest in the city for butchers meat, and poultry, particularly the latter.

Trinity-House stands in Water-lane, and is the place where the very antient corporation of mariners called Trinity House transact their business.

Sion College is a neat brick building, situated in London-Wall, and has a library appropriated to the use of the London clergy; and here also are alm-houses for ten men and as many women.

Gresham-College, so called from its founder Sir Thomas Gresham, formerly stood in Bishopsgate-street, but growing ruinous it was pulled down. The foundation provides for seven professors, who read lectures every term in divinity, astronomy, geometry, music, civil law, rhetoric, and grammar, in an apartment fitted up for that purpose in the upper part of the Royal Exchange.

The College of Physicians is a very noble edifice, and is situated in Warwick-lane. It is a building of great beauty, and eminently deserves to be considered amongst the noblest ornaments of the city. Here is a hall, where medical advice is given gratis.

The College of Civilians, called Doctors Commons, is a large brick building, consisting of two quadrangles, for the practice of the civil law. It is situated to the south of St. Paul's cathedral. Here wills are deposited, and here are kept the courts for the trial of civil and ecclesiastical causes, under the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, by the courts of Admiralty and Delegates.

The College of Arms, or Heralds-Office, is situated upon St. Bennet's-Hill, almost opposite Doctor's Commons. It is a square, inclosed with equal brick buildings, extremely neat, but without any ornaments. This society is a body corporate, consisting of three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms, all of whom are nominated by the Earl Marshal of England. The kings are Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; the heralds are Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset; the pursuivants are Rougecroix, Bluemantle, Rouge dragon, and Portcullis. Here is a public hall, where are held courts of chivalry by the Earl Marshal; and here is also a valuable library of original records

cords of the pedigrees, &c. of families, and other branches of heraldry and antiquities.

For the common law and chancery there are two societies, one in Fleet-street, called Serjeant's-Inn, and Serjeant's-Inn in Chancery-lane; besides the Middle and Inner Temple in Fleet-street, and Gray's-Inn in Holborn, and Lincoln's-Inn, in Chancery-lane, both without the liberties of London.

The two Temples were formerly the houses of the English Knights-Templars, who being dissolved four hundred years ago, their house was purchased by some professors of the common law. One of these is called the Inner and the other the Middle Temple, in relation to Essex-House, which also had belonged to the Knights-Templars, and was called the Outer Temple, as being without Temple-Bar. Each of these Temples has a pleasant garden next the Thames. Here are also two public libraries for the students. The Middle Temple is also remarkable for its hall, which is a spacious and elegant building.

The Temple church, situate in the Inner Temple, belongs to both societies, and is a very noble structure, in which are the monuments of some of the oldest Knights-Templars.

Lincoln's-Inn and Gray's-Inn were formerly noblemen's houses, the first belonging to the Earls of Lincoln, and the other to the noble family of Gray.

Lincoln's-Inn has a beautiful garden, with a fine terrace-walk, the whole breadth of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, the greatest square in town, with a basin in the middle. It has also a fine chapel, on whose windows are painted the twelve patriarchs and the twelve apostles.

Gray's-Inn in Holborn, is particularly remarkable for its pleasant walks, with a terrace on the north side next the king's road.

To the aforesaid inns belong eight inns of chancery, viz. Clifford's-Inn in Fleet-street, Clement's-Inn, New-Inn, and Lyon's-Inn, near Temple-Bar, belonging to the two Temples; Thavies and Furnival's-Inn in Holborn, to Lincoln's-Inn; Bernard's and Staple's-Inn in Holborn, to Gray's-Inn.

The whole company of gentlemen in each society consists of benchers, outer barristers, and inner barristers.

To these we may add the Roll's Office and Chapel, in Chancery-lane. This house, though within the bars of the liberties of the city of London, is a liberty of itself, or

district out of the government of the city. The Rolls was an ancient religious foundation for the reception of Jews and Infidels, converted to the Christian faith; and in the year 1377, the said house, with its chapel, was annexed by patent to the Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery; since which time, the rolls or records, such as charters, patents, &c. from the accession of King Richard the Third, made up in rolls of parchment, are deposited in the said chapel in presses, inclosed in such a manner as to be no obstruction to the performance of divine service on Sundays; and at the north-west angle of this chapel is a bench, where the Master of the Rolls hears causes in chancery.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital is on the south side of West-Smithfield, for the cure of the poor, sick, and lame, which was founded, endowed, and incorporated by King Henry the Eighth, and has since that time received prodigious benefactions, for the help and relief of the distressed, from any place or country who apply here for a cure; by which means many thousands, who labour under the most dreadful diseases and wounds, are annually cured at this hospital. There are also a great number of out-patients belonging to it, who receive advice and medicines gratis. As for the building, it is a grand edifice, with an area of two hundred and fifty feet long, and sixty broad, forming a very elegant aspect. The sides of the quadrangle do not join at the angles, but there are four gates at those angles to admit into the area. The front next Smithfield is very beautiful.—The government of this hospital is in the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, and about three hundred substantial citizens and gentlemen, and the whole court of Common-council claim a right in the same government. The immediate care of this hospital is in the President, Treasurer, Auditors of Accounts, Viewers of their Revenues, Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the Hospital, and the Almoners, who buy in provisions and necessaries for the patients. The patients are duly attended by the best physicians and surgeons in London, and are well supplied with lodging and diet.

Bridewell was originally a royal palace. It was rebuilt by King Henry the Eighth, and converted into its present use as an hospital, by King Edward the Sixth, for the lodging of poor wayfaring people, the correction of vagabonds, strumpets, and

and idle persons, and for finding them work, in trust to the city of London; and he endowed it well for those purposes. The present building has been erected since the fire of London: it consists of two courts, in which the buildings are very convenient, with a chapel, a court-room, apartments for the officers and for the people entitled to the benefit and residence in this hospital, a prison and workhouse. Here are also apartments or so many distinct houses for glovers, weavers, flax-dressers, furriers, &c. freemen of London, who enjoy divers privileges, and amongst them have about one hundred apprentices, distinguished when they go abroad by wearing blue doublets and white hats. At the expiration of their apprenticeship, they are entitled to the freedom of the city, and to ten pounds to enable them to carry on their respective trades.— Here is a house of correction for strumpets, night walkers, pickpockets, vagrants, and disobedient servants, committed by a city magistrate, and for refractory apprentices, committed by the Chamberlain, to beat hemp, or to be whipped, as the nature of their crime may require, and be adjudged by the President and Governors of Bridewell— This hospital is under the government of the Lord-mayor, Aldermen, and about three hundred citizens and gentlemen; to which also the Common-council lay in their claim; and it is incorporated with the hospital of Bethlehem, so that these two hospitals have the same Governors, Clerk, Physician, Surgeon and Apothecary. In other respects they have proper officers, such as a Steward, a Porter, a Matron, and four Beadles, the youngest of whom is obliged to correct the criminals.

Bethlem Hospital, vulgarly called Bedlam, is a noble edifice, five hundred and forty feet in length, and forty feet deep, and finely situated, so as to fill up the space between where Great Moor-Gate in the west, and Little Moor-Gate in the east lately stood; that is, the whole length of the south side of Moorfields, and upon the wall of the city, which covers it from the street on the south side.— This hospital was originally founded upon the ruins of an old priory, on the east side of the Lower Moorfields, now known by the name of Old Bethlehem.— The present building was erected in the year 1675—1676. It is walled in on the front next the fields, with a grand entrance, and the figures of raving and melancholy madness, exquisitely represented, recumbent upon the top of the pillars, on which the iron gates are hung. There have
been

been added two wings about forty years ago for incurables.—The inside chiefly consists of two galleries, one over the other, measuring one hundred and ninety-three feet each in length, thirteen in height, and sixteen feet in breadth, without including the cells for patients, which are twelve feet deep. These galleries are divided near the centre by two iron grates, on the west side of which are lodged the women, and on the east the men patients, with apartments for proper servants. In the centre of the upper gallery is a large spacious room, where the Governors occasionally meet. In the lower gallery is the Committee-room and the Steward's apartment. Underneath are the kitchen, cellars, and other necessary offices for the house, in which are generally two hundred lunatics and upwards, each of whom has a room or cell, and is locked up at nights.

London-Workhouse was founded by act of parliament in 1649, for the relief and employment of the poor, and for the punishment of vagrants and other disorderly persons within the city and liberties of London. It was incorporated by another act of parliament in 1662, by which the government thereof was vested in the city, and the Common-council were empowered to assess the several parishes of the city for the support of this workhouse. In this house are seldom less than four hundred children, who are maintained, clothed, instructed, and kept to work, all of whom are uniformly dressed. From hence they are put out, when of a proper age, to service or trades.—In another part of this house, called the Keeper's-Side, are kept vagrants, beggars, and other idle persons of both sexes, who have no honest means of support. These are either employed in beating hemp, or in washing of linen.

In the City Road there is a noble foundation, supported by charitable contributions, for the relief and support of married women during their lying-in. The business of this excellent institution was formerly conducted in that stately edifice called Shaftesbury-House, once the residence of the Earls of Shaftesbury, and built by Inigo Jones.

Besides these great hospitals there are a number of almshouses in different parts of the city, for the support of aged and infirm persons of both sexes.

The

The Royal Society was incorporated by King Charles the Second, in 1663; who, having in that charter stiled himself their Founder, Patron, and Companion, gave rise to the additional epithet of Royal. The government and management is in a President, a Council of twenty, as many Fellows as shall be thought worthy of admission, a Treasurer, Secretary, and other Officers. It is truly respectable for the learned members and fellows who have been of this society, and the great advances that have been made by them in natural and experimental philosophy, &c. They have a very valuable repository, containing a numerous collection of the productions of nature and art, and a well chosen library, consisting of many thousand volumes, most of them relating to natural philosophy. Most of the sovereign Princes of Europe are honorary members of this society.

The Antiquarian Society, was not incorporated till November 2, 1751, though they have been formed ever since the year 1580. It consists of some of the most learned men in the kingdom, whose business is to study ancient history, customs, manners, grants, charters, coins, medals, camps, churches, cities, and all monuments whatever relating to Great Britain and Ireland. This corporation consists of a Council of twenty-one persons, of whom the President is to be one, and as many Fellows as they chuse to admit, and shall excel in the knowledge of the antiquities and history of this and other nations, and be eminent for piety, virtue, and integrity.

In Bartlet's Buildings, Holborn, there is the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which was begun in 1698, with a design to propagate the gospel on the continent of North America: but another society soon after being incorporated for that end, these applied themselves to the erecting of charity-schools, which had a very good effect; to distribute Bibles, Common-Prayers, Catechisms, and books of devotion amongst the poor and ignorant, in Welch as well as English; and at last to sow the seed of the gospel amongst the Pagan inhabitants in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Egypt, and in the East and West Indies.

The Society for propagating the Gospel, in the plantations, colonies, and factories beyond the sea, belonging to England, is composed of our dignified clergy, and other pious persons,
and

and was incorporated in 1700, to the number of one hundred, with the Archbishop of Canterbury at their head. Their design is to supply those parts where clergymen and places of worship are either entirely wanting, or but indifferently provided, with a sufficient number of proper ministers, who are to live amongst the people and instruct them. For these they furnish a competent maintenance, and also provide such books as should be proper for a parochial library in any plantation, for the use of the minister; and to erect schools, and to pay masters for the education of youth, in the places thought most convenient.

St. Paul's School is situated on the east-side of St. Paul's church-yard. It was founded in the year 1512, by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, for a master, an usher, a chaplain, and one hundred and fifty-three scholars, in trust to the Mercers Company.

Merchant-Taylors School, which is situated in Suffolk-lane, Thames-street, is a large and spacious building, supported on the east by many stone-pillars, that form a handsome cloister, within which are apartments for three ushers. This school has been built since the fire of London; but was originally founded by the Company of Merchant-Taylors in 1568, for the education of boys. Adjoining to the school is a well-furnished library; a chapel on the south of the library; and contiguous to these is a large house appropriated to the use of the head-master. There are generally about three hundred boys in this school, divided into eight forms or classes. This school has forty-six fellowships in St. John's College in Oxford, and one in St. John's in Cambridge, to which colleges the scholars are annually sent, and scholarships are provided for them till they are made fellows.

The Charter-House School, situated just within the liberties, beyond West-Smithfield, was originally a religious house of Carthusian monks, called Chartreux, which is now corruptly pronounced Charter-House. Thomas Sutton, Esq; and citizen of London, purchased the said house, and all the estates thereunto belonging, and converted the dissolved house into a school and an alms-house. Fifty boys are maintained here, and instructed in classical learning, &c. and eighty almsmen or pensioners, who, according to the institution, should be decayed gentlemen, merchants, or soldiers. They have
good

good apartments allowed them, as well as all the other necessities of life, except cloaths, in lieu of which they are allowed a gown each, and seven pounds a year. Besides the school-boys there are maintained twenty-nine students at the universities, each of whom are allowed twenty pounds a year for eight years. Such as are put to trades have forty pounds given them as an apprentice fee. This house enjoys the patronage of nine ecclesiastical preferments, to which the Governors are obliged to present those who have been educated on this foundation, if any such should offer themselves. The Governors are the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord High Chancellor, the Bishop of London, and other persons of high rank. The house has much the air of an old monastery; the gardens are very pleasant, and of a very great extent. In the front of the house is a large square called Charter-house-square, containing about two acres, with a garden in the middle of it, covered on the north with the Charter-house, and on the other sides with neat houses.

Christ's Hospital, a truly noble foundation, was formerly a convent of Grey Friars. It stands on the north side of Newgate-street, and was founded by King Edward the Sixth for the education and maintenance of the children of decayed or deceased freemen, and is so extensive that above one thousand children are frequently supported by it. The youngest, who are not of age for the school here, are placed under proper masters and nurses, in a school belonging to the hospital at Hertford. This hospital is both for boys and girls. It is a spacious and commodious building, but not regular, having been brought to its present state by many temporary additions. The hall in which the boys dine and sup is very large, and is adorned with various pictures, and among others there is one of King Edward the Sixth delivering the charter of the hospital to the Lord Mayor. The Governors are appointed by themselves, without any regard to number, but with a view to gain a benefactor to the hospital. They generally amount to about three hundred, and have a right to present a child by rotation, which generally comes round about once in three years.

Besides these opulent foundations London and its suburbs contains a great number of charity-schools, erected and sup-

ported by charitable persons for the education, and clothing of boys and girls, and the putting them out apprentices.

A variety of different societies have also been instituted for the purpose of insuring property again the ravages of fire. The proprietors of these offices, on consideration of a stipulated sum, agree to make good the damages which the insured shall at any time sustain by fire. At one or other of these offices an opportunity is afforded of insuring houses, ships, goods, and lives. Their names are the Hand-in-Hand-Fire-Office, the Royal Exchange Assurance-office, the Sun Fire-office, the Union Fire-office, the Amicable Society, &c. &c.

Besides Newgate there are two Compters for the reception of debtors and felons, known by the names of the Poultry, and Wood street Compters.

Within the liberties of London there is another prison called the Fleet, but it is only for debtors, and such as are guilty of contempt to the court of Common Pleas, or to the High Court of Chancery. It is situated on the east side of the river Fleet, which is now covered and turned into a market.

Besides Leadenhall and Fleet-market already mentioned, there are others very large and excellent, such as Newgate-street, Honey-lane-market, Brook's-market, Whitechapel, &c. &c.

At Queenhithe there is the most considerable market for meal and malt in London, it being the principal key for the barges laden with those commodities from the westward to the metropolis.

In Mark-lane, Tower-street, stands the Corn Exchange, where the vast quantities of corn landed at Bear-Key are sold by samples. This key stands near the Custom-House, and on it used formerly to be landed a kind of grain called Bear, now little used, from which grain it is probable this key took its name.

WESTMINSTER, which has for so many years been the seat of our Monarchs, of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament; which boasts of a magnificent abbey, where most of our Sovereigns have had their sceptres and sepulchres; a hall, the most spacious in Europe, if not in the world, without one pillar to support it; of an illustrious school, which has produced men of the greatest learning, and the highest rank, both in church and state; of a bridge,
which

which, for its strength, elegance, and grandeur, has not its equal; of noble squares, and fine streets of grand buildings, many of them resembling palaces: a place of so much note and dignity merits a much more ample description than will be expected in this work; so that we can only mention the most remarkable particulars.—In the year 1541, King Henry the Eighth, upon the surrender of William Benson, the last Abbot of Westminster, made it the see of a Bishop, with a Dean and twelve Prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middlesex (except Fulham, belonging to the bishopric of London) for its diocese. By this means Westminster became a city, as all towns do upon their being constituted the sees of Bishops; and, according to Lord Chief-Justice Coke, nothing else is required to make them such; but, as Westminster never had more than one Bishop, viz. Thomas Thurlaby, because this Bishopric was soon afterwards dissolved by King Edward the Sixth, it could no longer be properly called a city, tho' by the public complaisance it has retained that name ever since; but in acts of parliament it is stiled the City or Borough of Westminster.

As for the government of Westminster, it was before the Reformation subject both in spirituals and temporals, to its lordly Abbots; but by act of parliament the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, it is now governed by a High-Steward, an officer of great state and dignity, and commonly one of the prime nobility, chosen by the Dean and chapter for life; an Under-Steward, who likewise holds that honourable office for life; a High-Bailiff, named by the Dean and Chapter, and confirmed by the High-Steward, for three years: It has also sixteen Burgesses and as many assistants, and a High-Constable, chosen by the Burgesses at a Court-leet, which is held by the High-Steward or his deputy. Out of the sixteen Burgesses are chosen two Chief Burgesses, viz. one for each of the two precincts. The Dean and Chapter are invested with an ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, within the liberties of Westminster, St. Martin's le Grand, and some towns in Essex, exempted both from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury; and from the sentence of the Commissary, in the case of probates of wills, &c. there is no appeal but to the King in his High Court of Chancery.

In the parish of St. Martin's is an old building, called St. James's House, to which the court removed upon the burning

ing of Whitehall, in 1697; and it has continued to be the residence of our King's ever since. An hospital, founded by the citizens of London, before the Conquest, for fourteen leprous maids, formerly stood on this spot; and from this hospital, the palace, which was built by Henry the Eighth, soon after the general dissolution of monasteries, derived its name. It is an irregular building, of mean appearance from without, but it contains many beautiful and magnificent apartments. The chapel of the hospital was converted to the use of the royal family, as it remains to this day, and is a royal peculiar, exempted from all episcopal jurisdiction. The service of the chapel is like that in cathedrals; and for that purpose there belong to it a Dean, a Lord-Almoner, a Sub-Dean, forty-eight Chaplains, who preach in their turns before the Royal Family, twelve Gentlemen of the Chapel, two Organists, ten children, a serjeant, a yeoman, a groom of the vestry, and a bell-ringer.—When this palace was built, it abutted in the south-west upon an uncultivated swampy tract of ground, which the King inclosed, and converted into a park, called from the palace St. James's Park: he also laid it out into walks, and collected the water into one body. It was afterwards much enlarged and improved by King Charles the Second, who planted it with lime-trees, and formed a beautiful vista, near half a mile in length, called the Mall, from its being adapted to a play at bowls so called. Hither resort the politest part of the British nation, of both sexes, in fine weather, to take the benefit of the evening air, and enjoy agreeable conversation; and those who have a taste for martial music, and the shining equipages of the soldiery, will find their sight and hearing agreeably entertained by the horse and foot-guards every morning, who exercise, &c. on the Parade, at the east end of the Park, before they mount their respective guards.

Whitehall was originally the mansion of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, in 1243. Afterwards it became the city residence of the Archbishops of York; and King Henry the Eighth having purchased it of Cardinal Wolsey, in 1530, his Majesty made such additions and improvements to it as best suited his convenience and the entertainment of his royal family, and so as to become the admiration of foreigners. From this time Whitehall became and continued to be the principal seat of the Crown in this realm. King James the
First

First erected the Banqueting-House, a small part of a very magnificent building, intended to be finished by Inigo Jones. In 1697, the old palace was destroyed by fire. The Banqueting-House, which escaped the flames, is an august building, three stories high. The lowest has a rustic wall, with small square windows, and by its strength, happily serves for a basis to the orders. Upon this is raised the Ionic, with columns and pilasters, and between the columns are well proportioned windows, with arched and pointed pediments. Over these is placed the proper entablature; and on this is raised a second series of the Corinthian order, consisting of columns and pilasters like the other. From the capitals are carried festoons, which meet with masks and other ornaments in the middle. This series is also crowned with its proper entablature, on which is raised the balustrade with attic pedestals between, which crown the work. Every thing in this building is finely proportioned, and as happily executed. The projection of the column from the wall has a fine effect in the entablatures, which being brought forward in the same proportion, gives that happy diversity of light and shade so essential to fine architecture. The cieling is finely painted by Rubens. The design is the apotheosis of King James the First, and is esteemed one of Rubens's most capital performances.

On the west side of St. James's Park, fronting the Mall, and grand canal, stands the Queen's Palace. It was originally known by the name of Arlington-house; but being purchased by the late Duke of Buckingham's father, who rebuilt it in 1703, from the ground, with brick and stone, it was called Buckingham-House till the year 1762, when his present Majesty bought it; and it began to be called the Queen's Palace, from the particular pleasure the Queen expressed in the retirement of this house. It is in every respect a fine building, and not only commands a prospect of St. James's Park in front, but has a park lately much enlarged, and a canal belonging to itself, behind it, together with a good garden, and a fine terrace, from whence, as well as from the apartments, there is a prospect of the adjacent country. It has a spacious court yard, inclosed with iron rails, fronting St. James's Park, with offices on each side, separated from the mansion-house by two wings of bending piazzas, and arched galleries, elevated on pillars of the Tuscan, Doric, and Ionic orders. The front pillars
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of this house have two ranges of pilasters, of the Corinthian and Tuscan orders.—A new library has been added to this palace, filled with the best authors in various languages. Here is also a fine collection of prints; and the whole structure is adorned with a great variety of pictures by the most eminent masters: amongst them are the famous cartoons by Raphael (removed from Hampton Court), which are seven pieces of sacred history, taken from the New Testament, and originally designed as patterns for tapestry. They are painted on paper (whence they derive their name) with great delicacy and beauty, in water colours: the figures are as large as life. There were in all twelve of these cartoons, two of which are in the possession of the French King, whose predecessor Lewis the Fourteenth, is said to have offered one hundred thousand louis d'ors for the admirable pieces abovementioned. The King of Sardinia has two of the others; and one belonged to a gentleman in England, who pledged it for a sum of money: but when the person who had taken this valuable deposit found it was to be redeemed, being very unwilling to part with it, he greatly damaged the drawing; for which the gentleman brought his action, and it was tried in Westminster Hall, where the picture was produced. The subject was Herod's cruelty; and, indeed, the cruel malice of the person sued seemed to flow from a principle perhaps equally diabolical and inexcusable.

Somerfet-House was built by the Duke of Somersset, uncle to King Edward the Sixth, Protector of England, about the year 1549, upon whose attainder it fell to the crown: and Anne of Denmark, Queen to King James the First, kept her court here, whence it was called Denmark-House during that reign; but it soon after recovered the name of the founder. It was the residence of Queen Catharine, Dowager of King Charles the Second, and was settled on the late Queen Caroline, in case she had survived his late Majesty. It was pulled down in 1775, in consequence of an act of parliament passed the year before for that purpose. The necessity of erecting proper offices for the transaction of public business, and the expedience of uniting in one place all those that have any connection with each other, were the reasons for passing the act. The principal offices intended to be kept here are the Privy-Seal and Signet Offices; the Navy Office, Navy Pay, Victualling,

tualling, Sick and Wounded, Ordnance, Stamp, Lottery, Salt-Tax, and Hackney-Coach Offices; the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, the two Auditors of Imprests, the Pipe Office, and Comptroller of the Pipe; the Clerk of the Estreats, and Treasurers Remembrancers Offices. The King's Barge-Houses are likewise comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling-house for the Barge-Master; besides houses for the Treasurer, the Paymaster, and six Commissioners of the Navy; for three Commissioners of the Victualling-Office and their Secretary; for one Commissioner of the Stamps, and one of the Sick and Wounded Office; with commodious apartments in every Office for a Secretary or some other active officer, for a porter and their families.—The whole building is extremely elegant, and a most capital ornament to that part of the Strand in which it stands.

Carleton House is situated in Pall Mall, and was formerly the residence of the Princess Dowager of Wales, mother to his present Majesty. It is now inhabited by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for whose reception it has been fitted up in a modern and elegant stile.

Leicester House, situated in Leicester-fields, is so called from the Earl of Leicester. It was formerly the residence of Frederic Prince of Wales, his present Majesty's father. The building is large, but more commodious than magnificent. There is a fine garden behind the house, and a spacious court before it.

Bedford House, in Bloomsbury-square, fills all the north-side of that square, and was designed by Inigo Jones. It takes its name from the noble family of Russel, now Dukes of Bedford, whose residence it is. The building is elegant. Besides the body there are two wings, and on each side the proper offices; in one of the wings is a magnificent gallery, in which are copies of the cartoons, by Sir James Thornhill, as large as the originals. Behind the house are extensive gardens, and a fine view towards Hampstead and Highgate.

Burlington House, in Piccadilly, is the town mansion of the Earls of Burlington. The house is of an older date than the front, but the apartments are done in a fine taste, and the stair-case is painted by Seb. Ricci, with great freedom and spirit. The front of this house was built of stone by, and under the immediate direction of, the late Earl of Burlington, and is remarkable for the beauty of the design and workmanship,

ship, especially the circular colonade of the Doric order, which is very noble and striking.

Chesterfield House, so called from the late Earl of Chesterfield, who built it, is a very elegant structure, on the west side of May Fair, with beautiful stone colonades leading from the house to the wings, and a fine open prospect into Hyde Park. The stair-case is one of the grandest in England, and the apartments are magnificently furnished.

Devonshire House, in Piccadilly, takes its name from its being the residence of the Duke of Devonshire when in town. It is a modern brick building, and though plain, very elegant and well proportioned. The rooms of state are very rich and magnificent; and few collections of pictures, either at home or abroad, surpass the collection in this palace. The offices on each side are properly subordinate to the house, so as to make a consistent whole.

Marlborough House is a very large brick edifice. It was built on the south side of Pall Mall by the great John, first Duke of Marlborough. The apartments are noble, and well disposed, the furniture is rich, and the prospect into St. James's Park is pleasant. In the vestibule at the entrance is painted the battle of Hochstet, in which the most remarkable scene is the taking of Marshal Tallard, &c. and the figures of the Duke of Marlborough, Prince Eugene, and General Cadogan are finely executed.

Northumberland House, situated on the north side of the Thames, in the Strand, facing St. Martin's Lane, is one of the largest and most magnificent houses in London, built originally by the Earl of Northampton, in the reign of King James the First, and derives its name from being the town residence of the Duke of Northumberland. But it has undergone several alterations and received divers additions since its foundation; so that now Northumberland House is twice as large as it was when it was first built by the Earl of Northampton; and is become so complete and stately, as to be much admired for its elegance and grandeur. It forms a complete square. Inigo Jones was the architect in building that side of the square next the garden, which is the most stately; and the present possessor faced all the four sides of the court with Portland stone, and finished them so elegantly in the Roman stile of architecture, that they form, as it were four stately fronts.

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He has also added two new wings one hundred feet in length, extending from the garden front towards the Thames. The entrance into this stately house has a vestibule eighty-two feet long, and twelve and upwards broad; each end of which communicates with a stair-case, leading to the principal apartments, which face the garden and the Thames. These apartments consist of several spacious rooms, fitted up in the most elegant manner. The left wing forms a state-gallery or ball-room, one hundred and six feet long, twenty-two feet broad, and the height equal to the diagonal square of the breadth. The opposite side is divided into three large spaces by two chimney-pieces made of statuary marble, &c. and well decorated with copies of the most admired paintings in Italy. Beneath the pictures stand sofas of crimson damask, richly ornamented; and it is illuminated in the evening by four glass-lustres, that contain one hundred large wax candles, suspended from the ceiling by a chain magnificently gilt. Besides these apartments there are one hundred and forty rooms more, which are most elegantly furnished. The garden to this magnificent house lies next the Thames, and is so disposed as to add beauty and a pleasing landscape to the whole.

The Houses of Parliament are situated on the west side of Westminster-Hall. The House of Lords is a lofty, spacious and regular building, ornamented with curious tapestry, representing the victory over the Spanish armada, in each particular view of bearing, their attack, and total defeat. At the upper end of this room stands the throne, where the King sits on solemn occasions, crowned, and robed with all the other ensigns of royalty.

The house in which the representatives of the people assemble, in their legislative capacity, is called St. Stephen's Chapel, and adjoins to the south-east angle of Westminster Hall. It was built by King Stephen, as a chapel to his palace; which was rebuilt and made a collegiate church, by King Edward the Third; in which state it continued well endowed, till surrendered to King Edward the Sixth, who appropriated the said collegiate church, for the representatives of the Commons of England; from which time it has been called The House of Commons.—It is a very spacious room: at the upper end is the Speaker's chair raised. Before him is a table, at which sit

the Clerk of Parliament and his assistant; and both they and the Speaker wear gowns like Counsellors in term time. The four representatives for the city of London, on the first day of Parliament appear in scarlet gowns, and sit together at the Speaker's right-hand; but the other members neither wear robes, nor have any particular place assigned them, every one taking his seat promiscuously.

The collegiate church of Westminster Abbey, is dedicated to St. Peter. It was founded by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, about the year 603, on the scite of a Heathen temple, dedicated to Apollo. But its grandeur was owing to King Edward the Confessor, who rebuilt it in the form of a cross. Several additions were afterwards made to that superb foundation. But the greatest of all was the chapel built by King Edward the Seventh, for a royal dormitory of his successors on the English throne. At the dissolution under King Henry the Eighth this church was converted by that prince into a college of Secular Canons under a Dean; and two years after, he made it a Bishopric, because it had been a mitred Abbey, whose Abbot sat in parliament. King Edward the Sixth abolished the episcopal government of Westminster, and restored it to the government by a Dean; and Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1561, established a church under a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, a school-master, assistant, and forty-two scholars, choristers, and twelve alms-men.—The building is Gothic, three hundred and sixty feet within the walls, one hundred and ninety feet at the cross, and seventy-one feet broad at the nave, with forty-eight Gothic pillars finely ornamented, to support the roof. By an act of parliament made in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, four thousand pounds per annum out of the duty upon coals were appropriated towards keeping this abbey in repair; and in pursuance of that act, this abbey has been very substantially repaired. The sheds and houses which had been erected in the yard, under the west wall of this church, and obstructed the sight of that noble pile of ancient architecture, have been totally removed. The painted windows, the vast variety of fine monuments, which cover the walls on the inside, and many other particulars worthy of the observation of the curious, are better described by sight than by the pen: amongst which are two wooden chairs, wherein the Kings and

and Queens of this realm are crowned; one of which, it is said, is the chair in which the ancient Kings of Scotland were crowned, and was brought from thence to England about the year 1297, by King Edward the First. The Kings ever since the Conquest have been crowned in this abbey, and the House of Lords, on days of thanksgiving and fasting, attend here to hear a sermon.

On the north-east side of the abbey, and almost contiguous, stands the church of St. Margaret. It is parochial, and before the rebuilding of Westminster Abbey by Edward the Confessor, it stood in the south isle of that monastic church. At present it appears to be an old stone edifice, about one hundred and thirty feet long, sixty-five broad, and forty-five high, and the pinnacles of the tower eighty-five feet high. In this church is a gallery on the north side for the Members of the House of Commons, and a seat for their Speaker under the front of the south gallery, to hear divine service and a sermon on the 5th of November, 30th of January, and 29th of May.

Westminster Bridge is allowed to be one of the finest in the world: it is built in a neat and elegant taste, and with such simplicity and grandeur, that whether viewed from the water, or by the passenger who walks over it, it fills the mind with an agreeable surprize. The semi-octangular towers which form the recesses of the footway, the manner of placing the lamps, and the height of the balustrade, are at once the most beautiful, and, in every other respect, the best contrived. It is forty-four feet wide. A commodious foot-way is allowed for passengers on each side, about seven feet broad, raised above the road allowed for carriages, and paved with broad Moor stones; while the space left between them is sufficient to admit three carriages, and two horses to go abreast, without the least danger.—From wharf to wharf its extent is one thousand two hundred and twenty-three feet, which is above three hundred feet wider than the same river at London Bridge.—The free water-way, under the arches of this bridge, is eight hundred and seventy feet, which is more than four times as much as the free water-way left between the sterlings of London Bridge; which, together with the gentleness of the stream, are the chief reasons why no sensible fall of water can ever stop, or the least endanger, the smallest boats in their passage through the arches.—It consists of fourteen piers, thirteen

large, and two smaller arches, all semi-circular, and two abutments. The length of every pier is about seventy feet from point to point, and each end terminated with a saliant right angle against either stream. The two middle piers are each seventeen feet wide at the springing of the arches, and contain three thousand cube feet, or near two hundred tons of solid stone; and the others decrease in breadth, equally on each side by one foot; so that the two next to the largest are each sixteen feet wide, and so on to the two least of each side, which are twelve feet wide at the springing of the arches. Each of these piers are four feet wider at their foundation than at the top; and each of them is laid on a strong bed of timber, of the same shape as the pier, about eighty feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, and two feet thick.—The value of forty thousand pounds is computed to be always under water, in stone and other materials.—The erecting this noble structure was compleated in eleven years and nine months; a very short period, considering the vastness of the undertaking, the prodigious quantity of stone made use of, hewn out of the quarry, and brought by sea, the interruptions of winter, the damage frequently done by the ice to the piling and scaffolding, and the unavoidable interruption occasioned twice a day by the tide, which, for two years together reduced the time of labour to only five hours a day.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, stands the British Museum. It was formerly called Montague House, because the noble family of that name built it for their town residence. It was purchased by money granted by Parliament, in the year 1753, and designed not only as a library for gentlemen to study in, but also as a place for the reception of natural and artificial curiosities, to be shewn to every person gratis, according to a settled form of prescribed rules.—All the books belonging to the Kings of England, from Henry the Seventh to the death of his late Majesty, are deposited here, together with all the manuscripts collected by Sir Robert and Sir John Cotton. All the curiosities of the late Sir Hans Sloan are also here, and the whole valuable collection of manuscripts belonging to the late Earl of Oxford. Many other benefactions have been since added to this valuable library; particularly by Mr. Wortley Montagu, and the Hon. Sir W. Hamilton, Envoy at Naples. Dr. Gifford, one of the late officers, also made this public foundation a present of a fine set of paintings by Vandyke, preserved

preserved in the greatest perfection; and one copy of every book entered at Stationer's Hall is always sent here, as it was formerly to his Majesty's library at Westminster.—The Museum is under the direction of forty-two trustees, twenty-one of whom are appointed to act in consequence of their being great officers of state: two are chosen as descendants of the Cotton's, two for Sloan's collection, and two for the Harleian manuscripts, besides fifteen elected for the others. A committee of three at least is held every other Friday, and a general meeting once a quarter; but no person can be admitted into any office in the house, except by a warrant signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.—The domestic officers of the house are, a Principal Librarian, to whom all the others are subject; the Keeper of the Natural Curiosities, and his deputy; the Keeper of the Printed Books, and his deputy; the Keeper of the Antiquities, and his deputy; the Keeper of the Reading-room; the Messenger, and his deputy; with the Porter and Housekeeper, under whom there are several women servants, to do the necessary business of the house.

The Admiralty-Office is an edifice built of brick and stone, which covers a vast piece of ground, on the west side of the street facing Scotland Yard. Here are transacted all maritime affairs belonging to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, who here regulate the affairs of the navy, nominate Admirals, Captains, and other officers, to serve on board his Majesty's ships of war, and to give orders for the trial of such as fail in their duty, or have been guilty of other irregularities.

The Horse-Guards is a noble modern edifice, facing the Banqueting House, Whitehall. It is built of stone, with a centre and two wings, and has an air of solidity perfectly agreeable to the nature of the building, in which the horse-guards do duty when the King resides at St. James's. Two at a time, compleatly armed and mounted, stand under two handsome slope porches, detached from the building, and erected to shelter them from the weather.

The Treasury, near the Horse-Guards, in St. James's Park, is an elegant stone building, whose front is of the Rustic order. It consists of three stories, with arched windows. In the centre is a range of pillars in the Ionic order, upon which is a pediment. This pile of building includes the Office of Trade and Plantations, and several others.

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The Cockpit, which is on the south-side of the Treasury, is a part of the ancient palace of Whitehall. It is built of stone, but appears to be very old ; and though there is nothing in its outside appearance to recommend it, the inside is filled with noble apartments and rooms, amongst which is the Council Chamber, and other apartments for ministerial purposes.

Amongst the public buildings we may reckon the Mews (the King's stables) near Charing Cross, so called from Mew, a term used by falconers, signifying to moult or cast the hawks feathers. The north side of these stables, or Mews Yard, was rebuilt in the year 1732, in a magnificent manner ; and within are to be seen some of the finest horses in the kingdom, for the use of his Majesty and his household.

Westminster Hall, which stands in New Palace Yard, was erected in the year 1099, by William Rufus, as an addition to his royal palace. It has been often used for magnificent feasts, and it is said that King Henry the Third entertained upwards of seven thousand persons in this Hall. The coronation feast is also kept here. In term time the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, sit here, and it is a public thoroughfare to the Parliament when sitting. The Lord High Steward's Court is also held here occasionally, for the trial of any Peer charged with a capital offence ; and this is the place to which all writs are made returnable before his Majesty at Westminster. It is a noble Gothic building, two hundred and seventy-six feet in length, and seventy-five in breadth, and high in proportion. The pavement is of free-stone, and the roof, which is one hundred feet wide, is supported without any pillar.

The schools in this city are not so numerous as those in London ; but none of them excel Westminster School, or Queen's College, Westminster. This school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1590, for the education of forty boys, who are taught classical learning, and prepared in the most proper manner for the university. The reputation of this school has always been supported by a succession of masters, eminent for their classical learning and good discipline ; and the greater number of the nobility and gentry educated there, has rendered it one of the greatest schools in the kingdom. There are seldom less than four hundred scholars under the tuition of an upper and under master, and five ushers.

The

The Foundling Hospital for exposed and deserted children or infants, is a most useful and noble foundation. It is situated in Lamb's Conduit Fields, and close on the north side of the Lamb's Conduit, at the north end of Red-Lion-street, Holborn. In the reign of Queen Anne, several eminent and worthy merchants, considering the benefits, which would arise from putting the education of the poor under better regulation; and moved with compassion for the many innocent children, who were daily exposed to misery and destruction, proposed to erect an hospital in or near London, for the reception of such infants, as either the misfortunes or inhumanity of their parents should leave destitute of other support, and to employ them in such a manner, as to make them fit for the most laborious offices and lowest station. They therefore proposed a subscription, and solicited a charter, for the erection of such an hospital. Nevertheless, it was at that time suspended by means of some ill-grounded prejudices, which weak people had conceived, that such an undertaking might seem to encourage persons in vice, by making too easy provision for their illegitimate children: and this suspension might have totally defeated this most useful and laudable design, had not some of those worthy persons thought proper, in their wills, to give large benefactions to such an hospital, as soon as it should be erected; which coming to the notice of Mr. Thomas Coram, a commander of a ship in the merchants service, he left that employ to solicit a charter for the establishment of this charity, being induced thereto by his well-known zeal for the public, and the shocking spectacles he had seen of innocent children, who had been murdered and thrown upon dunghills. Accordingly he procured a memorial, signed by several ladies, eminent for their charity and a true love for their country; and another, signed by a great number of ladies and gentlemen; both which he annexed to his petition to the King, who was thereupon graciously pleased to grant his royal charter for establishing this hospital, bearing date the 17th of October, 1739: in consequence of which charter, the governors named therein, being summoned by the Duke of Bedford, their President, had their first meeting at Somerset House, on the 20th of November, 1739, and proceeded to chuse a committee, consisting of fifteen noblemen and gentlemen, to manage the estate and effects of the Hospital.—The foundation of this Hospital was laid on the 16th of September, 1742. In the year 1746, the

the governors being desirous that the children, some of whom were then almost five years of age, should be employed in such work as they were capable of, some of the boys were employed in winding silk, and the girls in making and mending linen for the boys, themselves, and the children in the country.—Particular care was taken in erecting the building, that it should be commodious, plain, and substantial, without any costly decorations; but soon after the Hospital became habitable, several eminent masters of painting, sculpture, and other arts, were pleased to contribute many elegant ornaments, which are placed in the Hospital as monuments of their charity, and abilities in their several arts. In the Court-room they placed four capital pictures, the subjects being parts of the Sacred History, suitable to the place for which they were designed. On each side of these pictures are placed smaller pictures in frames, representing the most considerable hospitals in and about London. Over the chimney is placed a very curious bas-relief, carved by Mr. Ryssbrack, and presented by him, representing children employed in navigation and husbandry, being the employments to which the children of this hospital are destined. The other ornaments of the room were also given by several ingenious workmen, who had been employed in the building of the Hospital, and were willing to contribute to it.—Every child admitted into this Hospital has a different letter of the alphabet tied to its wrist; and both the Clerk and Steward mark the billet with the letter fixed to the wrist of the infant, and in that paper write the sex and the supposed age, the day and year when inspected, the marks (if any) on its body, and the particulars of its dress, and mention if any particular writing or thing was brought with it.—The Hospital not being able to contain the numbers admitted upon this foundation, it was necessary to put many of them out to country nurses, under the inspection of some person of character in the neighbourhood, for three years; when being brought into the Hospital, they are taught to read, and to learn the catechism of the church of England, and, at proper intervals, employed in such a manner as may contribute to their health, and induce an habit of activity, hardiness, and labour. Their diet is plain and wholesome; their drink is water. They are never permitted in the Hospital to taste tea, coffee, tobacco, butter, or strong drink. Their diversions are only such as are innocent, and require activity.

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The Lying-in Hospital, for married women, in Brownlow-street, Long-Acre, is a very modern foundation, erected about the 7th of December, 1749. It consists of several apartments, fitted up at great expence. Women are received into this hospital in the last month of their pregnancy, and are provided during that month and a month after delivery, with a commodious bed, good nursing, plain diet, proper medicines, the charitable assistance of gentlemen of skill and experience in midwifry, and on due occasions with the spiritual comfort of a sober and pious divine; for which the women pay nothing; neither is any money or gratuity to be taken by the nurses, or by any of the officers or servants of the house on any pretence whatsoever.

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, there is another Lying-in Hospital, which is founded for unmarried as well as married women, in order to prevent the unhappy consequences that too often proceed from their situation, such as perjuries, false affidavits, and the murder of their poor guiltless infants. They have every thing provided for their convenience and help, the same as at the other Lying-in Hospital in Brownlow-street, are under much the same sort of management, and supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Middlesex Hospital, for the reception of the sick and lame, and also for lying-in women, is situated in that part of Marybone Fields, which stands between Tottenham Court Road and Pitfield-street, and which are now covered with genteel brick buildings, divided into handsome streets.

The Small-Pox Hospital, situate in Cold Bath Fields, is a very plain, neat structure. The centre, which projects a little from the rest of the building, is terminated at top by an angular pediment, on the apex of which is placed a vase upon a small pediment. This charity, which is for the relief of those poor who are afflicted with that terrifying disease the small-pox, in the neighbourhood where it breaks out, and likewise for preventing, by inoculation, its dire effects, is the first of its kind in Europe, and was begun in the year 1746. Here persons of both sexes and of all ages are carefully provided for in physic, diet, and attendance. Thus this hospital becomes an aid to all other hospitals, by receiving those patients, whom the rules of all other charities expressly and prudently seclude.

Westminster Infirmary is situated in James's-street, near Petty France, and is a plain neat building, founded for the relief of the sick, and of those, who suffer by any of the unavoidable accidents to which the human frame is always liable.

St. George's Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, was founded and built by subscription, on the south angle of the road facing the south-east corner of Hyde Park. This charity was set on foot in the latter end of the year 1733. It enjoys a very fine situation, and has all the benefits of a clear and pure air; and is a very neat brick building, and though extremely plain, it is not void of ornament. It consists of two small wings, and a large front, with only one door, which is in the middle, to which there is an ascent by a few steps; and above is a stone with an inscription, expressing the noble use to which the structure is applied.—Here are admitted the poor, sick, and lame, who are supplied with advice, medicines, diet, washing, lodging, and some of the miserable with clothes; also; and those who die are interred at the charge of the society, if their friends are not able to bury them.

Near Exeter Exchange is an ancient building called the Savoy, from Peter Earl of Savoy and Richmond, who first erected a house here in 1245. This house afterwards came into the possession of the friars of Montjoy, of whom Queen Eleanor, wife of King Henry the Third, purchased it for her son, Henry Duke of Lancaster. The Duke afterwards enlarged and beautified it at an immense expence; and in the reign of King Edward the Third this was reckoned one of the finest palaces in England; but in 1381, it was burnt to the ground, with all its sumptuous furniture, by the Kentish rebels under Wat Tyler. Henry the Seventh began to rebuild it in its present form, for an hospital for the reception of an hundred distressed objects; but the hospital was suppressed by Edward the Sixth, who granted its furniture, and seven hundred pounds a year of its revenues, to the hospitals of Christ's Church, St. Thomas, and Bridewell. The Savoy has ever since belonged to the Crown, and consists of a large edifice, built of freestone and flint, in which detachments of the King's guards lie, where they have a prison for the confinement of deserters and other offenders, and lodgings for recruits. A part of the Savoy was allotted by King William the Third to the French refugees, who have still a chapel here,

here, which was the ancient chapel or church of the hospital.

In Queen Elizabeth's reign Westminster had but four parish churches, besides St. Peter's, within its liberty, viz. St. Margaret's, St. Martin's near Charing Cross, the Savoy church, and St. Clement's Danes; but now it has two parish churches in that called the city, viz. St. Margaret's and St. John's; and seven parish churches in its liberty, viz. St. Clement's Danes, St. Paul's Covent Garden, St. Mary's le Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover-square. It first returned members to Parliament in the first year of the reign of Henry the Sixth. The number of its houses may be estimated from a review of the last poll for Westminster, by which it appears that here are the greatest number of voters of any place in England except the county of York.

The precinct of St. Martin's le Grand, though in the city of London, is subject to the city or borough of Westminster, whose Deputy Steward holds a court of record here once a week, for the trial of capiassees, attachments, and all personal actions: this precinct has therefore sometimes claimed a right to vote for its Members of Parliament, but it has not always been allowed.

SOUTHWARK, in Surry, being only parted from London by its bridge, seems but a suburb of that great city; yet it contains six parishes, and for its extent, number of people, trade, wealth, hospitals, alms-houses, charity schools, &c. is inferior to few cities in England. Southwark is mentioned in history, in the year 1053, and was a distinct corporation, governed by its own bailiff, till 1327, when a grant was made of it to the city of London, whose mayor was to be its bailiff, and to govern it by his deputy. Sometime after this, the inhabitants recovered their former privileges; but in the reign of Edward the Sixth, the crown granted it to the city of London for 647l. 2s. 1d. and, in consideration of a farther sum of 500 marks paid to the crown by the city, it was annexed to the said city; and by virtue of the said grant continues subject to its Lord Mayor, who has under him a steward and bailiff; and it is governed by one of its twenty-six Aldermen, by the name of Bridge Without. The military government is by the Lord Lieutenant of the County and

eleven Deputy Lieutenants, who have under them a regiment of six companies, of one hundred and fifty men each. Its markets are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and all plentifully furnished with all manner of provisions. It is divided into two parts viz. the Borough Liberty and the Clink or Manor of Southwark. The first belongs to the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London, who by his steward holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's Hill, for all debts, damages, and trespasses, within his limits; to which court belong three attornies, who are admitted by his steward. There are also three court-leets held in the Borough, for its three manors, viz. the Great Liberty, the Guildhall, and the King's Manor, wherein, besides the other business usually held at such courts, are chosen the constables, ale-conners, and flesh-tasters. The Clink is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record (on the Bank side near St. Saviour's church) by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, damages, and trespasses.

There is a Compter in Southwark for the imprisonment of offenders in the bailiwick, and another for the Clink liberty.

Besides these, there is the Marshalsea Prison, which is the county gaol for felons, and the Admiralty Gaol for pirates.

Here is a court, which was first erected for the trial of causes between the King's domestic or menial servants, of which the Knight-Marshal is president, and his steward is judge; to whom belong four counsellors and six attornies; and the court is held every Friday by him, or his deputy, for debt, damages, and trespasses, in causes for ten miles round Whitehall, excepting London.

Here is also the King's Bench Prison, the rules of which are of a considerable extent, and the allowance somewhat better than that of the common prisons; for which reasons many debtors remove themselves hither by Habeas Corpus. It is properly a place of confinement in all cases triable in the Court of King's Bench.—In June, 1780, the old prison was burnt down by a riotous mob; but in erecting the present, the greatest precaution has been used to guard against fire in future.

In

In Southwark formerly stood Suffolk House, a palace built by the Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth; where was afterwards a mint for the coinage of money, which consists of several streets, whose inhabitants formerly claimed a privilege of protection from arrests for debt, which has since been suppressed by the legislature, who have passed an act for establishing a Court of Conscience here, as well as in London, Westminster, the Tower Hamlets, &c. for the better recovery of small debts.

The Bishops of Winchester had formerly a palace here, with a park (the same that is now called Southwark Park), which has since been converted into warehouses and tenements, held by lease from the bishops of that see.

In the times of popery, here were no less than eighteen houses on the Bank side, licensed by the Bishops of Winchester, under certain regulations confirmed by Parliament, to keep loose women, who were, therefore, commonly called Winchester Geese.

St. Thomas's Hospital for sick and wounded people, stands on the east side of the Borough High-street, and was originally founded by a prior of Bermondsey, in the year 1213, and at the suppression of that monastery, it was purchased by the city of London from King Edward the Sixth. But the present building has been erected since the year 1699, and is capable of entertaining five hundred patients at one time. And King Edward the Sixth was so far concerned in the establishment of this hospital upon its present foundation, that his Majesty is at all times accounted the founder thereof, in the year 1552. This hospital enjoys great estates; and its disbursements annually amount to eight thousand pounds and upwards. It is subject to no parish taxes, and made extra-parochial.

Close to this hospital stands another charitable foundation, called Guy's Hospital, for sick and wounded, and incurables; with, perhaps, the greatest endowment that ever was made by one person in private life. The building and furniture cost eighteen thousand seven hundred and ninety three pounds; and the endowment is two hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-nine pounds. It was founded by Thomas Guy, a bookseller in London, but a native of Southwark,

wark, who, by printing and binding Bibles, discounting sailors tickets, and by South Sea stock, had amassed a vast estate; out of which, at his death, in 1724, he left the endowment for this hospital, besides one hundred and fifty thousand pounds in other legacies and distributions.

MARKET TOWNS.

BRENTFORD, which is about eight miles from London, receives its name from a brook called *Brent*, which rises about Finchley Common, and runs through the west part of the town, called *Old Brentford*, into the Thames. As it is a great thoroughfare to the west, it has a considerable trade, particularly in corn, both by land and the Thames; and it is extremely full of inns and public houses. The market-house stands in that part of the town called *New Brentford*, where there is a church; and there is also another in Old Brentford. The market is held on Saturday, and there is also an annual fair on the 10th of August. There are two charity-schools here. Old Brentford is situated upon a fine rising bank close to the Thames, and is naturally capable of being made a very beautiful spot. The opposite side of the river is Kew Green, which appears from hence to advantage.—At the Butts on the north of New Brentford, is the place for the election of Members for the county of Middlesex.

STAINES is seventeen miles from London, and derives its name from the Saxon word *Stana*, which signifies a *stone*, and was applied to this place from a boundary stone, anciently set up here to mark the extent of the city of London's jurisdiction upon the Thames. It is a pleasant populous town, with several good inns, and has a bridge and a ferry over the river Thames; and being a lordship belonging to the crown, is governed by two constables and four headboroughs, who are appointed by his Majesty's Steward. Here is a market on Fridays, and a fair on the 8th of September. The church stands alone, a little way from the town.—From Staines to Brentford, all that lies between the high road along Hounslow and





The Royal Palace of Hampton Court

and the Thames, was called The Forest or Warren of Staines, till King Henry the Third disforested it.

UXBRIDGE is eighteen miles and half from London, in the road to Oxford. Though it is entirely independent, and is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four headboroughs, it is only a hamlet to Great Hillindon. The river Coln runs through it in two streams, full of trout, eels, and other fish, and over the main stream is a stone bridge that leads into Buckinghamshire. The church, or rather chapel, was built in the reign of King Henry the Sixth. This town has many good inns, and is particularly distinguished by the whiteness of the bread, particularly their rolls. There are many corn mills at a small distance, and a considerable number of waggon loads of meal are carried from hence every week to London.—Uxbridge gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Paget.

EDGEWARE is eleven miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's. It is situated on the very edge of this county. The old Roman way called Watling-street, passes by here from London.

ENFIELD is about ten miles from London. It is supposed to have been anciently called *Enfen*, from its situation among fens, and in marshy ground. There was formerly a royal seat in it, supposed to have been built in the reign of King Henry the Seventh; and in the last century it was noted for being the residence of a great number of tanners, but at present little of that trade is carried on here. The town is pleasantly situated, and the church, which is a low Gothic structure, stands about the middle of it. There is also a meeting-house here, and several rich citizens of London have their country seats near the town. There is a weekly market here on Saturday, and a fair held on the 25th of May, and another on the 29th of September.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Hampton Court is delightfully situated on the north bank of the river Thames, about two miles from Kingston, fourteen
from

from London, and at a small distance from the village of Hampton. This magnificent structure was built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey, who here set up two hundred and eighty silk beds for strangers only, and richly stored it with gold and silver plate: but this raised so much envy against him, that to screen himself from its effects, he gave it to King Henry the Eighth, who, in return, suffered him to live in his palace of Richmond. King Henry greatly enlarged it, and it had then five spacious courts adorned with buildings, which in that age were so greatly admired by all foreigners as well as the natives, that the learned Grotius says of this place,

“ *Si quis opes nescit (sed quis tamen ille?) Britannus,
 “ Hampton Curia, tuos consultat ille Lares;
 “ Contulerit toto cum sparsa palatia mundo,
 “ Dicet, Ibi Reges, hic habitare Deos.*”

T H A T I S,

If e'er a Briton what is wealth don't know, let him repair to Hampton Court, and then view all the palaces of the earth, when he will say, “ Those are the residence of Kings, but this of the Gods!”

In order to give a more perfect idea of this grandeur, we shall give a description of the ornaments of this palace, as they appeared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from an author who describes what he himself saw:

“ The chief area (says he) is paved with square stone; in
 “ its centre is a fountain that throws up water, covered with
 “ a gilt crown, on the top of which is a statue of justice,
 “ supported by columns of black and white marble. The
 “ chapel of this palace is most splendid, in which the Queen's
 “ closet is quite transparent, having its windows of crystal.
 “ We were led into two chambers called the audience, or
 “ chambers of audience, which shone with tapestry of gold
 “ and silver, and silk of different colours. Under the canopy
 “ of state are these words embroidered in pearl, VIVAT
 “ HENRICUS OCTAVUS. Here is besides a small chapel,
 “ richly hung with tapestry, where the Queen performs her
 “ devotions. In her bedchamber the bed was covered with
 “ very costly coverlids of silk. At no great distance from
 “ this room we were shewn a bed, the tester of which was
 “ worked by Anne Boleyn, and presented by her to her hus-
 “ band Henry the Eighth. All the other rooms, being very
 “ numerous,

“ numerous, are adorned with tapestry of gold, silver, and velvet, in some of which were woven history pieces, in others Turkish and American dresses, all extremely natural.

“ In the hall are these curiosities: A very clear looking-glass, ornamented with columns and little images of alabaster; a portrait of Edward the Sixth, brother to Queen Elizabeth; the true portrait of Lucretia; a picture of the battle of Pavia; the history of Christ's passion, carved in mother of pearl; the portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; the picture of Ferdinand Prince of Spain, and of Philip his son; that of Henry the Eighth, under which was placed the Bible, curiously written on parchment; an artificial sphere; several musical instruments. In the tapestry are represented negroes riding upon elephants; the bed in which Edward the Sixth is said to have been born, and where his mother, Jane Seymour, died in child-bed.

“ In one chamber were several excessively rich tapestries, which are hung up when the Queen gives audience to foreign ambassadors; there were many counterpanes and coverlids of beds lined with ermine. In short, all the walls of the palace shine with gold and silver. Here is besides a certain cabinet called Paradise, where, besides that every thing glitters so with silver, gold, and jewels, as to dazzle one's eyes, there is a musical instrument made all of glass, except the strings.

“ Afterwards we were led into the gardens, which are most pleasant.”

Such was the account given of the magnificence of this palace, above two centuries ago, by Hentzner, the German.

This palace is, with the parks, encompassed in a semicircle by the Thames. King William and Queen Mary were so greatly pleased with its situation, which rendered it capable of great improvements, and of being made one of the noblest palaces in Europe, that while the former was causing the old apartments to be pulled down, and rebuilt in the more beautiful manner in which they now appear, her Majesty, impatient to enjoy so agreeable a retreat, fixed upon a building near the river, called the Water Gallery, and suiting it to her convenience, adorned it with the utmost elegance, though its situation would not allow it to stand after the principal building was completed.

Since the pulling down of the Water Gallery, which stood before the fine stone front that faces the river, the ground to the south-west has received considerable improvements. This spot is laid out in small inclosures, surrounded with tall hedges, in order to break the violence of the winds, and render them proper for the reception of such exotic plants as were moved thither in summer out of the conservatories. Here are two basins constantly supplied with water, for the support of these plants in dry weather; and as these are situated near the great apartments, most of the plants may be viewed from the windows.

At a small distance to the west stood a large hot-house for preserving such tender exotic plants as require a greater share of warmth than is generally felt in this climate.

Of this kind of gardening Queen Mary was so fond, that she allowed a handsome salary to Dr. Plukenet, a very learned botanist, for overlooking and registering the curious collection of plants she caused to be brought into the garden; but since her Majesty's death they have been much neglected, and very few of the most curious plants are now to be found there.

The park and gardens, with the ground on which the palace now stands, are about three miles in circumference.

On a pediment at the front of the palace on this side is a bas relief of the triumphs of Hercules over Envy; and facing it a large oval basin, answering to the form of this part of the garden, which is a large oval, divided into gravel walks and parterres, laid out in an elegant manner, by those two eminent gardeners London and Wise.

At the entrance of the grand walk are two large marble vases, of exquisite workmanship, one said to be performed by Mr. Cibber, father to the poet-laureat, and the other by a foreigner. These pieces are reported to be done as a trial of skill; but it is difficult to determine which is the finest performance. They are beautifully adorned with bas relief; that on the right hand, representing the triumphs of Bacchus, and the other on the left, Amphitrite and the Nereides.—At the bottom of this walk, facing a large canal which runs into the park, are two other large vases, the bas relief on one representing the judgment of Paris; and that on the other, Meleager hunting the wild boar.

In

In four of the parterres are four fine brass statues. The first is a gladiator, which formerly stood in the parade of St. James's Park, at the foot of the canal, and was removed hither in the reign of Queen Anne. The original was performed by Agasias Desotheus, and is in the Borghefian palace at Rome. The second is a young Apollo; the third a Diana; and the fourth Saturn going to devour one of his children: all after fine originals.

On the south side of the palace is the privy garden, which was sunk ten feet, to open a view from the apartments of the river Thames. In this garden is a fine fountain, and two grand terrace walks.

On the north side of the palace is a tennis court; and beyond that a gate which leads into the wilderness: farther on is the great gate of the gardens, on the sides of which are large stone piers, with the lion and unicorn couchant, in stone.

At the gates of the first entrance into the palace are four large brick piers, adorned with the lion and unicorn, each of them holding a shield, whereon are the arms of Great Britain, with several trophies of war, well carved in stone.

Passing through a long court yard, on each side of which are stabling for the officers of his Majesty's household, we come next to the first portal, which is strongly built of brick, and decorated by Wolsey with the heads of four of the Cæsars, Trajan and Adrian on one side, and on the other Tiberius and Vitellius.

Through this portal we pass into a large quadrangle, remarkable for nothing extraordinary but its spaciousness and uniformity.

This leads to a second quadrangle, where over the portal is a beautiful astronomical clock, made by the celebrated Tompion, on which are curiously represented the twelve signs of the Zodiac, with the rising and setting of the sun, the various phases of the moon, and other ornaments and indications of time.

On the left hand of this quadrangle is the great old hall, in which, by Queen Caroline's command, was erected a theatre, wherein it was intended that two plays should have been acted every week during the time of the court's continuance there. But Mr. Colley Cibber observes, that only seven plays were performed in it, by the players from Drury-lane, the summer when it was raised, and one afterwards for the entertainment

of the Duke of Lorrain, afterwards Emperor of Germany. In the front is a portal of brick, decorated with four Cæsars heads without names.

On the opposite side of this quadrangle is a stone colonade of fourteen columns, and two pilasters of the Ionic order, with an entablature and balustrade at the top, adorned in the middle with two large vases.

This leads to the great staircase, adorned with iron balusters curiously wrought and gilt, the whole erected on porphyry. From the cieling hangs, by a strong brass chain, gilt, a large glass lanthorn which holds sixteen candles, and has an Imperial crown at the top.—This staircase, with the cieling, were painted by Signor Verrio, an Italian, by order of King William the Third.—At the top, on the left side, are Apollo and the nine muses, at whose feet sits the god Pan, with his unequal reeds; and a little below them the goddess Ceres, holding in one hand a wheatheaf, and with the other pointing to loaves of bread; at her feet is Flora, surrounded by her attendants, and holding in her right hand a chaplet of flowers. Near her are the two river gods Thame and Isis, with their urns; and a large table in the middle, upon which is a quantity of rich plate, decorated with flowers.—On the cieling are Jupiter and Juno, with Ganymede riding on Jupiter's eagle, and offering the cup. Juno's peacock is in the front: one of the Parcæ, with her scissars in her hand, seems to wait for Jove's orders to cut the thread of life. These figures are covered with a fine canopy surrounded with the signs of the Zodiac, and by several Zephyrs, with flowers in their hands; and on one side of them is fame with her two trumpets. Beneath is a beautiful figure of Venus riding on a swan, Mars addressing himself to her as a lover, and Cupid riding on another swan. On the right hand are Pluto and Proserpine, Cœlus and Terra, Cybele crowned with a tower, and others. Neptune and Amphitrite are in the front, and two attendants are serving them with nectar and fruit. Bacchus is leaning on a rich ewer, and, being accompanied by his attendants, places his left hand on the head of Silenus, who sits on an ass that is fallen down, he seeming to catch at a table, to which Diana above is pointing. The table is supported by eagles: on one side of it sits Romulus, the founder of Rome, with a wolf; and on the other side of it is Hercules leaning on his club. Peace in her right hand holds a laurel,

rel, and in her left a palm over the head of Æneas, who seems inviting the twelve Cæsars, among whom is Spuria the soothsayer, to a celestial banquet. Over their heads hovers the genius of Rome with a flaming sword, the emblem of destruction; and a bridle, the emblem of government; both in her right hand.—The next is the Emperor Julian writing at a table, while Mercury dictates to him.—Over the door at the head of the stairs is a funeral pile, done in stone colour; and under the above paintings are thirty-six pannels representing trophies of war, and other decorations in the same colour.

We shall now proceed to give a particular description of the principal apartments of the palace, with their noble furniture and fine paintings.

From the stair-case we pass into the guard-chamber, which is very large and spacious, it being upwards of sixty feet long and forty feet wide. This room contains arms for five thousand men, artfully disposed in various forms. Fronting the door are three trophies of drums, hanging in an uniform manner under the windows, five in each trophy. There are pilasters of pikes, bayonets, and bandoleers; on each side sixteen pannels, which go round the room, with a great variety of decorations and figures, as muskets in chequer work, stars made of bayonets, swords, &c. also circles, ovals, hexagons, and octagons. In the centres of some are the fam'd Medusa's head, and of others Jupiter's thunder, and other devices carved upon a shield. The sides are garnished with bandoleers.—The arms were thus disposed by Mr. Harris, who was the person that first contrived to place the arms in the same beautiful order in the small armoury in the Tower of London, which is universally admired by people of all nations, who have curiosity to survey them. This man was originally a common gunsmith, but after he had given such public proof of his ingenuity, he was allowed a pension from the crown.—Over the chimney in this chamber are the arms of England, &c. with the garter, and motto round them; and underneath is a neat cypher of a W, and over it the royal crown, curiously carved in walnut-tree. On the right hand of the door as we enter, are the halberts for the yeomen of the guard, eighteen in number; and a little farther six large carbines, regularly placed on a table.

The King's first presence-chamber is hung with rich old tapestry. The cieling is vaulted, and from the centre hangs a fine lustre of nineteen branches. Fronting the door are the canopy

canopy and chair of state, which, as well as the stools, are of crimson damask. On the back part of the canopy are the King's arms, and round the vallance a crown and cypher embroidered in gold. On the left hand of the entrance, behind the door, is a fine picture, about eighteen feet by fifteen, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of King William the Third, who is in armour on a stately grey horse, trampling on the trophies of war, by which lies a flaming torch. At the top, in the clouds, Mercury and Peace support his helmet, decorated with laurel, and a Cupid holds a scroll. On the bottom part of the picture appear Neptune and his attendants by the side of a rock, welcoming the hero on shore; and at a distance is seen a fleet of ships, their sails swelled with the east wind. In the front ground Plenty with her cornucopia offers him an olive branch, and Flora presents flowers.—Over the chimney is a whole length of the Marquis of Hamilton, Lord Steward of the Household to King Charles the First, by Van Somer; and over the doors are two pieces of architecture, finely executed by Rosso.

In the King's second presence chamber, over the chimney, is a whole length of Christian the Sixth, King of Denmark, by Van Somer. This picture, as most of the large ones are, is decorated on the outside with festoons of fruits and flowers, beautifully carved in high relief in lime wood. Over all the doors are pieces of ruins and landscapes, by Rosso. The hangings of this room are very ancient tapestry, but very rich, the lights being all gold, and the shadows silk. The subject of those on the left are Hercules and the Hydra; and those on the right Midas with his ass's ears. The room is spacious, with a vaulted cieling, from the centre of which hangs a gilt chandelier of twelve branches. The chair of state and stools are of crimson damask, fringed with the same colour. Here are two tables of fine marble, which have pier glasses over them, with gilt stands on each side.

In the audience room, over the chimney, is a whole length of Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, who was King George the Second's great grand-mother, and the daughter of King James the First. Her husband, Frederic the Fifth, Prince Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and herself likewise, were driven out of their kingdom for want of the seasonable support of her father. She came over into England in the year after the restoration of her nephew King Charles the Second, and died
about

about nine months after that in London, at the Lord Craven's in Drury-Lane, in the year 1662.—Over each of the doors in this room, is a madona, by Dominico Fetti. The tapestry is fine: the subject on one side Abraham and Lot dividing their lands; and on the other, God appears to Abraham in the front, and Abraham is purchasing a piece of ground for a burying place. The room is lofty: in the middle hangs a beautiful chandelier of silver, chased, with sixteen branches. Between the windows are glasses; and under them tables, finely carved and gilt, stand on each side. Here is a fine canopy of state, with window-curtains, chairs, and stools, of rich crimson damask, laced, and fringed with gold.

In the drawing room, over the chimney-piece, is a whole length of King Charles the First, which is one of the finest pieces of Vandyke; and over the doors are two capital pictures; the first is David, with Goliath's head, by Fetti; and the other, the holy family, by Corregio. The other furniture of this room consists of a rich chair of state and stools, two large marble tables between the windows, with pier-glasses up to the cieling, and two pair of fine gilt stands: the window curtains are tissue, with a silver ground. There are six silver sconces on the tapestry, which is richly woven in with gold, but is very ancient: the subject the scripture story of Abraham sending his servant to get a wife for Isaac.

In the state bed-chamber, over the doors, are two pieces of flowers, beautifully painted, by Baptist. Over the chimney is a whole length of the Dutchess of York (daughter of the Lord Chancellor Hyde, and mother to Queen Mary and Queen Anne), painted by Van Somer; under which, and over the two doors, is a large collection of china, placed there by Queen Mary, who was peculiarly fond of that sort of ware. The tapestry is the history of Joshua, all round the room, which is very spacious. The cieling was painted by Verrio: the subject of one part of it is Endymion and the moon; Endymion is lying with his head in Morpheus's lap, and Diana viewing him with the utmost attention as he sleeps. On another part of the cieling is a fine figure of Somnus, or sleep, with his attendants. In the border are four landscapes, and four boys, with baskets of flowers, intermixed with poppies. The state bed is of crimson velvet, laced with gold, and adorned with white plumes of feathers on the top. There are likewise

wife in this room eight silver sconces, chased, with the judgment of Solomon upon them; a fine black and gold Indian screen; a large pier glass, ornamented with glass that is cut and tinged with blue; a marble table, and two gilt stands; and in one corner an eight-day clock in a walnut-tree case.

In the King's dressing-room, over the doors, are fine flower pieces, by Baptist. The cieling is painted by Verri; the subject Mars and Venus. Mars is sleeping in Venus's lap; several Cupids are stealing away his armour; some his coat, others his shield, helmet, sword, and spear; while others are binding him about his legs and arms with fetters of roses. The border is embellished with jessamine, orange-trees in pots, and several sorts of birds.—The room is about twelve feet long and six wide; and in it are two windows, with rich window-curtains, a neat table between them, on which stands a clock; and on the right hand is a curious weather glass. The hangings are of straw-coloured India damask; the chair and screen are of the same.

In the King's writing-closet, over each door, is a fine piece of flowers, by Baptist, in a contrast taste; and over the chimney is a fine picture, by Bougdane, of all sorts of birds; the peacock in front, and the principal figure. In the left hand corner is a curious weather glass; and in another part of the room, an Indian cabinet, filled at top with fine china, placed there by the late Queen Mary.—This closet is of a triangular form, and has two windows. The hangings and stools are of a pea-green India damask. There is a fine collection of china over the chimney, and a glass there, so placed, as to shew all the rooms on that side of the building at once.

The hangings of Queen Mary's closet are all needle work, said to be wrought with Queen Mary's own hand; there are also an easy chair, four others, and a screen, all said to be the work of that excellent Queen. The work is extremely neat; the figures are shadowed, perhaps equal to the best tapestry, and shew great judgment in drawing. Over the chimney-piece is an old painting, said to be Raphael's, representing Jupiter's throne, by which is the thunder, and his eagle in the clouds.

The queen's gallery, which is likewise called the tapestry gallery, is about seventy feet long, and twenty-five feet wide. It is hung with seven beautiful pieces of tapestry, representing

ing the history of Alexander the Great, and done after the famous paintings of Le Brun; they are not however placed according to chronology, for some of the last actions of Alexander's life are placed before those which preceded them. Under that part of the tapestry which represents the story of Alexander and Diogenes, and which is placed over the chimney piece, is a very neat bust of a Venus in alabaster, standing upon an oval looking-glass, under which are two doves billing, in basso-relievo. Among the other furniture in this gallery, are two very fine tables of Egyptian marble.

The queen's state bed-chamber contains several fine paintings. Over the chimney-piece is a whole length of King James the First, painted by Van Somer. On the right hand is Anne his royal consort, second daughter of Frederic, King of Denmark; and on his left, the Princess Elizabeth, his daughter, who was afterwards Queen of Bohemia. These were likewise both painted by Van Somer. Over the other door is a beautiful whole length of that hopeful youth, Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James the First, who died in the nineteenth year of his age, amidst the public rejoicings which were made for the reception of the Elector Palatine of the Rhine, afterwards King of Bohemia, who was just come over into England, in order to solemnize his nuptials with the Princess Elizabeth. The cieling of this bed-chamber was painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. The subject is Aurora rising out of the ocean in her golden chariot drawn by four white horses. In the cornice are four portraits, one on every side, viz. King George the First; King George the Second; Queen Caroline; and his Royal Highness Frederic Prince of Wales. In this chamber there is likewise a fine bed of crimson damask, two Indian sconces, and a glass lustre, with silver nozzles.

The cieling of the queen's drawing-room was painted by Signior Verrio, and in the middle of it a figure of it the late Queen Anne, representing Justice, with the scales in one hand, and the sword in the other; she is dressed in a purple robe, lined with ermine; and Neptune and Britannia are holding a crown over her head. On the sides of the room are several other paintings of Verrio, representing the British fleet, Prince George of Denmark pointing to it, and the four parts of the world shewn by four figures; but these were

thought so badly executed, that they are now quite concealed, and covered over with green damask hangings, upon which are placed nine pictures, three on each side, the length of the room, and three at the end; these pictures were formerly all in one, and of a prodigious length, as may be discerned by some parts of the figures, which have been cut asunder, some in one place and some in another; the whole is a triumph of Julius Cæsar, consisting of a long procession of soldiers, priests, officers of state, &c. at the end of which that Emperor appears in his triumphant chariot, with Victory over his head, crowning him with laurel. It is painted in water colours upon canvas, by Andrea Montegna, who was a disciple of Jacobo Squarcione.

In the Queen's state audience room there are five whole length pictures, all painted by Holbein. The first represents the Dutchess of Brunswick; the second the Duke of Brunswick; the third the Marchioness of Brunswick, their daughter; the fourth the Dutchess of Lenox; and the last, the Queen of Scots.—The canopy of state is here very rich; as are also the tapestry hangings, the story of which is the children of Israel carrying the twelve stones to the river Jordan, as related in the fourth chapter of the book of Joshua.

In the Prince of Wales's presence chamber, over one of the doors is Guzman, over another Gondamor, two Spanish Ambassadors; over the third is Madame Chatillon, the famous French Admiral's lady; and over the chimney Lewis the Thirteenth, of France, with a walking stick in his hand, and a dog by his side: all four pictures by Holbein. The tapestry hangings are of green damask, wherein is curiously wrought the history of Tobit and Tobias. Here are two fine gilt stands in the form of Termini, and a canopy of state.

The Prince of Wales's drawing-room is hung with tapestry, representing Elymas the forcerer struck with blindness; this is taken from one of the cartoons. Over the chimney-piece is the Duke of Wirtemberg; over one of the doors is a whole length of the wife of Philip the Second, King of Spain; and over the other, a whole length of Count Mansfield, General of the Spaniards in the Low Countries: all by Holbein.

In the Prince of Wales's bed-chamber, over one of the doors, is a whole length of the Prince of Parma, Governor of the Netherlands. Over the chimney-piece is a whole length
of

of the great Duke of Lunenburgh, great-grandfather to his present Majesty : over another door Philip the Second, King of Spain ; and over a third, the Queen of Denmark, consort of Christian the Fourth : these are likewise painted by Holbein. The bed is of green damask.

In the private dining-room are four pictures of the Spanish armada, by Vander Velde ; and over the chimney is a very fine one by Van Dyke of the Lord Effingham Howard, Lord High Admiral of England.

The King's private bed-chamber is hung with fine tapestry, which represents the remarkable engagement at Solbay, in the year 1672.

In the Admiral's gallery are the pictures of the following sixteen renowned Admirals, viz. Sir George Rooke, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, Sir John Leake, Lord Torrington, Admiral Churchill, Sir Stafford Fairborne, Sir John Jennings, Sir Thomas Hopson, Admiral Beaumont, Sir Thomas Dilks, Admiral Benbow, Admiral Whetstone, Admiral Wishart, Admiral Gradon, and Admiral Munden. They are all painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Mr. Dahl.

In the Queen's stair-case there is a large picture, in a gold frame, painted by Vick, of King Charles the Second, and Katharine his Queen. The Duke of Buckingham is therein represented as Science, in the habit of Mercury, and Envy is struck down by naked boys.—There are additional ornaments in the Mosaic taste, on each side of the stair-case, as well as the cieling, by Mr. Kent.

In the centre of the new quadrangle is a round basin, and four large lamps on pedestals of iron work ; and on the right hand, over the windows, are the twelve labours of Hercules, done in fresco.

In the room of beauties are the following nine paintings, viz. Lady Peterborough, Lady Ranelagh, Lady Middleton, Miss Pitt, Dutchess of St. Albans, Lady Essex, Lady Dorset, Queen Mary, and the Dutchess of Grafton.—Queen Mary was painted by Wissing, and all the rest by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

We shall conclude our account with observing, that the whole palace consists of three quadrangles. The first and second are Gothic, but the latter is a most beautiful colonade of the Ionic order, the columns in couplets, built by Sir Christopher Wren. Through this you pass into the third

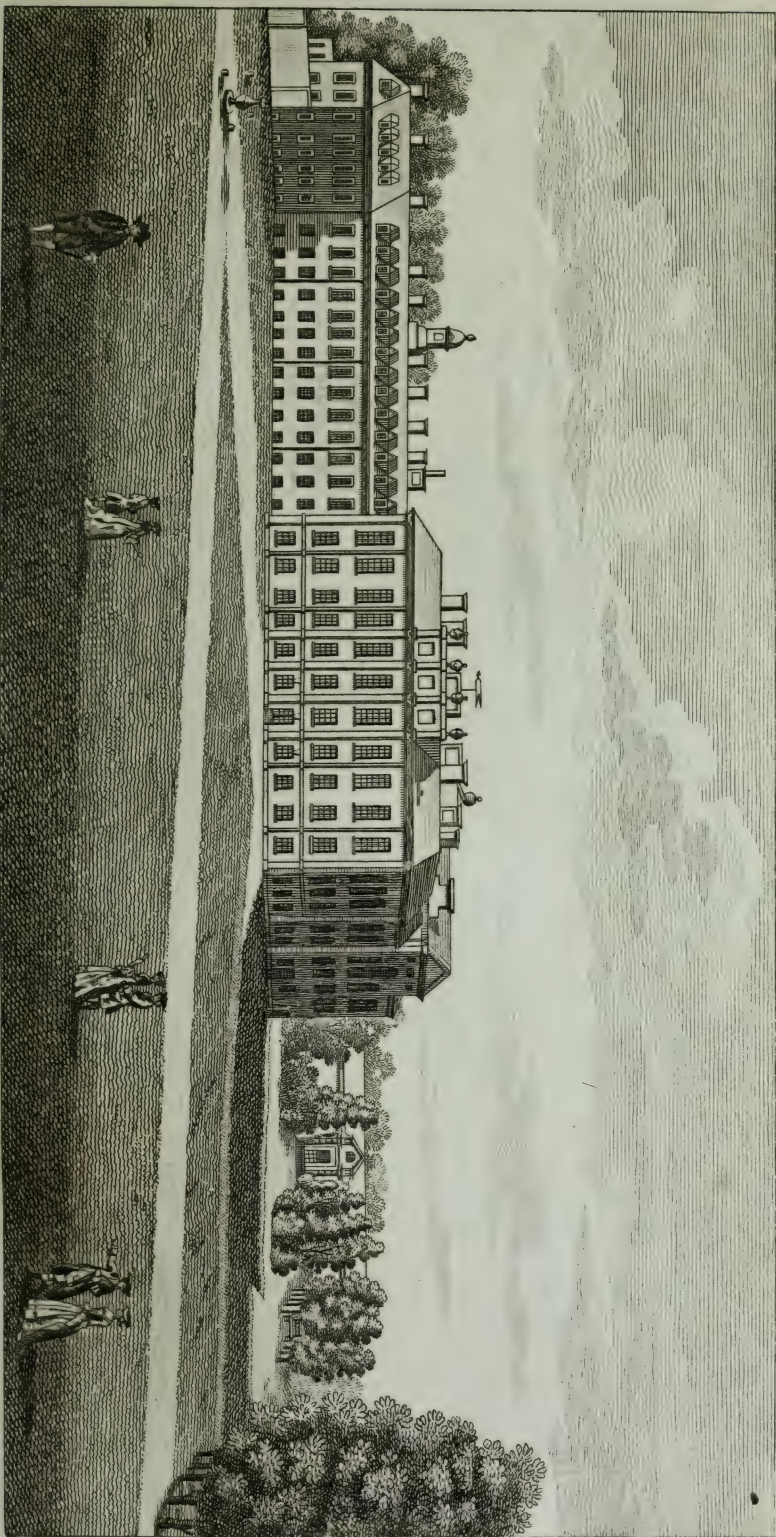
court or quadrangle, in which are the royal apartments, which were magnificently built of brick and stone by King William.

Kensington Palace is about two miles from Hyde Park Corner. It was formerly the seat of the Lord Chancellor Finch, afterwards Earl of Nottingham; was purchased by King William, who greatly improved it, and caused a royal road to be made to it, through St. James's and Hyde Parks, with lamp posts erected at equal distances on each side. Queen Mary enlarged the gardens; her sister, Queen Anne, improved what Mary had begun, and was so pleased with the place, that she frequently supped during the summer in the green-house, which is a very beautiful one; but Queen Caroline completed the design, by extending the gardens from the great road in Kensington to Acton, by bringing what is called the Serpentine River into them, and by taking in some acres out of Hyde Park, on which she caused a mount to be raised, with a chair upon it, which could be easily turned round, so as to afford shelter from the wind. This mount is surrounded with a grove of evergreens, and commands a fine view over the gardens to the south and west. In short, these gardens, which are three miles and half in compass, are kept in great order, and in summer time are resorted to by great numbers of people.

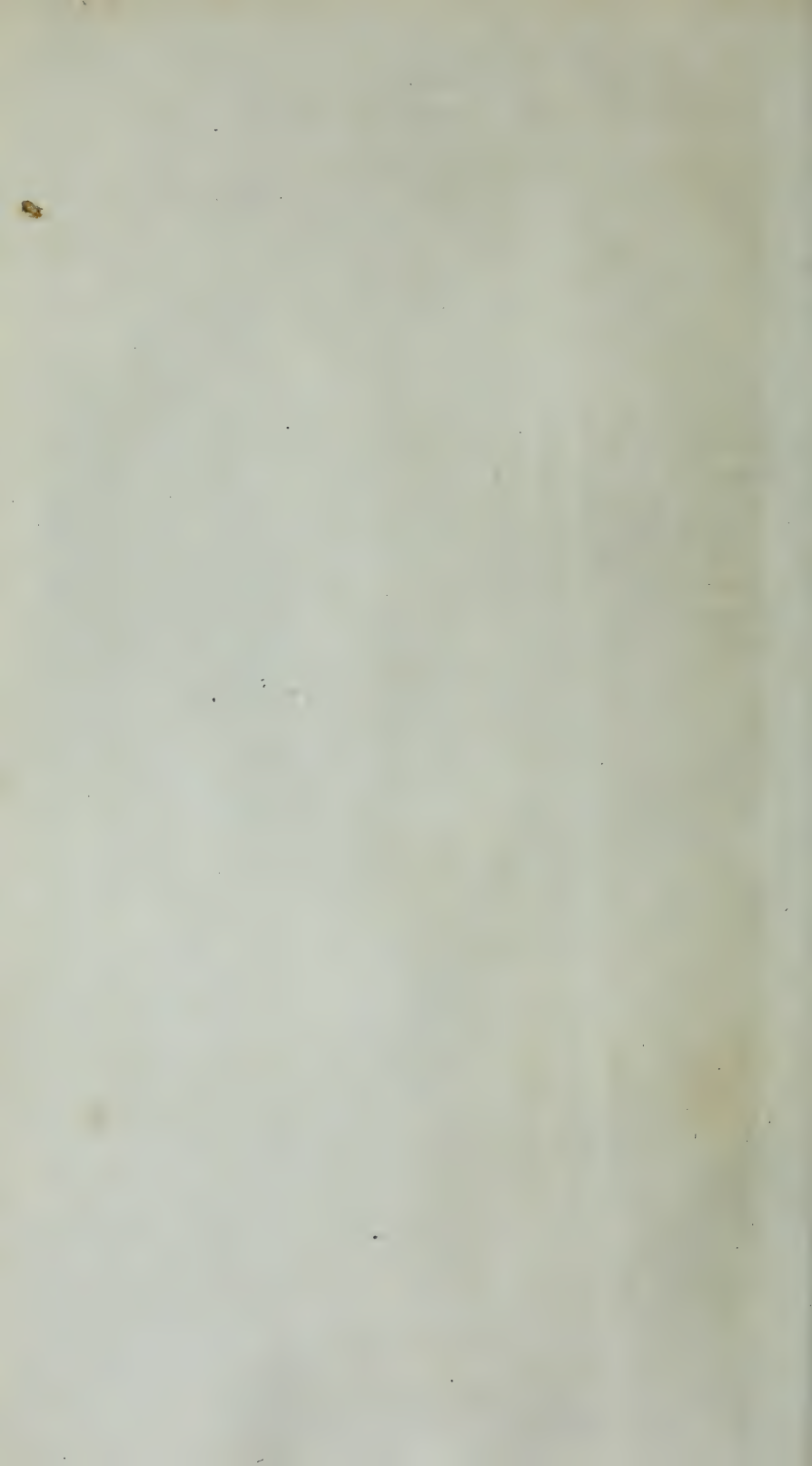
The palace, indeed, has none of that grandeur, which might be expected in the residence of a British Monarch; its nearness to the town makes it very convenient, but it is very irregular in point of architecture. However, the royal apartments are grand, and some of the pictures are very fine.

On passing the base court, you enter through a large portico into a stone gallery that leads to the great stair-case, which is a very fine one, and consists of several flights of black marble steps, adorned with iron balusters, finely wrought. The painting here affords the view of several balconies, with groups of figures, representing yeomen of the guard, and spectators, among whom are drawn Mr. Ulick, commonly called The Young Turk, in the Polonese dress, in which he waited on King George the First; Peter the wild youth, &c. The stair-case is richly decorated and painted by Mr. Kent.

The first room is hung with very fine tapestry, representing the goddess Diana, hunting and killing the wild boar. Over the



A View of the Royal Palace at Kensington.



the chimney is a picture in a grand taste, representing one of the graces in the character of Painting, receiving instructions from Cupid. This piece is said to be done by Guido Reni. In one corner of the room is a marble statue of Venus, with an apple in her hand; and in another is the statue of Bacchus, whose head is finely executed; but the body, which is inferior to it, seems to be done by another hand.

The second room has its cieling painted with Minerva, surrounded by the arts and sciences, by Mr. Kent. Over the chimney is a very fine piece, representing Cupid admiring Psyche, while she is asleep, by Vandyke. On each side of the room are hung several pictures, as Henry the Eighth, and the Comptroller of his Household, by Holbein; a three quarter picture of King Charles the First, and another of his Queen, by Vandyke; the Duke and Dutchess of York, by Sir Peter Lely; as also King William and Queen Mary, when Prince and Princess of Orange, over the doors, by the same hand.

The third room, which was the late Queen's apartment, is adorned with a very beautiful tapestry, representing a Dutch winter piece, and the various diversions peculiar to the natives of Holland, done by Mr. Vanderbank. Over the chimney is an admirable picture of King Charles the Second, King James the Second, and their sister the Princess of Orange, when children, by Vandyke.

In the fourth room is the picture of a battle or skirmish between the Germans and Italians, by Holbein. Another of Danæ, descending in a shower of gold; and another of the widow Eliot, finely executed by our countryman Riley.

In the fifth room is a picture of the crucifixion, and another of our Saviour laid on the cross, both by Titian; of our Saviour calling St. Matthew from the receipt of customs, by Annibal Caracci; and of his healing the sick in the temple, by Verrio; a picture of Henry the Fourth of France, by Titian; two heads of Queen Mary the First and Queen Elizabeth, when children, by Holbein; the late Queen Anne, when an infant, by Sir Peter Lely; and several heads by Raphael.

In the sixth room, or rather gallery, are the pictures of King Henry the Eighth, and Queen Katharine of Arragon, both by Holbein; King Philip of Spain, and Queen Mary, by the same hand; King James the First, by Vandyke; King Charles
the

the Second, the face by Sir Peter Lely; Queen Elizabeth in a Chinese dress, drawn when she was a prisoner at Woodstock; King James the Second, when Duke of York, and another of his Queen, both by Sir Peter Lely; King William and Queen Mary, in their coronation robes, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Sir Godfrey was knighted on his painting these pictures, King William being doubtless pleased with so fine a picture of his Queen. The next is Queen Anne, after Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a picture of Queen Caroline, which is but poorly executed.—In this room is a curious amber cabinet, in a glass case; and at the upper end a beautiful orrery, likewise in a glass case.

The seventh, which is called the Cupalo room, has a star in the centre, and the cieling all around is adorned with paintings in mosaic: round the room are placed, at proper distances, eight bustos of ancient poets, and six statues of the Heathen gods and goddesses, at full length, gilt. Over the chimney piece is a curious bas relief in marble, representing a Roman marriage, with a busto of Cleopatra, by Mr. Ryfbrack.

In the King's great drawing-room, over the chimney, is a very fine picture of St. Francis adoring the infant Jesus, held in the lap of the Virgin Mary, Joseph attending, the whole performed by Sir Peter Paul Rubens. In this room are also the holy family, finely painted by Paul Veronese; three priests, by Tintoret; a noble picture of St. Agnes over one of the doors, by Domenichino; St. John the Baptist's head, Mary Magdalen, and a naked Venus, all by Titian; a Venus in a supine posture, stealing an arrow out of Cupid's quiver, with beautiful ornaments in the high gusto of the Greek antique, representing Love and the Drama, by Jacoba da Pontormo, upon the original out-lines of the great Michael Angelo Buonaroti; a picture of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and his younger brother, when boys, one of the capital pieces of Vandyke; two large pictures by Guido Reni, one of Venus dressing by the graces; the other of Andromeda chained to a rock; our Saviour in the manger, by Bassan; and a picture of part of the holy family, by Palma, the elder.—The cieling of this room, in which there is such a mixture of sacred and profane pieces, is painted with the story of Jupiter and Semele.

In the state chamber the bed is of crimson damask; and over the chimney is a picture of our Saviour and St. John the Baptist, by Raphael.

In

In the state dressing-room the hangings are all of needlework ; a present from the Queen of Prussia. Here is a picture of King Edward the Sixth, by Holbein ; of a young nobleman of Venice, by Tintoret ; another young nobleman of the same place, by Tintoret ; and Titian's lady, painted by himself.

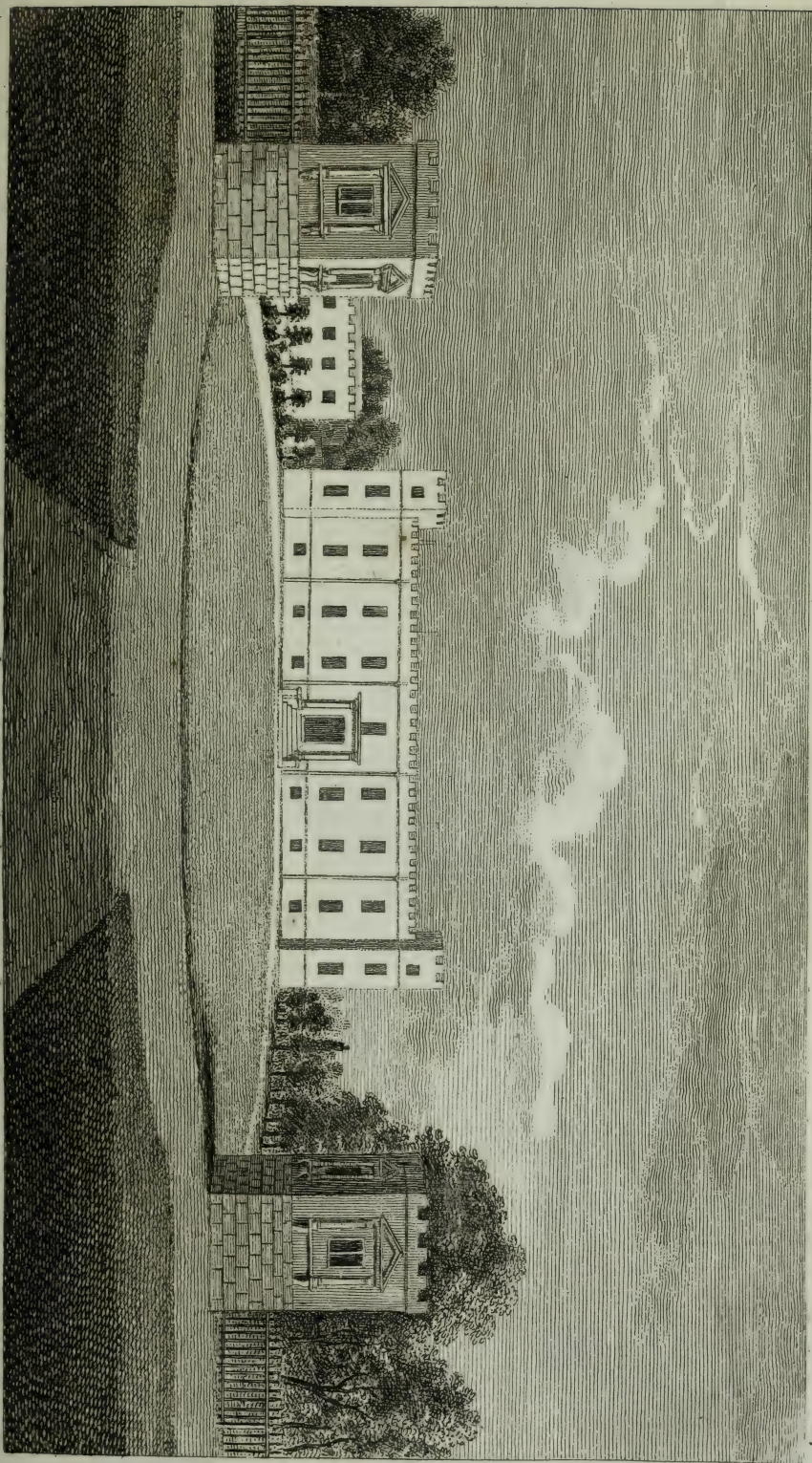
The painted gallery is adorned with many admirable pieces. At the end is Charles the First on a white horse, with the Duke d'Espernoon holding his helmet ; the King is an august and noble figure, with some dejection in his countenance ; the triumphal arch, curtain, and other parts of the back ground, are finely executed, and so kept, that the King is the principal figure that strikes the eye ; and at a little distance it has a very striking resemblance to real life. Fronting this picture, at the other end of the gallery, is the same King, with his Queen, and two children, King Charles the Second, when a child, and King James the Second, an infant in the Queen's lap. The King's paternal tenderness is finely expressed, his son standing at his knee : the Queen's countenance is expressive of the utmost respect towards his Majesty, and a fond care of her child, which she seems to desire the King to look on. The infant is exquisitely performed ; the vacancy of thought in the child's face, and the inactivity of the hands, are equal to life itself at that age. These two admirable pieces were done by Vandyke. One of the next capital pictures in this gallery is Esther fainting before King Ahasuerus, painted by Tintoret. All the figures are finely drawn and richly dressed in the Venetian manner ; for the Venetian school painted all their historical figures in their own habits, thinking them more noble and picturesque than any other. The next piece is the nine muses in concert, finely drawn by the same master. Midas preferring Pan to Apollo is a fine piece by Andrea Schiavone, but it is a good deal hurt by time ; the figures, however, are well drawn and coloured, and the affectation of judgment in Midas is finely expressed. The shepherds offering gifts to Christ, St. John in prison, the story of the woman of Samaria, and John Baptist's head, are fine pieces by Old Palma. Noah's flood is a masterly performance. Over the chimney is a madona by Raphael, which, though a small piece, gives a very high idea of that great master's abilities. There is also in this gallery a madona by Vandyke, which is exquisitely performed. The other pictures
here

here are the birth of Jupiter, a fine piece by Julio Romano ; a Cupid whetting his arrow by Annibal Caracci ; and a Venus and Cupid by Titian.

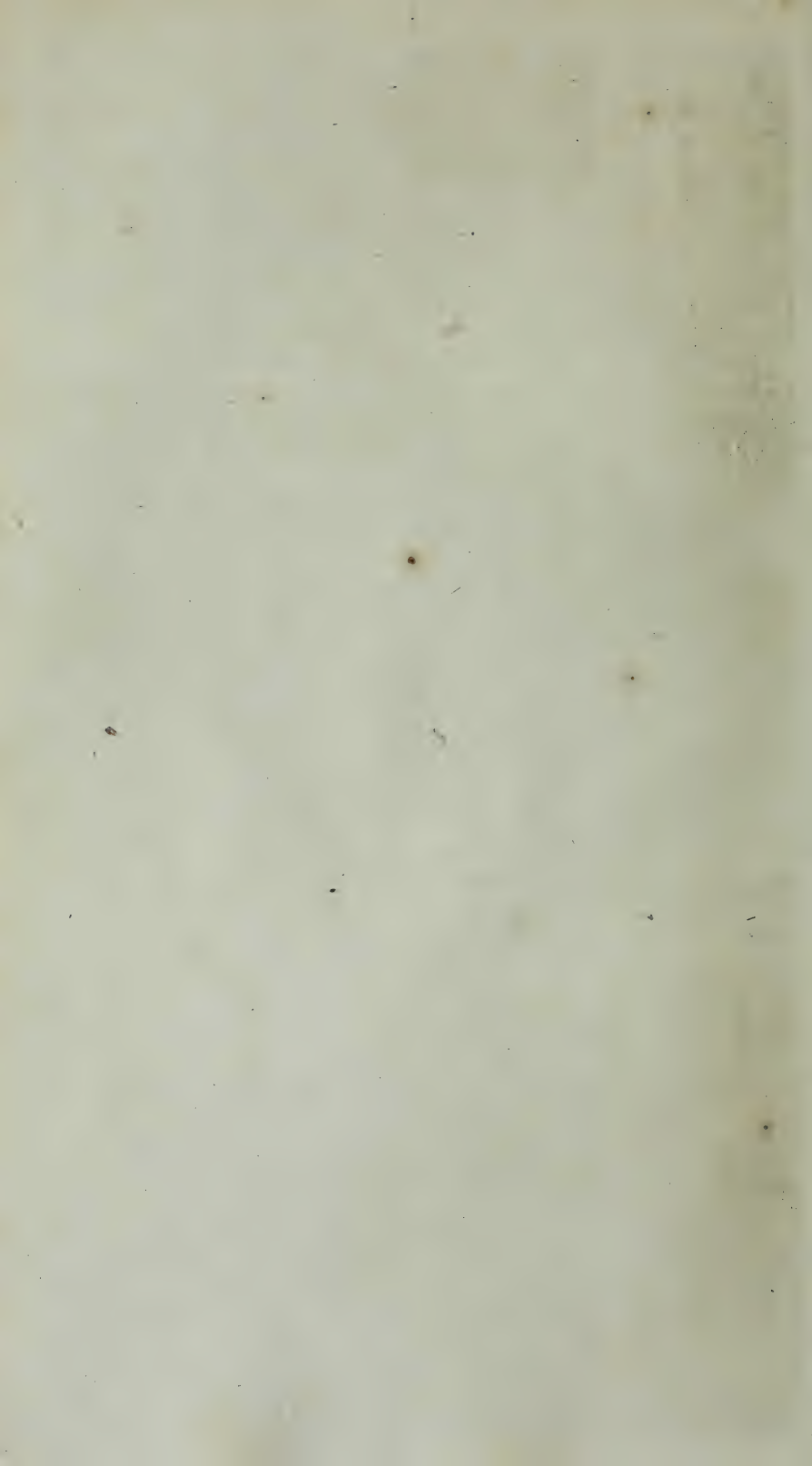
Sion House, one of the seats of the Duke of Northumberland, is directly opposite to the royal gardens at Richmond, but on the other side of the river, and in another county. It is called *Sion* from a monastery of the same name, which was founded by King Henry the Fifth, in 1414, very near the place where the house now stands, and which was endowed with one thousand marks a year, for the maintenance of sixty nuns, including the abbess and twenty-five men.

The present edifice was erected by the Duke of Somerset, Protector and uncle to King Edward the Sixth ; who began to build it about the year 1547 ; but many and great additions and improvements have been since made to it, and especially by the present Duke of Northumberland. It is built on the very spot where the church belonging to the monastery formerly stood, and is a very large, venerable, and majestic structure, built of white stone, in the form of a hollow square ; so that it has four external, and as many internal fronts ; the latter of which surround a square court in the middle. The roof is flat, covered with lead, and surrounded with indented battlements, like the walls of a fortified city. Upon every one of the four outward angles of the roof, there is a square turret, flat roofed, and embattled like the other parts of the building. The house is three stories high, and the east front, which faces the Thames, is supported by arches, forming a fine piazza. The great hall was finished in the manner in which it at present appears by Inigo Jones, who was also employed to new face the inner court, and to make some alterations in several of the apartments.

The gardens at *Sion* were at first laid out and finished in a very grand manner by the Protector Somerset : but being made at a time when extensive views were judged to be inconsistent with that solemn reserve and stately privacy affected by the great, they were so situated as to deprive the house of every beautiful prospect which the neighbourhood afforded : at least none of them could be seen from the lower apartments. To remedy this inconvenience, the present Duke of Northumberland caused a high triangular terras, which the Protector had raised at a great expence, to be removed ; the walls of the old
garden



The West Front of Lion House.



gardens were also taken down, and the ground before the house levelled, and it now forms a fine lawn, extending from Isleworth to Brentford. By these means a beautiful prospect is not only opened into the royal gardens at Richmond, but also up and down the river Thames. Towards the Thames the lawn is bounded by an ha-ha and a meadow, which his Grace ordered to be cut down into a gentle slope, so that the surface of the water may now be seen from the lowest apartments and the gardens. In consequence of these improvements, the most beautiful pieces of scenery imaginable are formed before two of the principal fronts, for even the Thames itself seems to belong to the gardens.

The house stands nearly in the middle point of that side of the lawn which is the furthest from the Thames, and communicates with Isleworth and Brentford, either by means of the lawn, or a fine gravel walk, which in some places runs along the side, and in others through the middle of a beautiful shrubbery; so that even in the most retired parts of this charming maze, where the prospect is most confined, almost the whole vegetable world rises up as it were in miniature around you, and presents you with every foreign shrub, plant, and flower, which can be adopted by the soil of this climate.

The present Duke of Northumberland has not only thus improved the ground where the old gardens stood, but has also made a very large addition to it, and separated the two parts by making a new serpentine river. It communicates with the Thames, is well stored with all sorts of river fish, and can be emptied and filled by means of a sluice, which is so contrived as to admit the fish into the new river, but to prevent their returning back into the Thames. His Grace has also built two bridges, which form a communication between the two gardens, and has erected in that, which lies near Brentford, a stately Doric column, upon the top of which is a fine proportioned statue of Flora, so judiciously placed as to command as it were a distinct view of the situation over which she is supposed to preside.

The kitchen gardens are very large, lie at a proper distance from the house, and contain every thing necessary or convenient, as a hot-house, fire-walls, &c. The green-house is a very neat building, with a Gothic front, designed by his Grace in so light a stile as to be greatly admired. The back and end walls of it are the only remains of the old monastery. This

building stands near a circular bason of water, well stocked with gold and silver fish; and in the middle of the bason is a spouting fountain, which is well supplied, and plays without intermission.

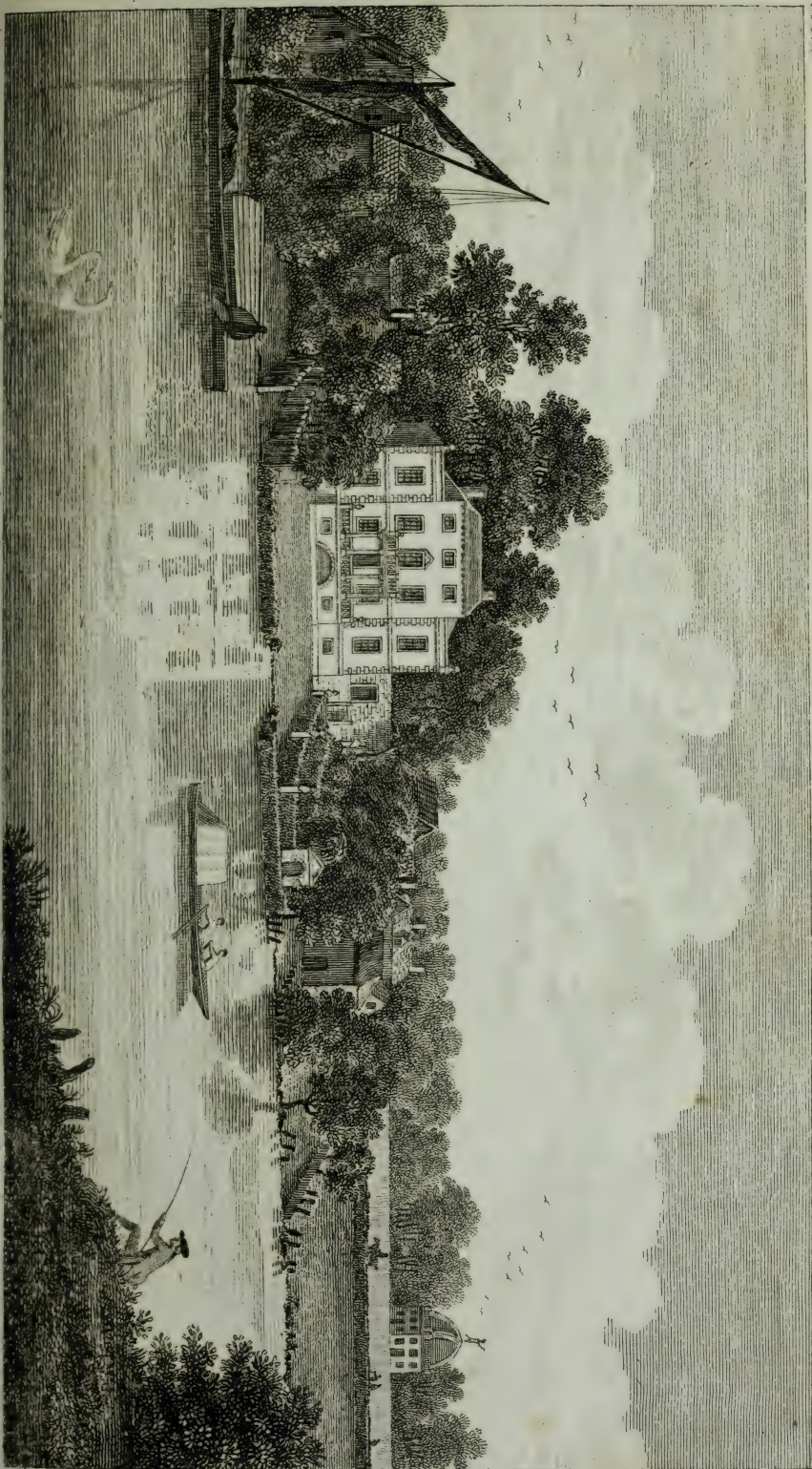
Among the most remarkable particulars at Sion-house is the great gallery, which extends the whole length of the east front over the arcades. There is also an immense quantity of old china vases, of different forms and sizes, crowded together in almost every apartment. The pedigree picture here is one of the greatest curiosities of its kind in England, and exhibits the noble and royal connections of the Percies; all which were united in the late Dutchess of Northumberland.

It may also be remarked, that many fine prospects may be seen from the leads on the top of the house, which command a view of the country to the distance of twelve or fourteen miles, and consequently the greatest part of London may be seen from them. To these observations we may add, that the gardens, when viewed from the top of the house, form a finer landscape than can easily be conceived.

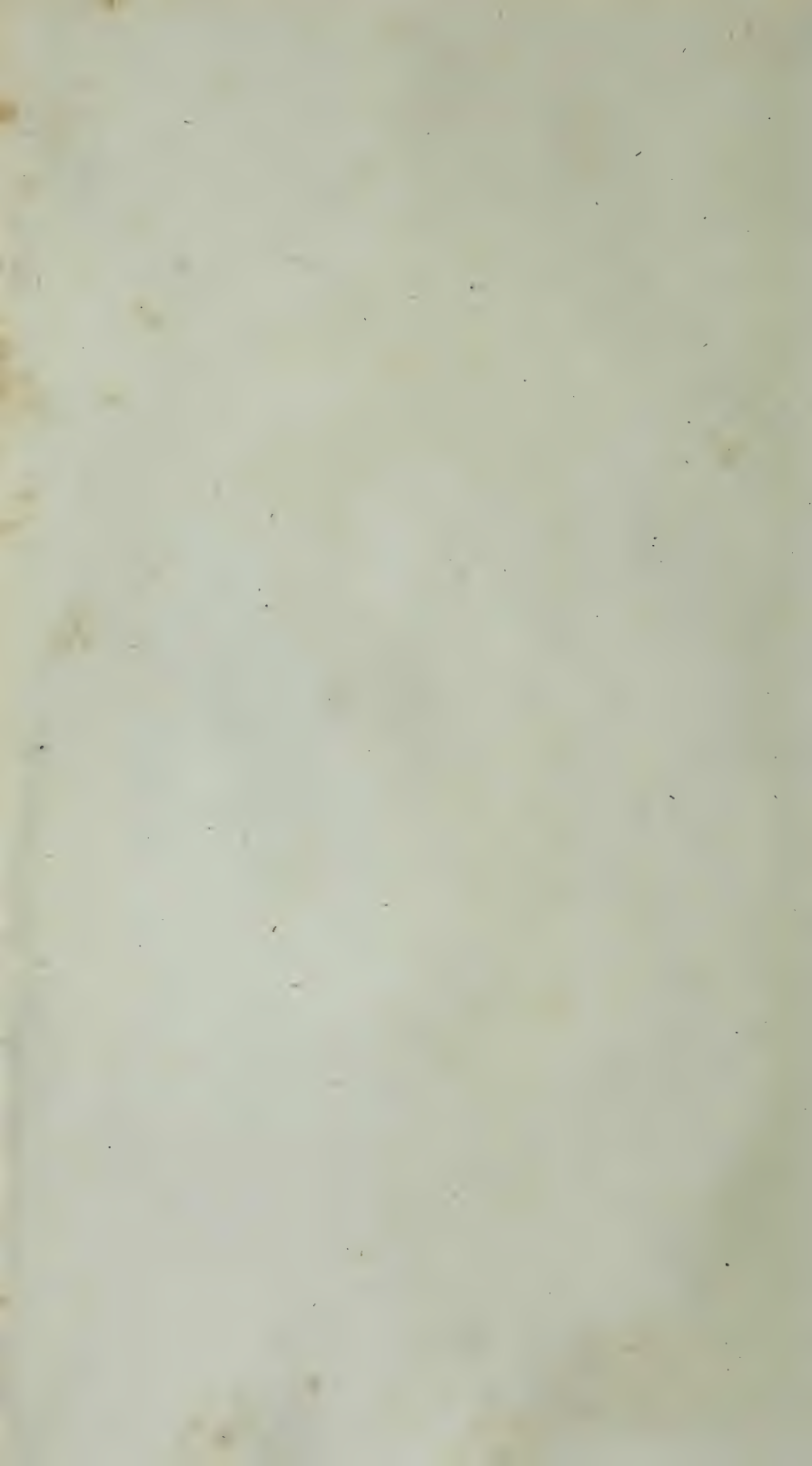
At *Twickenham* are the house and gardens which were formerly the property of Mr. Pope. That celebrated poet purchased a house here in the year 1715, and took great delight in improving his house and gardens. And the improvements which he made were so elegant, that his seat became an object of general admiration, as well as its owner. The house and gardens have, however, been considerably enlarged since, by the late Sir William Stanhope, who purchased them after the death of Mr. Pope.

One of the chief ornaments of this agreeable retreat, was the grotto, the improvement of which was one of the favourite amusements of Mr. Pope's declining years; so that not long before his death, by enlarging and increasing it with a number of ores and minerals of the richest and rarest kinds, he made it one of the most elegant and romantic retirements. Towards the beautifying of his gardens and grotto, Mr. Pope was assisted by presents of various kinds from several of his friends, procured from the various quarters of the globe; and among others who made him presents for this purpose, was the late Frederic Prince of Wales, who was a liberal patron of men of genius.

Our readers, will, we presume, not be displeased with the following description which Mr. Pope himself gave of this romantic retreat, in a letter to a friend, long before it received the



Mr. John's House at Swickham, now in the possession of Mr. John. Mr. John.



the last and principal improvement. "I have," says he
 "put the last hand to my works of this kind, in happily
 "finishing the subterranean way and grotto: I there found a
 "spring of the clearest water, which falls in a perpetual rill,
 "that echoes through the cavern day and night. From the
 "river Thames you see through my arch up a walk of the
 "wilderness, to a kind of open temple, wholly composed of
 "shells in the rustic manner; and from that distance, under
 "the temple, you look down through a sloping arcade of trees,
 "and see the sails on the river passing suddenly and vanishing,
 "as through a perspective glass. When you shut the doors of
 "this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room,
 "a *camera obscura*; on the walls of which all the objects of the
 "river, hills, woods, and boats, are forming a moving pic-
 "ture in their visible radiations. And when you have a mind
 "to light it up, it affords you a very different scene; it is
 "finished with shells, interspersed with pieces of looking glass
 "in regular forms; and in the ceiling is a star of the same ma-
 "terial, at which, when a lamp (of an orbicular figure of thin
 "alabaster) is hung in the middle, a thousand pointed rays glit-
 "ter, and are reflected over the place. There are connected to
 "this grotto, by a narrow passage, two porches, one towards
 "the river of smooth stones full of light, and open; the other
 "towards the garden shadowed with trees, rough with shells,
 "flints, and iron-ore. The bottom is paved with simple peb-
 "ble, as is also the adjoining walk up the wilderness to the
 "temple, in the natural taste, agreeing not ill with the little
 "dripping murmur, and the aquatic idea of the whole place.
 "It wants nothing to complete it but a good statue with an
 "inscription, like that beautiful antique one which you know
 "I am so fond of:

"Hujus nympha loci, sacri custodia fontis,
 "Dormio, dum blandæ sentio murmur aquæ.
 "Parce meum, quisquis tangis cavo marmora, somnum
 "Rumpere; si bibas, sive lavare, tace."

"Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep,
 "And to the murmur of these waters sleep;
 "Ah, spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave!
 "And drink in silence, or in silence lave."

"You'll think I have been very poetical in this description,
 "but it is pretty near the truth."

This letter was written in 1725. But afterwards, when it was in its more perfect state, Mr. Pope wrote the following short poem upon it.

" Thou who shalt stop, where Thames' translucent wave
 " Shines a broad mirror thro' the shadowy cave ;
 " Where ling'ring drops from min'ral roofs distil,
 " And pointed chrystals break the sparkling rill,
 " Unpolish'd gems no ray on pride bestow,
 " And latent metals innocently glow :
 " Approach. Great nature studiously behold !
 " And eye the mine without a wish for gold.
 " Approach : But awful ! Lo ! the Egerian grot,
 " Where, nobly pensive, St. John sat and thought ;
 " Where British sighs from dying Wyndham stole,
 " And the bright flame was shot thro' Marchmont's soul.
 " Let such, such only, tread this sacred floor,
 " Who dare to love their country, and be poor."

It has been justly observed, that Mr. Pope's modesty is very conspicuous in these admirable lines. He warns an awful approach to his grotto, on account of the reverence due to his friends, who sat and thought there ; without saying one word of himself. But what renders it truly venerable, is its having been the seat of his own study and meditation, which will afford instruction and entertainment to the latest posterity.

It may here be remarked, that Mr. Pope erected in his garden a small pyramid to the memory of his mother, which is still remaining.

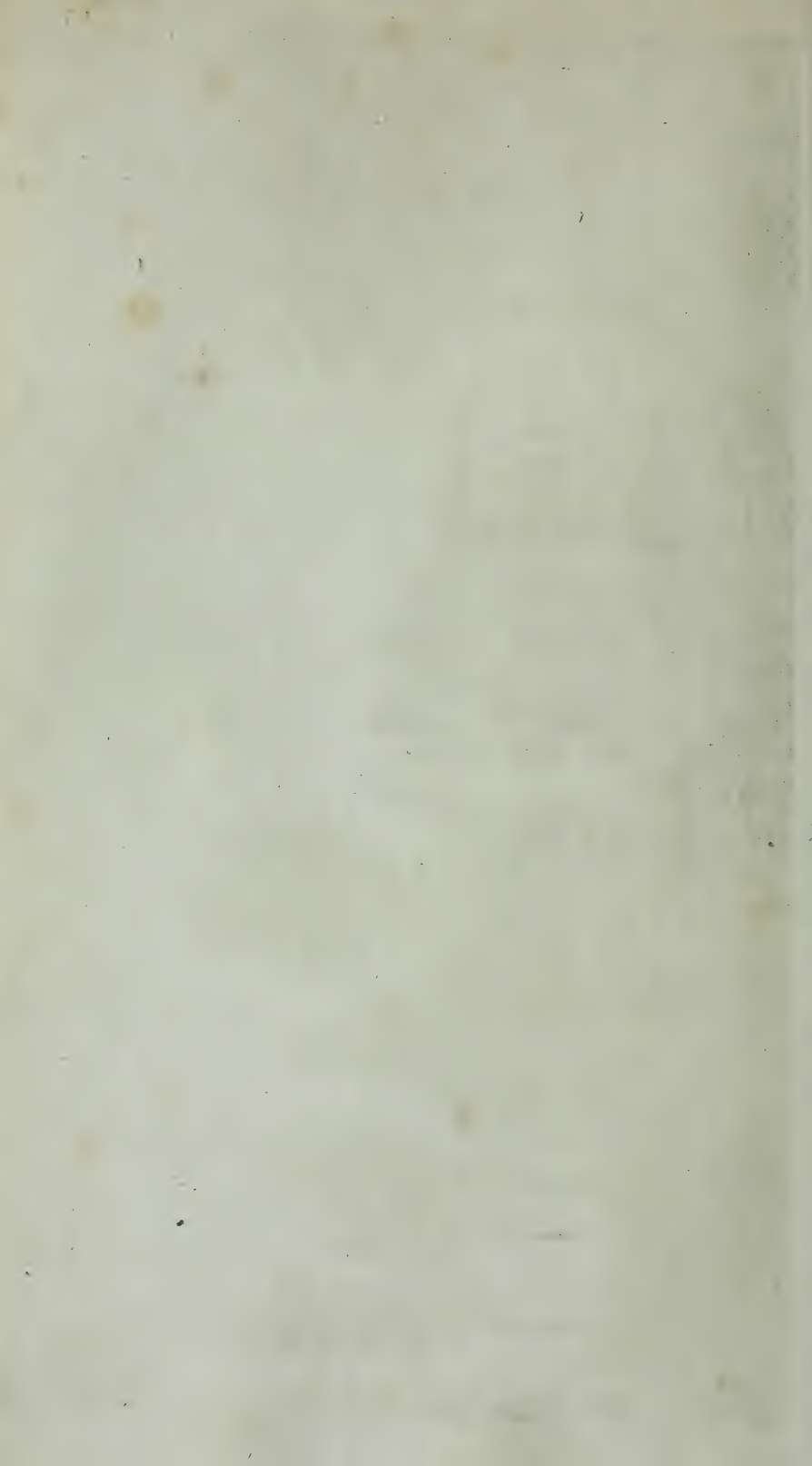
In this pleasing retreat Mr. Pope (to borrow the words of Lord Orrery) " treated his friends with a politeness that charmed, and a generosity that was much to his honour. Every guest was made happy within his doors. Pleasure dwelt under his roof, and elegance presided at his table."

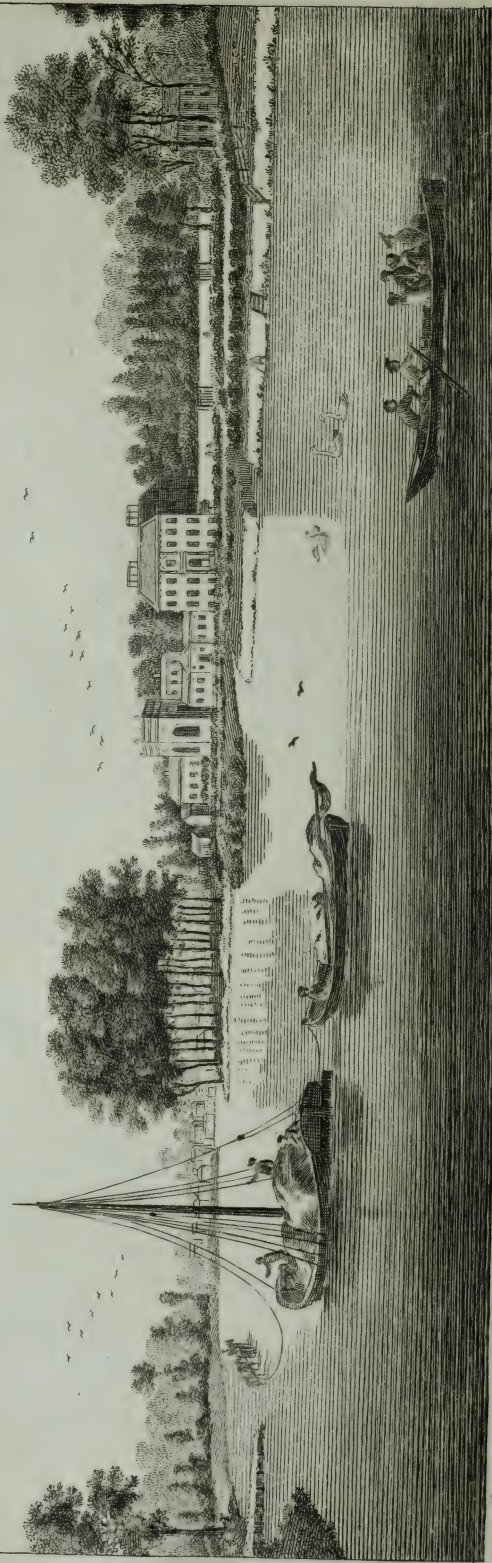
This fine seat is now in the possession of Wellbore Ellis, Esq; who married the daughter of the late Sir William Stanhope. ^q

The ingenious Mr. Horace Walpole, well known in the republic of letters for his several elegant publications in polite literature, has also a delightful seat near Twickenham, known by the name of *Strawberry Hill*. This romantic edifice, which is built in an agreeable retirement, appears to the eye like the shattered outside of an antient priory. The entrance is by a cloister which is low, narrow, obscure, and humid ; upon the walls are to be seen epitaphs, and a variety of funeral inscriptions



Strawberry Hill, the Seat of Mr. Horace Walpole.





The Seat of the late S^r George Pococke, formerly Governor Pitts at Frickenham.



The late Earl of Burlingtons Seat at Chiswick, seen from the Garden.



• Marble Hall, Seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, late the Countess of Suffolk. -

inscriptions brought from Italy. The manner in which the house is laid out answers to its entry. A refectory, chapter, dormitory, chapel; in short, all are the same as in a religious house; and from the manner in which it is constructed, from the furniture, the glasses, the paintings, and ornaments, one would take it to be a monastery of the thirteenth century.

The library unites all the embellishments which architects have endeavoured to give to this kind of building: the roof, divided into ogees, is loaded with that species of wreathed shells which the Gothic architecture seems to have borrowed from the stalactites suspended in those grottoes that held so distinguished a place in natural history. The books are contained in several presses, the pannels of which, made after the manner of glass casements of churches, are of the most precious sort of wood, and of the finest workmanship, upon the most antique models. The seats, tables, and desks, discover the same regularity and taste. The windows are of old painted glass. It has been justly observed, that great delicacy and precision were necessary to give taste to those fantastic forms, so widely deviating from the present fashions.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire has also a fine seat at Twickenham, called *Marble Hall*, which was formerly in the possession of the Countess of Suffolk.

There are likewise several other fine seats at Twickenham, particularly that of the late Sir George Pococke, which formerly belonged to Governor Pitt.

At *Chiswick*, is the elegant seat which formerly belonged to the late Earl of Burlington, but now to the Duke of Devonshire. Lord Burlington had here before a plain, commodious building, with good offices about it; but a part of the old edifice being destroyed by fire, his Lordship erected near it the present beautiful villa, which for elegance of taste is supposed to surpass every thing of its kind in England. The court in the front, which is of a proportionable size with the building, is gravelled, and constantly kept very neat. On each side are yew hedges in pannels, with *Terminii* placed at a proper distance; and in the front of these hedges are two rows of cedar of Libanus, which, at a small distance, have a fine effect; the dark shade of these solemn evergreens affording a pleasing contrast

traff to the whiteness of the elegant building that appears between them, the view of which from the road surprizes the spectator in a most agreeable manner.

The ascent to the house is by a noble flight of steps, on one side of which is the statue of Palladio, and on the other that of Inigo Jones. The portico is supported by six fine fluted columns of the Corinthian order, with a pediment very elegant, and the cornice, frieze, and architrave, as rich as possible. This magnificent front strikes all who behold it with uncommon pleasure and admiration.

The octagonal saloon finishing at top in a dome, through which it is enlightened, is also very elegant. The other rooms are extremely beautiful, and are finely finished with pictures of the greatest masters. Though the other front towards the garden is plainer, yet it is in a noble and masterly stile, and has at the same time a pleasing simplicity. It has also a side front towards the serpentine river, which is different from the two others. If this edifice has any fault, it is being too small for so magnificent a design.

The inside of this structure is finished with the utmost elegance; the cielings are richly gilt and painted, and the rooms adorned with some of the best pictures in Europe.

In the gardens, which are very beautiful, the vistas are terminated by a temple, obelisk, or some such ornament, which produces a most agreeable effect.

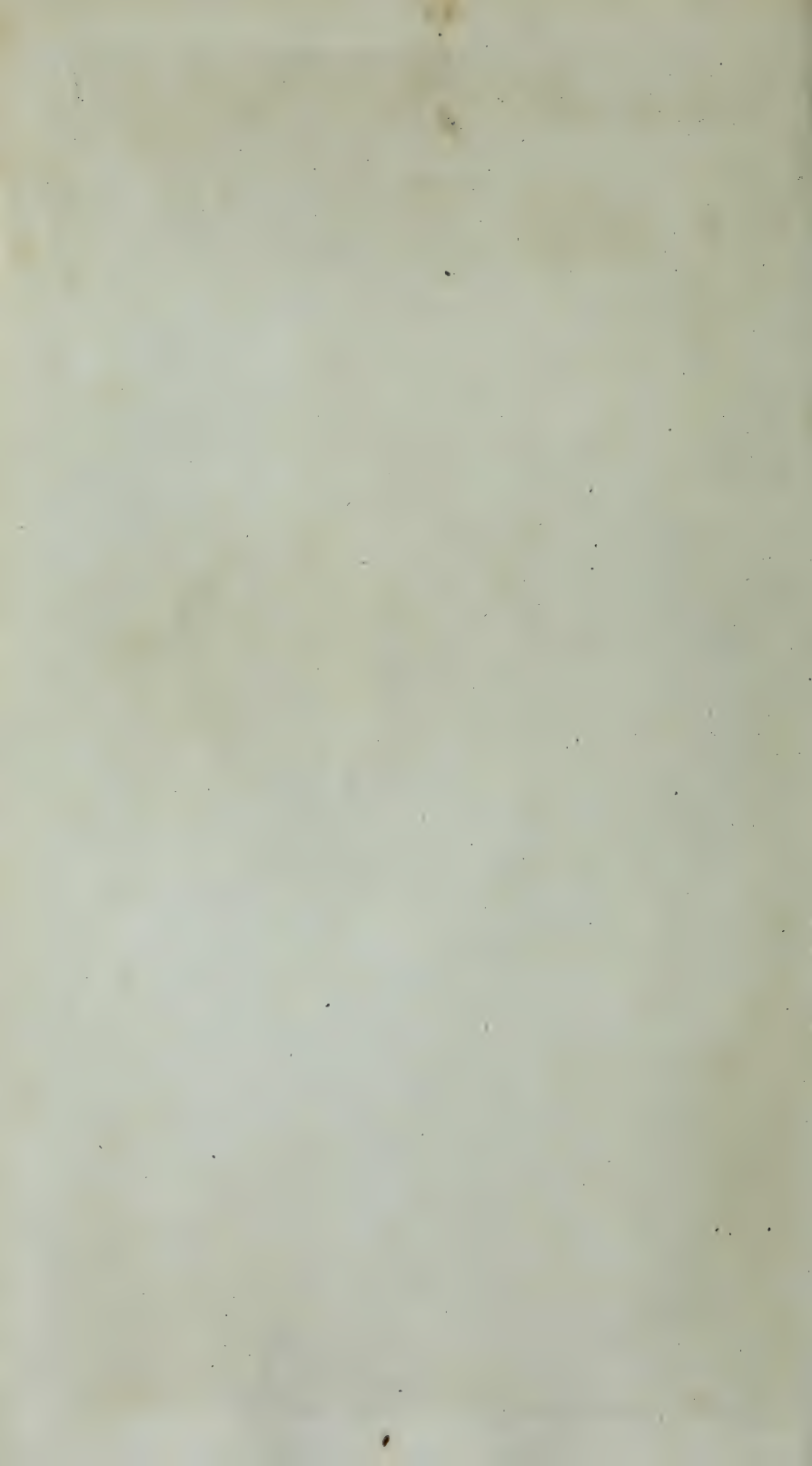
The gardens are laid out in the finest taste: on descending from the back part of the house you enter a verdant lawn planted with clumps of evergreens, between which are two rows of large stone vases. At the end next the house are two wolves in stone, done by the celebrated Scheemaker, the statuary: at the farther end are two large lions, and the view is terminated by three fine antique statues, dug up in Adrian's garden at Rome, with stone seats between them, and behind a close plantation of evergreens.

On turning to the house on the right-hand an open grove of forest trees affords a view to the orangery, which is seen as perfectly as if the trees were planted on the lawn; and when the orange-trees are in flower, their fragrance is diffused over the whole lawn to the house. These are separated from the lawn by a fossée, to secure them from being injured by the persons admitted to walk in the garden.

On



A view of the back part of the Cabana, & Serpentine River in Richmond Gardens.



On leaving the house to the left, an easy slope covered with short grass leads down to the serpentine river, on the side whereof are clumps of evergreens, with agreeable breaks, between which the water is seen; and at the farther end is an opening into an inclosure, where are a Roman temple, and an obelisk, with grass slopes, and in the middle a circular piece of water.

From hence you are led to the wilderness, through which are three strait avenues terminated by three different edifices; and within the quarters are serpentine walks, through which you may ramble near a mile in the shade. On each side the serpentine river are verdant walks, which accompany the river in all its turnings.

On the right hand of this river is a building that is the exact model of the portico of the church of Covent Garden; on the left is a wilderness, laid out in regular walks; and in the middle is a Palladian wooden bridge over the river.

With the earth dug from the bed of this river, Lord Burlington raised a terrace that affords a prospect of the adjacent country; which, when the tide is up, is greatly enlivened by the view of the boats and barges passing along the river Thames.

Among the variety of fine paintings which are in the different apartments of Chiswick House, the following may deserve particular notice, viz.

In the saloon.—Lord Burlington and three of his sisters, Elizabeth, Juliana, and Jane, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the Morocco Ambassador in the reign of King Charles the Second, the figure by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and the back ground and horse by Wyke; King Charles the First, his Queen, and two children, by Vandyke.

In the red velvet room.—A Madona della Rosa, by Domenichino; Painting and Designing, by Guido Rheni; the Holy Family, by Carlo Maratti; King Charles the First, by Cornelius Johnson; the Dutchess of Somerset, by Vandyke; the first Countess of Burlington, by the same artist; a portrait, by Rembrandt; Mr. Killigrew, by Vandyke; the first Earl of Burlington, by the same; Mary Queen of Scotland, by Fred. Zuccherro; and the procession of the Dogesse, by Paolo Veronese.

In the blue velvet room.—A chymist's shop, by David Teniers; a landscape and figures, by Gaspar Poussin; Lord Sandwich, in a round, by Sir Peter Lely; a woman frying fritters, by Schalcken; the Holy Family, by Carlo Maratti;
the

the flight into Egypt, by Nicolo Pouffin ; and Inigo Jones, in a round, by Dobson.

In the red closet, next the blue room.—A landscape and ruins, by Viviano, the figures by Michael Angelo ; fishermen, by Rubens ; a man hawking, by Inigo Jones ; temptation of St. Anthony, by Annibal Caracci ; the Samaritan woman, by Paolo Veronese ; a boy's head, by Holbein ; and Cleopatra, by Leonardo da Vinci.

In the green velvet room.—Mars and Venus, by Albano ; our Saviour in the garden, by Guercino ; Rembrandt in his painting room, by Gerard Dow ; Bellifarius, by Vandyke ; and the Earl of Pembroke and his sister, by the same artist.

In the bed-chamber.—The Earl of Cumberland, in a round ; Lady Burlington, in a round ; and Mr. Pope, also in a round ; by Kent.

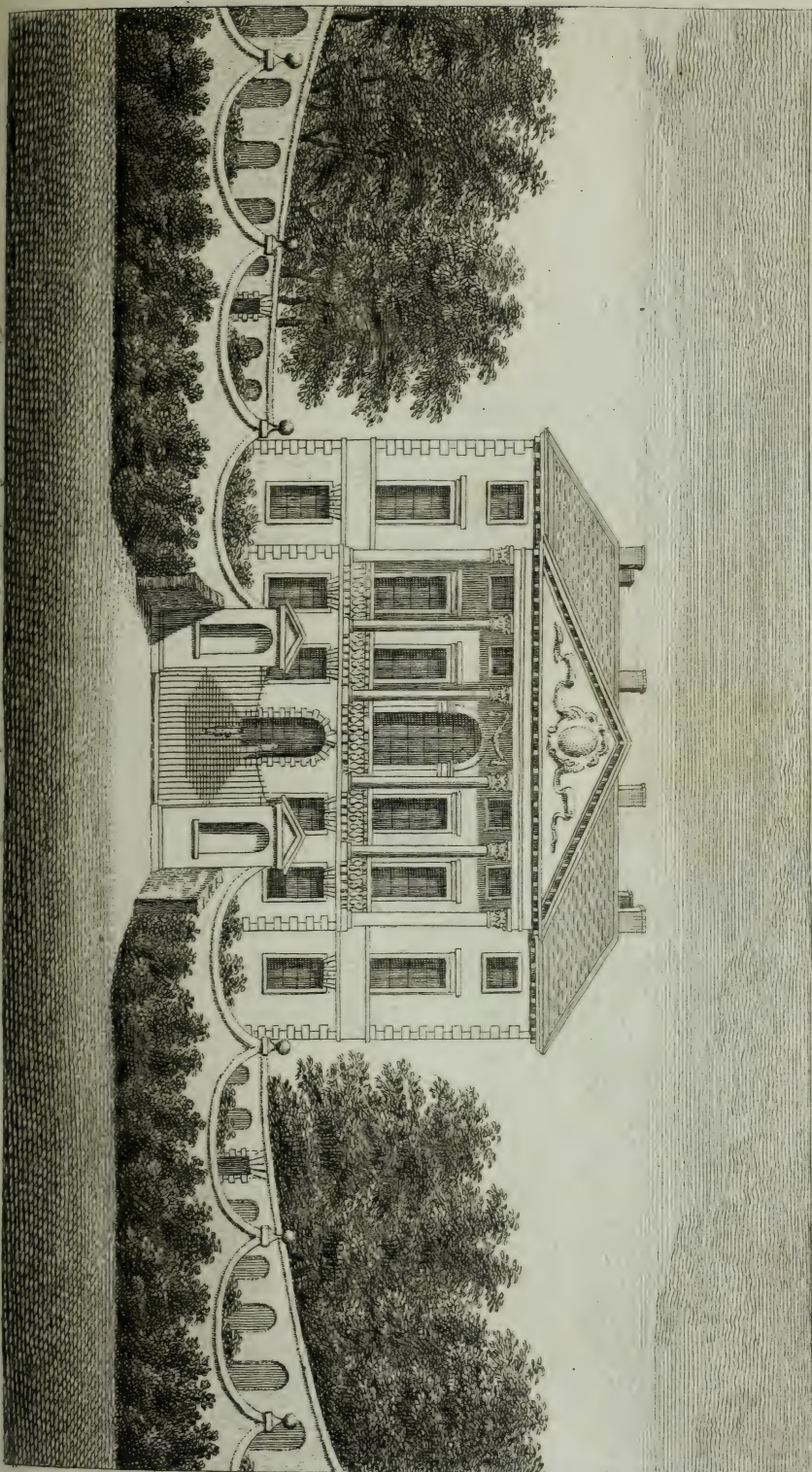
In the gallery.—Lord Clifford and his family, painted in the year 1444, by John Van Eyk, called John of Bruges ; Lady Dorothy Boyle, in crayons, by Lady Burlington ; a head, by Holbein ; a Venus sleeping ; King Henry the Fourth, of France, in Mosaick ; and the ascension, by Albano.

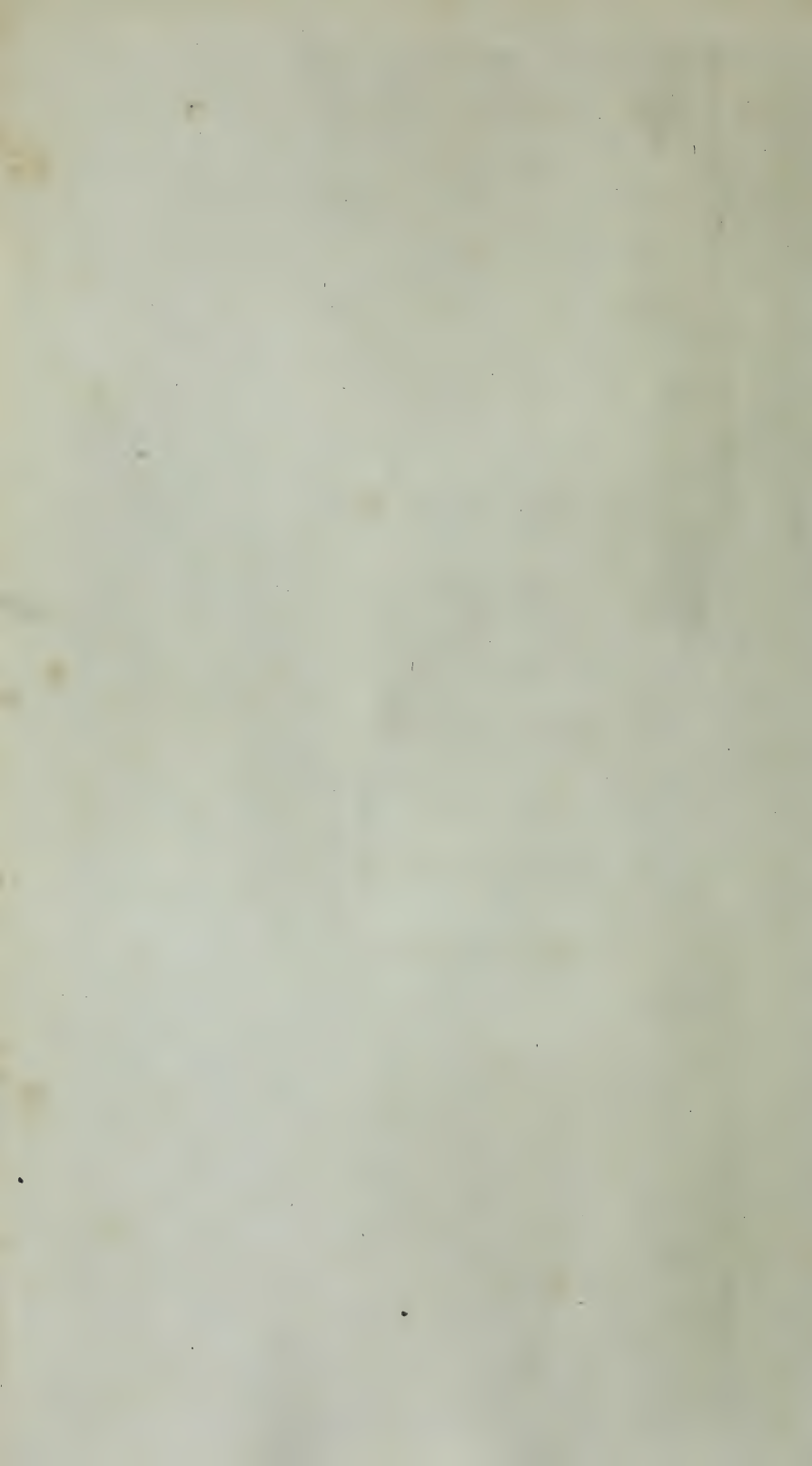
In the new dining-room.—The finding of Moses, by Seb. Ricci ; a portrait, by Rubens ; the first Lady Halifax, by Sir Peter Lely ; the marriage of Cupid, &c. by Andrea Schiavone ; Mars and Venus, by Le Fevre ; the woman taken in adultery, by Allefandro Veronese ; and Liberality and Modesty, after Guido.

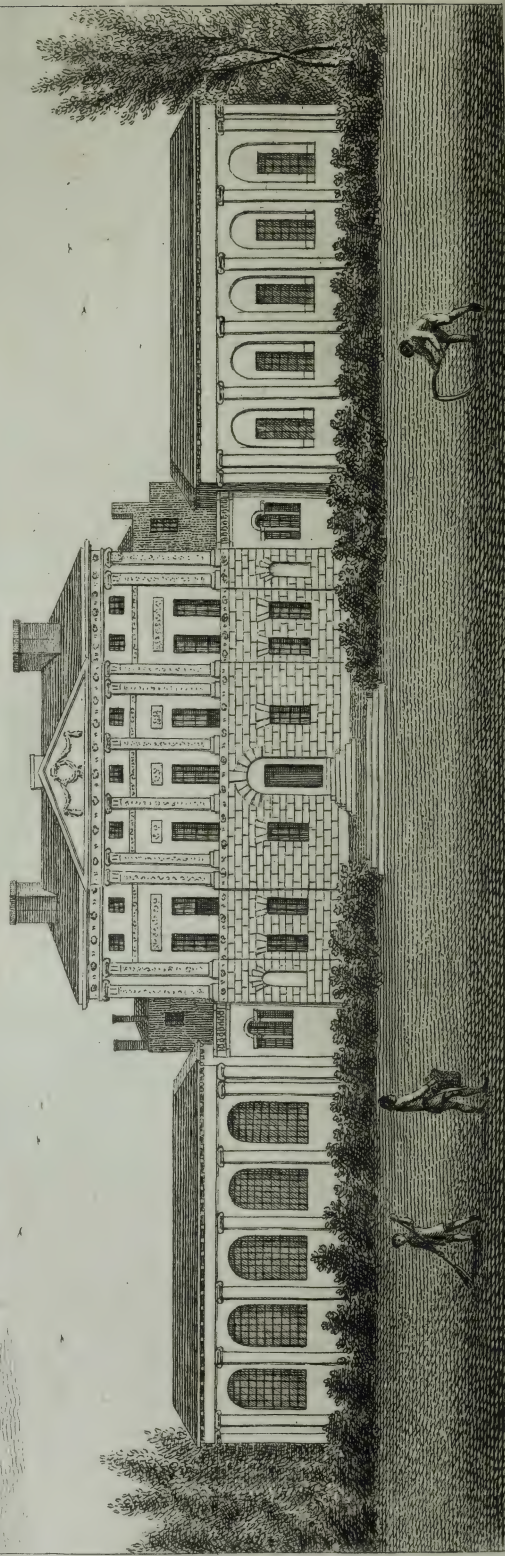
Gunnersbury House, which is situated between Acton and Old Brentford, is an elegant structure, first built by Mr Webb, son-in-law to the famous Inigo Jones. It was some years since the seat of Henry Furnese, Esq; but is now the residence of the Princess Amelia. The building, which is at once remarkable for majestic boldness and simplicity, is situated on a rising ground ; and the approach to it from the garden is extremely fine.

The grand portico at the back front, which is supported by stately columns, has a beautiful appearance at a distance, and commands a fine prospect of the county of Surrey, the river Thames, and of all the meadows on its banks for some miles, and in clear weather even of the city of London.

The







Wren's Wood, the Seat of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield.

The apartments are extremely convenient and well contrived. The hall, which is large and spacious, is on each side supported by rows of columns, and from thence you ascend by a noble flight of stairs to a saloon, which is a double cube of twenty-five feet high, and most elegantly furnished. This fine room has an entrance into the portico of the back front; and from the fineness of the prospect over the Thames, is a delightful place to sit in; for it being contrived to face the south-east, the sun never shines upon it after two o'clock; but extending its beams over the country, enlivens the beautiful landscape that lies before this part of the edifice.

On entering the garden from the house, you ascend a noble terrace, which affords a delightful and extensive view of the neighbouring country; and from this terrace, which extends the whole breadth of the garden, you descend by a beautiful flight of steps, with a grand ballustrade on each side. But it has been said, that the gardens are laid out too plain, having the walls in view on every side.

Caen Wood, the seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Mansfield is delightfully situated about four miles from London, between the villages of Hampstead and Highgate. It was formerly occupied by the Duke of Argyll, and since by the Earl of Bute, of whom it was purchased by the present noble possessor, to whose taste and munificence it is indebted for its present elegant taste, the whole building having been new fronted, decorated, and considerably extended and improved, under the direction of those celebrated architects the Messrs. Adams's.

The entrance, and chief, though not the most extensive front of the house, faces the wood from which it takes its name, and the road leading from Hampstead to Highgate.

The garden front commands a most delightful prospect over a tract of the richest meadow grounds, which fall in a gentle descent for near two miles from the house, and are refreshed and beautifully ornamented by many very fine pieces of water, which are filled from each other in the gradual fall of the land. On the right of this front is a hanging wood of lofty and spreading trees; and on the left, the rising hills are planted with clumps, which have a happy effect in lessening the height of the summits, which might otherwise appear to overlook the house rather too much. The ground immediately

before this front is occupied by a shrubbery, with delightful walks of gravel and turf.

But we must not omit to mention the lodge at the entrance of the pleasure grounds, near the road leading from Kentish Town to Highgate: nothing can equal the elegant simplicity of this sweet little building, the flower garden which surrounds it, and the bason of water in its front. The rustic arcade, cloathed with vines, is the happiest combination of art and nature that we ever remember to have seen.

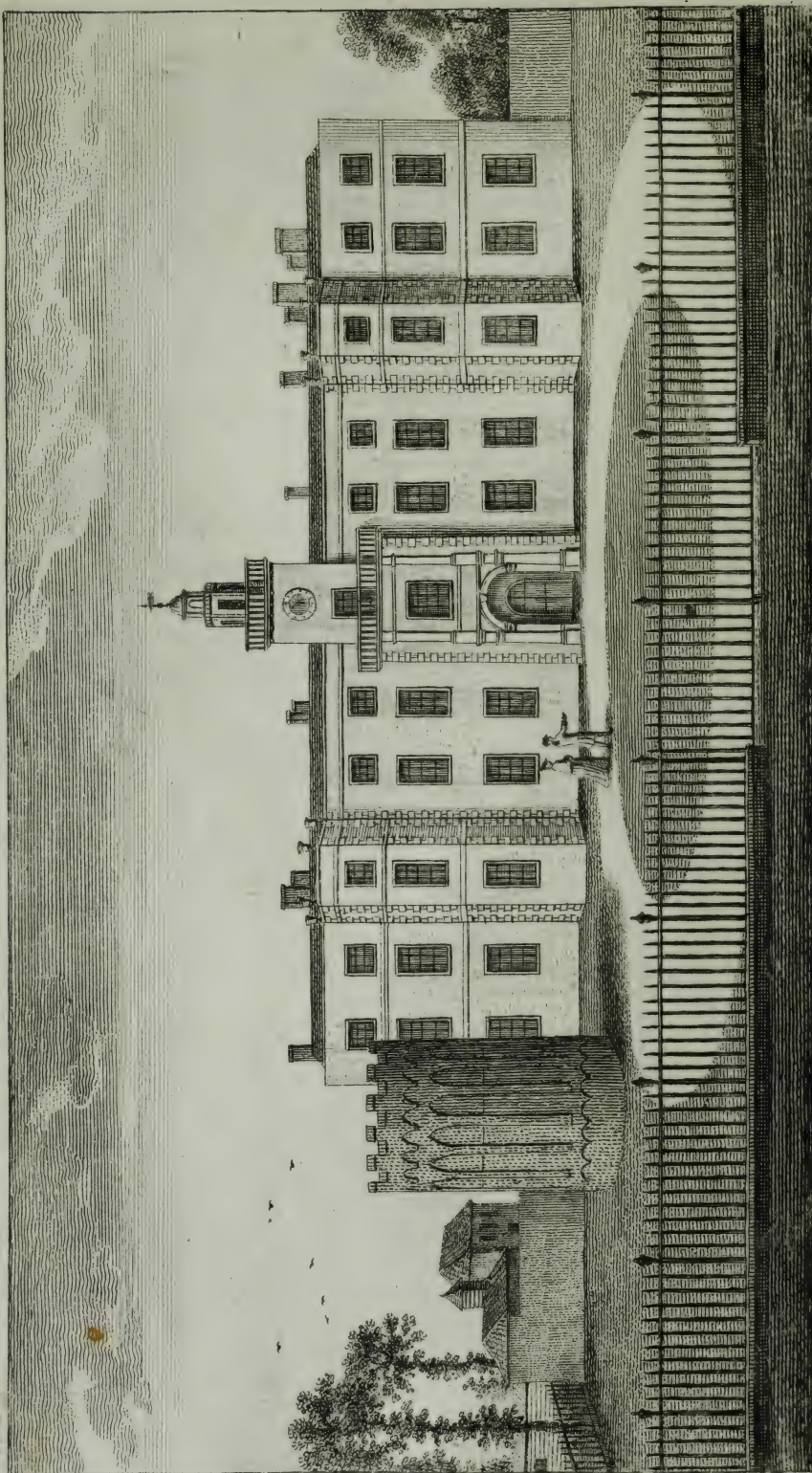
Adjoining to Caen Wood is the delightful villa of Lord Southampton. Several acres of fine ground, lately open fields, are taken in and inclosed, laid out in serpentine sweeps, and planted here and there with clumps of trees. At the bottom of these, on the back road to Kentish Town, is a neat Gothic building, with a small but neat bason of water before it. From hence you command a full view of the fine collection of waters, which extend over that side of the heath, and give a romantic addition to the whole prospect, consisting of gentle hills and pleasing dales.

At *Hampton* is the elegant little villa of the late celebrated David Garrick, Esq; which is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, about thirteen miles west of London. Having been originally an indifferent building, soon after Mr. Garrick purchased it, he not only rendered it more convenient, but, among a variety of other improvements, gave it the very important advantage of an entire new front, executed by Mr. Adams; so that it is at present a remarkably pleasing and uniform structure, having a pediment in front, supported by four beautiful columns.

The garden and grounds belonging to this house are very extensive, and are laid out with uncommon taste and elegance: nor, indeed, will this last circumstance appear at all wonderful, when it is considered that Mr. and Mrs. Garrick alone contrived and directed the disposition of the whole.

On that part of the ground which lies close to the river Thames, Mr. Garrick erected an elegant temple, dedicated to Shakspeare. In this temple is placed, on a noble pedestal, the figure of Shakspeare, in the attitude of studying; for the execution of which the celebrated Roubilliac received three hundred guineas.

There

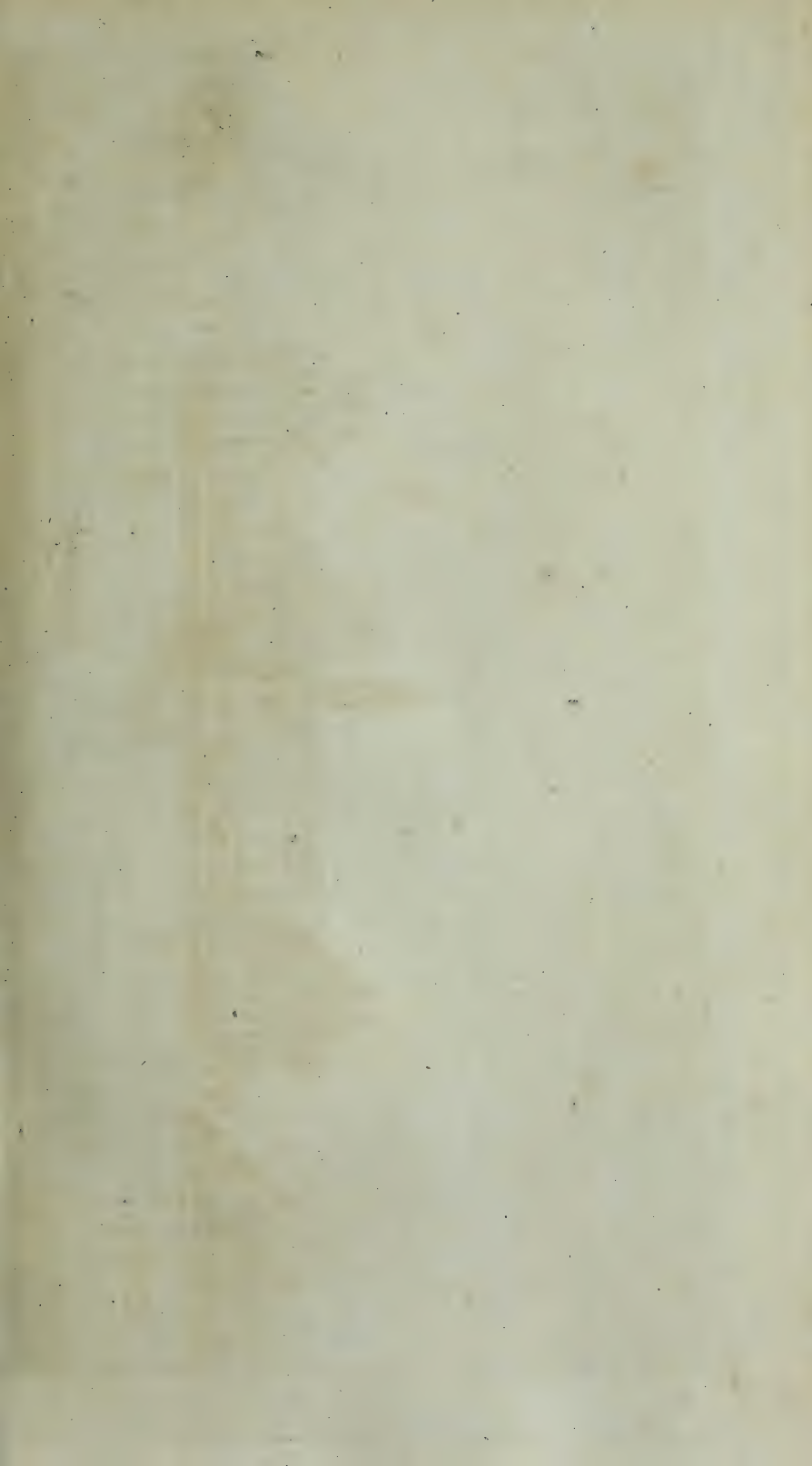


View of the House of Representatives, M^{rs}. Adams, & Company





The South Front of Chelsea Hospital.





There are a few good pictures in the house; the most remarkable of which are the four periods of an election, by Mr. Hogarth.

In the neighbourhood of Tottenham High Cross there are many pretty country houses and gentlemen's seats: and, among others, Alderman Townshend has a very handsome seat here, known by the name of *Bruce Castle*. It is a very pleasing situation, and the building has at once an air of neatness, grandeur, and antiquity.

At *Isleworth* are the seats of several persons of distinction, particularly one belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Chelsea Hospital is a noble edifice, erected for the invalids in the land service. The original building on this spot was a college founded by Dr. Sutcliff, Dean of Exeter, in the reign of King James the First, for the study of Polemic divinity, and was endowed in order to support a provost and fellows, for the instructing of youth in that branch of learning.

The King, who laid the first stone, gave many of the materials, and promoted the work by a large sum of money; and the clergy were very liberal upon the same occasion; but the sum settled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutcliff being far unequal to the end proposed, the rest was left to private contributions, and these coming in slowly, the work was stopped before it was finished, and therefore soon fell to ruin.

At length, the ground on which the old college was erected, becoming escheated to the crown, King Charles the Second began to erect the present hospital, which was carried on by James the Second, and compleated by King William and Queen Mary.

The whole edifice, which was built by the great Sir Christopher Wren, consists of a vast range of buildings. The front towards the north opens into a fine piece of ground laid out in walks for the pensioners; and that facing the south, into a garden which extends to the Thames, and is kept in good order. This side affords not only a view of that fine river, but of the county of Surrey beyond it.

In the centre of this edifice is a pediment supported by four columns, over which is a handsome turret, and through this part is an opening which leads through the building. On one

side of this entrance is the chapel, the furniture and plate of which was given by King James the First; and on the other side is the hall, where all the pensioners dine in common, the officers by themselves. In this hall is the picture of King Charles the Second on horseback, with several other pieces as large as the life, designed by Signior Verrio, and finished by Mr. Cook. These were presented by the Earl of Ranelagh. The pavement of both the chapel and hall are black and white marble. The altar-piece in the chapel is the resurrection, painted by Sebastian Ricci.

The wings, which extend east and west, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames on the south; these are near three hundred and sixty feet in length, and about eighty in breadth; they are three stories high, and the rooms are so well disposed, and the air so happily thrown in by means of the open spaces, that hardly any thing can be more pleasant.

On the front of this square is a colonade extending along the side of the hall and chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is the following inscription in capitals:

“ IN SUBSIDIUM ET LEVAMEN EMERITORUM SE-
 “ NIO, BELLOQUE FRACTORUM, CONDIDIT CARO-
 “ LUS II. AUXIT JACOBUS II. PERFECERE GULIEL-
 “ MUS ET MARIA, REX ET REGINA, MDCXC.”

And in the midst of the quadrangle is the statue of King Charles the Second, in the ancient Roman dress, somewhat bigger than the life, standing upon a marble pedestal. This was given by Mr. Tobias Rustat, and is said to have cost five hundred pounds.

There are several other buildings adjoining, that form two other large squares, and consist of apartments for the officers and servants of the house, for old maimed officers of horse and foot, and the infirmary for the sick.

An air of neatness and elegance is observable in all these buildings: they are composed of brick and stone, and which way soever they are viewed, there appears such a disposition of the parts as is best suited to the purposes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleasure of the pensioners.

Chelsea

Chelsea Hospital is more particularly remarkable for its great regularity and proper subordination of parts, which is very apparent in the north front. The middle is very principal, and the transition from thence to the extremities is very easy and delightful.

The expence of erecting these buildings is computed to amount to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and the extent of the ground is above forty acres.

In the wings are sixteen wards, in which are accommodations for above four hundred men, and there are besides in the other buildings a considerable number of apartments for officers and servants.

These pensioners consist of superannuated veterans, who have been at least twenty years in the army; or those soldiers who are disabled in the service of the crown. They wear red coats, lined with blue, and are provided with all other cloaths, diet, washing and lodging.

The Governor has five hundred pounds a year; the Lieutenant Governor two hundred and fifty pounds, and the Major one hundred and fifty pounds. Thirty-six officers are allowed sixpence a day; thirty-four light horsemen and thirty serjeants have two shillings a week each; forty-eight corporals and drummers have ten-pence per week; and three hundred and thirty-six private men are each allowed eight-pence a week.

As the house is called a garrison, all the members are obliged to do duty in their respective turns; and they have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, who have each a salary of one hundred pounds a year. The physician, secretary, comptroller, deputy-treasurer, steward, and surgeon, have also each one hundred pounds per annum, and many other officers have considerable salaries.

As to the out-pensioners, who amount to between eight and nine thousand, they have each seven pounds twelve shillings and sixpence a year.

These great expences are supported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common soldier; and when there is any deficiency, it is supplied by a sum raised by Parliament.

This Hospital is governed by the following commissioners, viz. The President of the Treasury, the Principal Secretary of State, the Paymaster-General of the Forces, the Secretary

cretary at War, the Comptrollers of the Army, and by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Hospital.

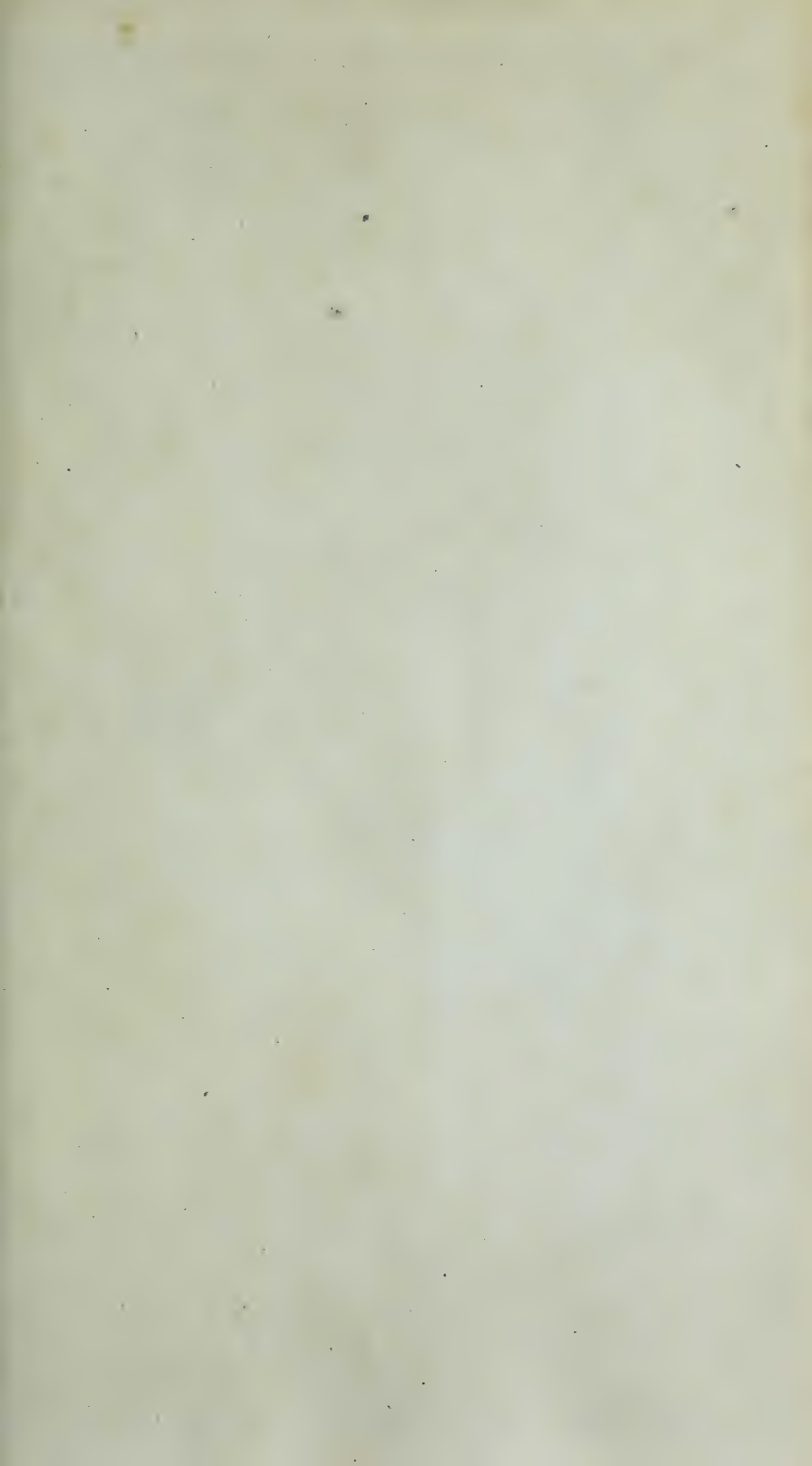
At *Chelsea* the Apothecaries Company have a spacious and beautiful physic garden, which contains almost four acres, and is enriched with a vast variety of plants both domestic and exotic. This was given by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. on condition of their paying a quit rent of five pounds per annum, and annually delivering to the president and fellows of the Royal Society, at one of the public meetings, fifty specimens of different sorts of plants, well cured, and of the growth of this garden, till the number of specimens amounts to two thousand.

There is also at *Chelsea* a place of public entertainment, remarkable for its elegance, and well known by the name of *Ranelagh Gardens*, so called from their formerly belonging to the Earl of Ranelagh. There is no place of public pleasure of the kind equal to this in any other part of Europe; and it is the resort of people of the first quality. Though the gardens are beautiful, it is more to be admired for the amphitheatre. This is a circular building; the external diameter is one hundred and eighty-five feet; round the whole is an arcade, and over that a gallery with a ballustrade (to admit the company into the upper boxes) except where the entrances break the continuity. Over this are the windows, and it terminates with the roof. The internal diameter is one hundred and fifty feet, and the architecture of the inside corresponds with the outside, except that over every column, between the windows, termini support the roof. In the middle of the area, where the orchestra was at first designed, is a chimney having four faces; in which is a fire whenever the weather makes it necessary. The orchestra fills up the place of one of the entrances. The entertainment consists of a fine band of music with an organ, accompanied by the best voices: and of late fire-works of the most splendid kind have been exhibited here. The company are regaled with tea and coffee.

Hampstead is a fine village, situated near the top of a hill, about four miles on the north-west side of London. On the summit of this hill is a heath of about a mile every way, that is adorned with several pretty seats, in a most irregular, romantic



A View of the River Liffey from the West End of the City of Dublin





A View of Philadelphia from the Hill

tic situation; and has a most extensive prospect over the city, into the counties all around it, viz. Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and even Northamptonshire, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Berkshire, &c. with an uninterrupted view of Shooter's Hill, Bansted Downs, and Windsor Castle.

Its chapel was formerly a chapel of ease to Hendon till about the year 1478, when it was separated from it by the abbot and convent of Westminster, then patrons of the rectory of Hendon, who made a curacy or donative of it in their gift, as it remained till the suppression of the monasteries, at which time King Henry the Eighth settled it on his new made bishopric of Westminster; but King Edward the Sixth dissolving that see, granted the manor and chapel of Hampstead to Sir Thomas Wroth, for his services to the crown. After this it belonged to the Earls of Gainsborough; but it has since been the property of several other persons.

This village used to be much resorted to for its mineral waters; but they have lately been neglected. There is here a fine assembly room; and the old church, which was a chapel belonging to the lord of the manor, was some years ago pulled down, and a new one erected in its room. There is also an handsome chapel near the wells, built by the contributions of the inhabitants, who are chiefly citizens and merchants of London; and there is also a meeting-house here.

Though this place is now so crowded with good buildings, yet it is observable, that in the reign of King Henry the Eighth it was chiefly inhabited by the laundresses who washed for the Londoners.

At a small distance eastward of Hampstead is *Highgate*, a very large and populous village, a little above four miles north of London. It receives its name partly from its high situation, overlooking London, and great part of Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire; and partly from a gate set up there above four hundred years ago, to receive toll for the Bishop of London, when the old miry road from Gray's Inn Lane to Barnet was turned through the Bishop's Park. This toll was farmed by Queen Elizabeth at forty pounds a year. Where the chapel stands, which is a very ancient edifice, was formerly an hermitage, and one of the hermits caused a causey to be made between Highgate and Islington, by gravel dug out of the top of the hill, where is now a pond. The Bishop of London presented

presented the hermits, the last of whom was William Forte, presented to the hermitage in 1531, by Bishop Stokesley.

Near the chapel, in 1562, a free-school was built and endowed by Lord Chief Baron Cholmondeley, at his own private expence; but it was enlarged in 1570, by Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London, and a chapel added to it.—One William Pool, yeoman of the crown, also founded an hospital here, below the hill, in the reign of King Edward the Fourth.

On that side of Highgate which is next London, the fineness of the prospect over the city, as far as Shooter's Hill, and below Greenwich, has occasioned several handsome edifices to be built, particularly a very fine house erected by the late Sir William Ashhurst.

Stoke Newington is a village three miles from London, which is very large and populous, great numbers of citizens having built houses in it, on account of its vicinity to the capital. The church is a small, low, Gothic structure, and belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and there is also a Dissenting meeting here. Behind the church is a pleasant grove, shaded with tall trees, and seats for the accommodation of such as frequent it for the benefit of the air.

Newington Green, which is a village near Newington, and partly in the same parish, is a very agreeable place. The principal part consists of a very handsome square, in the middle of which is an extensive and beautiful grass plat, with gravel walks, leading from each of the angles; and on the east side is a meeting for Protestant Dissenters.

On the east side of Highgate is *Muswell Hill*, which took its name from a spring or well on the hill, near a house built by Alderman Roe, which afterwards came to the late Earl of Bath. By this well, which is esteemed holy, was a chapel, with the image of our Lady of Muswell, to which great numbers went in pilgrimage. Both the manor and chapel were sold in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to Mr. William Roe, in whose family they continued, till Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador, sold them in the last century. The manor house was afterwards converted into an house of public entertainment.

Not.

Not far from Muswell Hill is the village of *Hornsey*, which is five miles north of London. Its church, whereof Highgate is a hamlet, is supposed to be built with the stones that came from Lodge Hill, the Bishop of London's hunting seat in his park here, it having been his manor from the most ancient times.

Hornsey wood, which is near London, is a coppice of young trees, at the entrance of which is a genteel public house, to which great numbers of persons resort from London. This house being situated on the top of a hill, affords a delightful prospect of the neighbouring country.

Acton is a considerable village about seven miles from London, in which there is an handsome church and several gentlemen's seats. That part of it which is called *East Acton* has been of note for the wells near it on Old Oak Common, which used to be much frequented in May, June, and July, for their purging waters.

Near Acton is *Friars Place*, which is supposed to have been formerly a monastery; and at a farm house in it there is an orchard, which, in old writings, is called The Devil's Orchard.

About three miles from Friars Place, is the village of *Kilborne*, or *Kilburn*, which is in the parish of Hampstead. Here was formerly an hermitage, and afterwards a nunnery, to which the manor belonged, as did also some lands and tenements in Knightsbridge; but after the dissolution of the monasteries, the site of this nunnery was given by Edward the Sixth to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick.—A spring of medicinal waters was found here some years since.

At a small distance from Kilborne is *Belsyfe*, which, though now decayed, was formerly a fine seat of Lord Wotton, and afterwards of the late Earl of Chesterfield. Here was also a chapel, and a deer park. This place was of special note in 1720, the famous South Sea year, when it was turned into an academy for music, dancing, and play, and not a little frequented by reason of its neighbourhood to London.

Tottenham High Cross is on the west side of the river Lea, five miles north-east of London. David, King of Scotland, being possessed of this manor, after it had belonged to the Earls of Northumberland and Chester, gave it to the monastery of the Trinity in London; but King Henry the Eighth granted it to William Lord Howard of Effingham, who being afterwards attainted, it reverted again to the King, who then granted it to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to whom it still belongs. The church stands on a hill, which has a little river, called the Mosel, at the bottom, to the west, north, and east.

The parish is divided into four wards, viz. 1. Nether Ward, in which stands the parsonage and vicarage. 2. Middle Ward, comprehending the Church-end and Marsh-street. 3. High Cross Ward, containing the hall, the mill, Page Green, and the High Cross. And, 4. Wood Green Ward, which comprehends all the rest of the parish, and is larger than the three other wards put together.

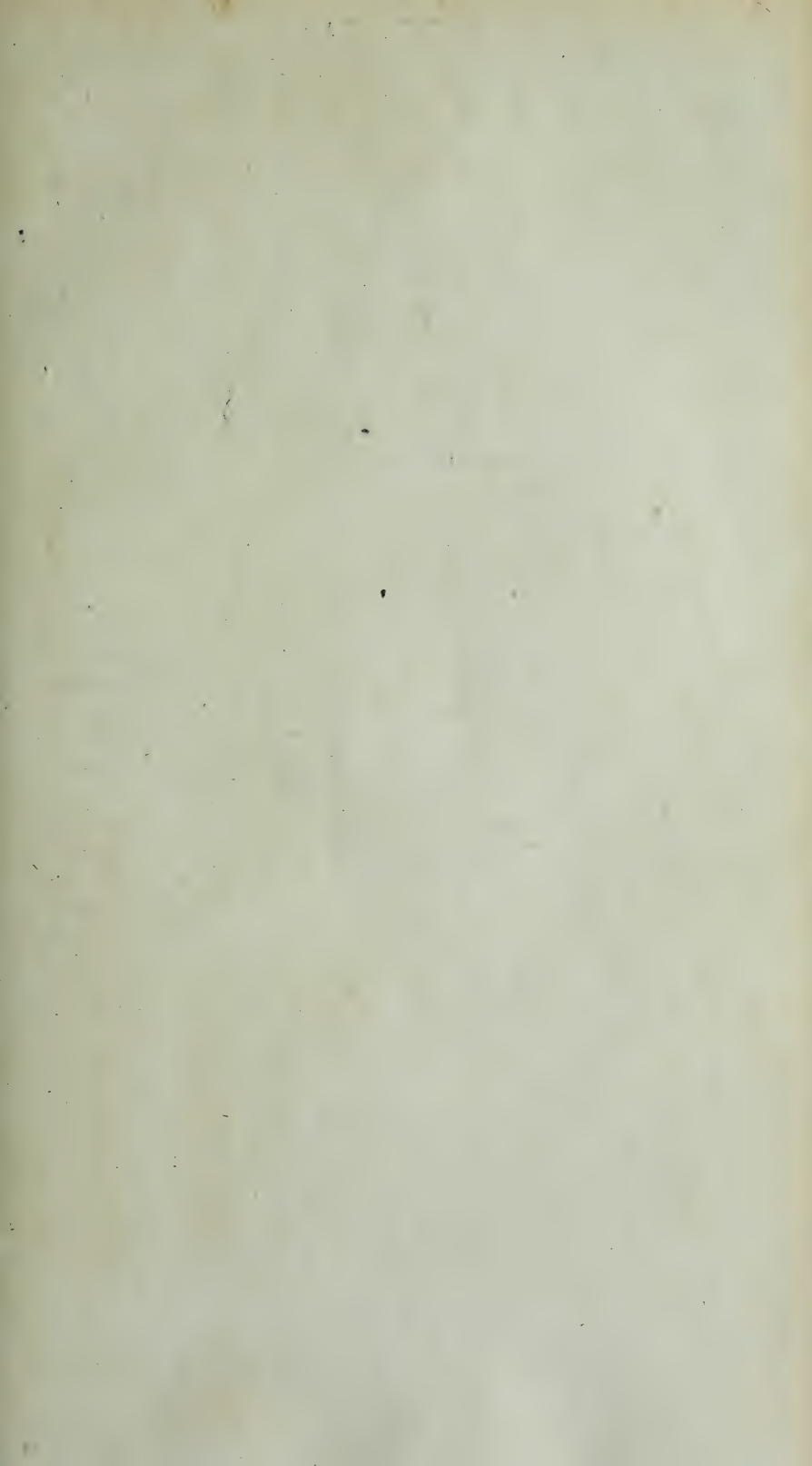
The Cross, which gives name to the place, was once much higher than it is at present, and upon that spot Queen Eleanor's corpse rested, when it was brought from Lincolnshire, where she died, to London.

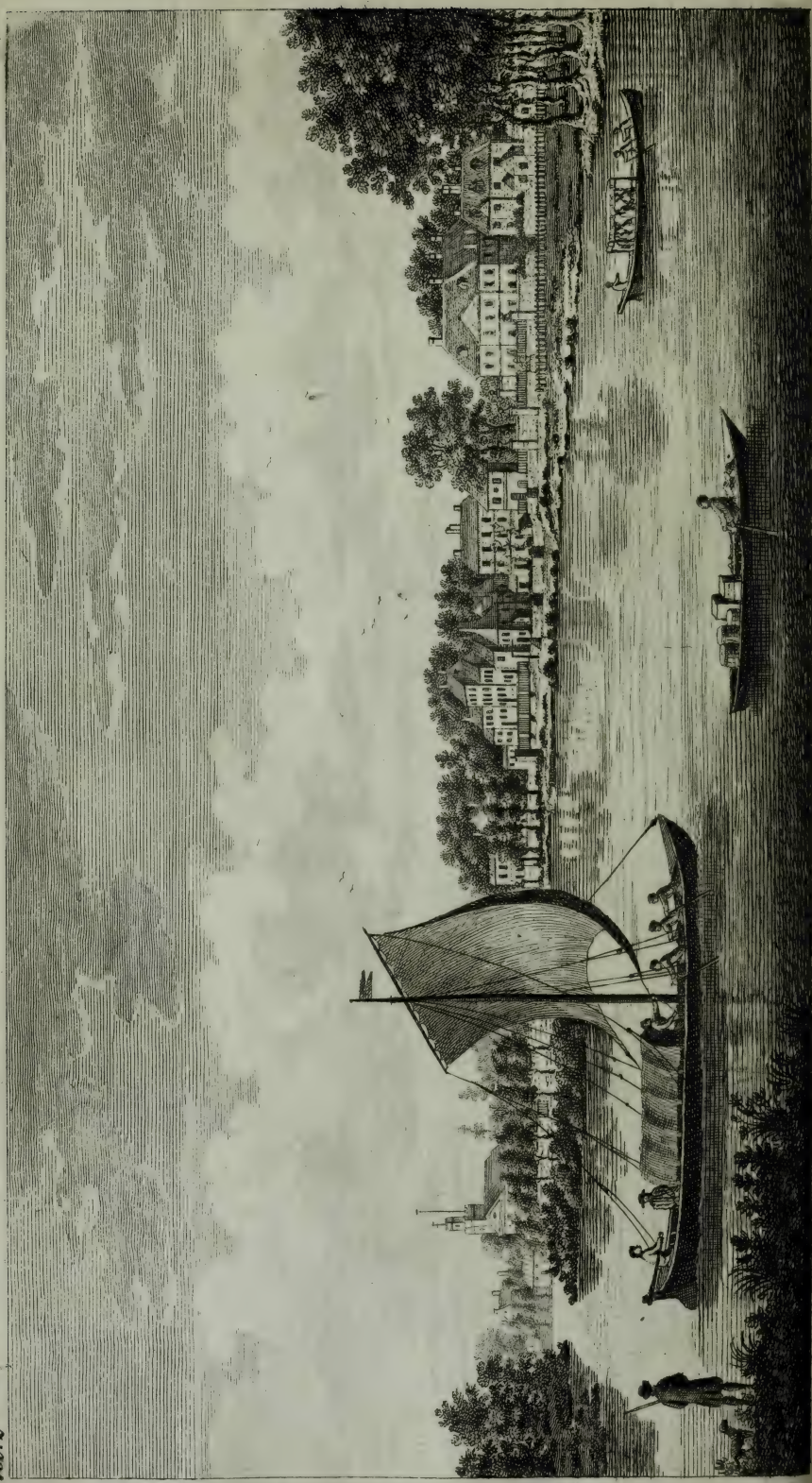
Of St. Loy's Well, in this parish, it is said that it is always brim full, but never runs over; and of the Bishop's Well the people report many strange cures.

In the middle of a circular tuft of elms, at the end of Page Green, which are called The Seven Sisters, there stood many years a walnut-tree always flourishing, yet never grew bigger or taller. The seven trees which go under the denomination of The Seven Sisters, are said to have been planted by seven sisters; and one of the trees being crooked, the country people very gravely add this marvellous circumstance, that the female who planted this tree was crooked, though all her sisters were straight; and her obliquity, it seems, communicated itself to the tree which she planted.

There was formerly a very great wood, of four hundred acres, on and about the hill, on the west side of the parish.

In 1596, an alms-house was founded here by one Zancher, a Spaniard, the first confectioner ever known in this kingdom. Here are also a free-school, and a charity school for twenty-two girls, who are cloathed and taught. In the reign of King Henry the Eighth, George Heningham, Esq; one of
that





that Prince's favourites, founded an alms-house here for three poor widows.

Twickenham is a very pleasant village, thirteen miles from London, situated on the Thames, between Teddington and Isleworth, and between two brooks that here fall into that river.

The church here is a modern edifice, rebuilt by the contributions of the inhabitants, and is a handsome Doric structure. Mr. Pope's father and mother, as well as himself, were buried here in the same vault; to whose memory he erected a monument with the following inscription, written by himself:

" D. O. M.

" Alexandro Pope, viro innocuo, probò, pio;

" Qui vixit an. 75. ob. 1717.

" Et Edithæ conjugii inculpabili, pietissimæ;

" Qui vixit annos 93. ob. 1733.

" Parentibus bene merentibus

" Filius fecit.

" Et sibi obiit an. 1744. ætatis 56."

The last line was added after Mr. Pope's own death, in pursuance of his will; but the rest was done on the death of his parents. However, Dr. Warburton, late Bishop of Gloucester, has since erected a very handsome monument in this church to the memory of this justly celebrated poet, whereon is his head in a kind of medallion, and underneath the following inscription:

" ALEXANDRO POPE,

" H. M.

" Gulielmus Episcopus Glocestriensis

" Amicitia causa fac cur.

" MDCCLXI."

And a little lower are the following lines:

" POETA LOQUITUR.

" For one who would not be buried in Westminster Abbey.

" Heroes and kings your distance keep,

" In peace let one poor poet sleep,

" Who never flatter'd folk, like you;

" Let Horace blush and Virgil too."

On the outside of Twickenham church, there is also a stone, erected by Mr. Pope himself, whereon is the following inscription:

“ To the memory of
 “ MARY BEACH,
 “ Who died Nov. 5, 1725, aged 78.
 “ ALEX. POPE, whom she nursed in his infancy,
 “ And constantly attended for thirty-eight years,
 “ In gratitude to a faithful servant,
 “ Erected this stone.”

Isleworth, or, as it is sometimes called, *Thisleworth*, is a very pleasant village, finely situated on the banks of the Thames, about two miles from Twickenham. Richard, King of the Romans, had a palace here, which was burnt down by the Londoners in an insurrection.—Between this place and a small village called Worton, there was a mill in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the manufacture of copper and brass, which were melted and forged out of the ore brought up from Mendip Hill, in Somersetshire.—Here is a handsome church and two charity schools.

Harrow on the Hill is situated twelve miles north-west of London. It is famous for a free-school founded by Mr. John Lyons, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and every 4th of August a select number of the scholars, dressed in the habit of archers, came with their bows, and shoot at a mark for a silver arrow.

On the south-east side of Staines is *Runny Mead*, celebrated for being the spot where King John was compelled by his Barons to sign the famous charter of English liberties, stiled *Magna Charta*.

—“ Near Thames’s silver waters lies a mead
 “ Where England’s Barons, bold in freedom’s cause,
 “ Compell’d their King to ratify her laws :
 “ With constancy maintain’d the subjects right,
 “ And serv’d a Sov’reign in his own despite.
 “ On that fam’d mead, their honest claims to seal,
 “ They risk’d their private for the public weal ;
 “ Bravely resolv’d to make the tyrant yield,
 “ Or die, like heroes, on the glorious field.”

At the village of *Hillingdon*, which is a mile from *Uxbridge*, is a church, wherein lies buried John Lord Strange, who married Jaquetta, sister to Elizabeth, Queen of England, wife of King Edward the First.

Pancras is a small hamlet on the north-west of London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras, and called St. Pancras in the Fields, an old plain Gothic structure, with a square tower without a spire. It is a vulgar tradition, that this church is of greater antiquity than that of St. Paul's cathedral, of which it is only a prebend. But this arises from a mistake; for the church of St. Pancras, termed the mother of St. Paul's, was situated in the city of Canterbury, and was changed from a Pagan temple to a Christian church by Austin the monk, in the year 598, when he dedicated it to St. Pancras.

Pancras church-yard is a general burying-place for persons of the Romish religion. There are a great number of tombs in it; and particularly a very elegant one erected to the memory of Lady Henrietta Beard, only daughter of James, Earl of Waldegrave, who was first married to Lord Edward Herbert, son of the Marquis of Powis, and afterwards to Mr. Beard, the celebrated singer, and who was also one of the managers of Covent-Garden Theatre. A very handsome monument has likewise been erected to the memory of Miss Dorothea Dias de Faria, who was drowned on the 26th of June, 1772, in the fifth year of her age; and another in memory of a Protestant young lady, Mary Barfnet, who died in 1756, aged twenty-three years, on whose monument are the following lines:

- “ Go spotless honour and unfullied truth ;
- “ Go smiling innocence and blooming youth ;
- “ Go female sweetness, join'd with manly sense ;
- “ Go winning wit, that never gave offence ;
- “ Go soft humanity, that bless'd the poor ;
- “ Go saint-ey'd patience, from affliction's door ;
- “ Go modesty, that never wore a frown ;
- “ Go virtue, and receive thy heav'nly crown !
- “ Not from a stranger came this heart-felt verse,
- “ The friend inscrib'd thy tomb, whose tears bedew'd thy hearse.”

Kentish-Town

Kentish-Town has arisen from a small village to a place of considerable repute; for the air being extremely healthy, many of the citizens of London have built houses in it; and many others, who cannot afford that expence, take ready furnished lodgings for the summer, particularly those who are afflicted with consumptions, and other disorders. There is no parish church in the town, but they have a good chapel of ease at a little distance, belonging to Pancras parish. In the town are some genteel boarding-schools, and many public houses, it being much resorted to by the people of London.

Islington is a considerable village on the north side of London. It has been so much enlarged within these few years by the addition of new buildings, that it almost joins to the capital. It is a place of great antiquity, and appears to have been built by the Saxons, and in the time of William the Conqueror was called *Isendon* or *Isledon*.

By the south-west side of this village, is a fine reservoir, called New River Head, which consists of a large bason, into which the New River discharges itself; part of the water is from thence conveyed by pipes to London, while another part is thrown by an engine through other pipes up a hill to a reservoir, which lies much higher, in order to supply the highest parts of London.

The church is one of the prebends of St. Paul's. The old Gothic structure taken down some years ago was erected in the year 1503, and stood till 1751, when it being in a ruinous condition, the inhabitants applied to Parliament for leave to rebuild it, and soon after erected the present structure, which is a very substantial brick edifice, though it does not want an air of lightness. The body is well enlightened, and the angles strengthened and decorated with a plain rustic. The floor is raised considerably above the level of the church-yard, and the door in the front is adorned with a portico, which consists of a dome supported by four Doric columns; but both the door and the portico appear too small for the rest of the building. The steeple consists of a tower, which rises square to a considerable height, terminated by a cornice supporting four vases, at the corners. Upon this part is placed an octangular balustrade, from within which rises the base of the dome in the same form, supporting Corinthian columns with their shafts wrought with rustic. Upon these rests the dome, and from its crown rises

rises the spire, which is terminated by a ball and its vane. Though the body of the church is very large, the roof is supported without pillars, and the inside is extremely commodious, and adorned with an elegant plainness.

This parish is very extensive, and includes Upper and Lower Holloway, three sides of Newington Green, and part of Kingsland.

There are in Islington two meeting houses, and a charity-school founded in the year 1613, by Dame Alice Owen, for educating thirty children. This foundation, together with that of a row of alms-houses, are under the care of the Brewers Company.

Islington contains a vast number of inhabitants, many handsome rows of very neat houses having been lately built in it; and the number of public houses in it is very considerable.

There are several noted places of entertainment in the neighbourhood, particularly the White Conduit House, the Shakespeare and Jubilee Gardens (formerly known by the name of Dobney's), New Tunbridge Gardens, and Sadler's Wells, where during the summer season people are amused with balance-masters, walking on the wire, rope-dancing, tumbling, dancing, singing, and pantomime entertainments.

Near the New River, on the north of Islington, is an ancient edifice, called *Cannonbury House*; and near it several handsome houses have been built within these few years. The old house is partly let out in lodgings, and partly used as a genteel public house.

At a little distance from Cannonbury House is a farm and a public-house, called *Highbury Barn*, near which are the remains of an ancient fortification, in a place known by the name of Reedmoat, or Six Acre Field. Most of our antiquarians have supposed that this was the place where Paulinus, the Roman General, fled with his men, when the Britons, under the command of Queen Boadicea, murdered all the inhabitants of London, and set fire to that city.

As the reservoir of the *New River* before mentioned is near Islington, and is a work of great public utility, it may not be improper here to give a more particular account of it:—

Various were the projects in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and King James the First for supplying the city of London with

with a sufficient quantity of water for domestic uses: the former granted an Act of Parliament, which gave the citizens liberty to cut and convey a river from any part of Middlesex or Hertfordshire to the city of London, within the limited time of ten years; and the latter granted another Act, in which they obtained the same power, but without being confined to any limited time. Nobody, however, began this great and important work, till at last Sir Hugh Middleton undertook to bring a river from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, to the north side of London, near Islington.

The work began on the 20th of September, 1608, and was attended with a number of difficulties. The distance from London is twenty miles; and he was obliged, in order to avoid the eminences and vallies in the way, to make it run a course of thirty-eight miles three quarters and sixteen poles, and to carry it over in two vallies in long wooden frames or troughs lined with lead; that at Bush-Hill, being six hundred and sixty feet in length, and thirty in height; under which, or the passage of the land waters, is an arch capacious enough to admit under it the largest waggon laden with hay or straw: the other, near Highbury, was four hundred and sixty-two feet long, and seventeen in height, where it was raised along the top of high artificial banks, and at the bottom of the hollow supported by poles, so that any person might walk under it. In short, over and under this river, which sometimes rises high, and at others is conveyed under ground, run several considerable currents of land waters, and both above and below it a great number of brooks, rills, and water courses have their passage.—The trough at Highbury has, however, been lately removed, and the ground raised.

This river, which is of inestimable benefit to London, was by this truly great man brought to the city within the space of five years, and was admitted into the reservoir near Islington, on Michaelmas-day, 1613, on which day Sir Thomas Middleton, brother to the great Sir Hugh, was elected Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, who accompanying Sir John Swinerton, then Lord Mayor, attended by many of the Aldermen, the Recorder, and other gentlemen, repaired to the bason, now called New River Head, when about sixty labourers, handsomely dressed, and wearing green caps, carrying spades, shovels, and pickaxes, marched, preceded by drums and trumpets, thrice round the bason, when stopping before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen,

Aldermen, and other gentlemen, who were seated upon an eminence, one of the labourers addressed himself to them in a long copy of verses, which being ended, the sluices were opened, and the stream ran plentifully into the reservoir, under the sound of drums and trumpets, the discharge of several pieces of ordnance, and the loud acclamations of the people.

Sir Hugh Middleton, to enable himself to complete this grand work, had at last, after spending his own fortune, been obliged to apply to King James the First, who advancing him a sum of money, became entitled to a moiety of its profits; he was also obliged to sell many other shares; and, in short, was in a manner entirely ruined by a project that has been attended with unspeakable benefit to the city; since by the water of this river, a speedy stop has been put to a great number of dreadful fires, and the health of the city hath been remarkably preserved by the cleanliness it has introduced among its inhabitants: yet so little were the advantages that might then, and are now derived from this river, at that time understood, that for above thirty years there were divided only between five and six pounds to each of the shares, which are seventy-two in number.

This river now draws most of its water from the Lee, which being the property of the city of London, that corporation, contrary to the interest of the city in general, opposed a bill brought into Parliament for giving farther powers to the New River Company, to take the advantage that might be obtained by the river Lee: but the opposition was without effect, and in 1738-9 the bill passed into a law.

The Governors of the New River Company then agreed with the proprietors of the lands on the river Lee for a cut of two cubic feet of water from that river, at a certain rate; and after the agreement, told them they would double the price for a four foot cut, which the proprietors agreed to, not considering the great disproportion between the two cuts; and this cut of the river Lee now supplies the largest share of the New River water.

In this river there are forty-three sluices, and over it two hundred and fifteen bridges. On its approaching the reservoir, called New River Head, there are several small houses, erected at a considerable distance from each other, on its banks, into which the water runs, and is conveyed by pipes to the nearer parts of the metropolis.

On its entering the above reservoir, it is there ingulphed by fifty-eight main pipes, each of seven inches bore; and here also an engine, worked by horses, throws a great quantity of water up to another reservoir, situated on much higher ground, from which the water runs in pipes to supply the highest ground in the city, and its liberties.

Many years ago thirty thousand houses were supplied by this water, and since that time several main pipes have been laid to carry it into the liberties of Westminster.

Hoxton is a very ancient place, and in the Conqueror's survey is named *Hochefson*. It was formerly a town, and had a weekly market, but that has been long since discontinued. It has been so much encreased in buildings, that it joins to the metropolis.

The most remarkable edifice here is *Aske's Hospital*, a handsome building erected by the Haberdashers Company in the year 1692, pursuant to the will of Robert Aske, Esq; who left thirty thousand pounds for building and endowing it, in order to afford lodging and board for twenty poor men of that Company, and for as many boys to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Each of the pensioners hath an apartment, consisting of three neat rooms, with proper diet at a common table, and firing; the annual sum of three pounds, and a gown every second year: which, together with the salaries of the chaplain, clerk, butler, porter, and other domestics, amount to about eight hundred pounds per annum.

A plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Hooke, a learned mathematician of Gresham College, and upon his model it was erected in an advantageous situation, fronting the east, with grass plats before it, adorned with rows of lime-trees, and enclosed with a handsome wall and iron gates. On the piers of the great gates at the south end, are two stone statues, representing two of Aske's Hospital men, in full proportion. The principal part of the building is only one story high with garrets; where a portico with twenty-one stone pillars extends on a line on each side of the chapel, which is placed in the middle; and on each side above these pillars is a range of twenty-two very small windows. The pillars of the chapel extend to the top of the first story, and that edifice rising considerably above the rest of the building, is terminated by a handsome pediment, with a clock, under which is the effigy of

of the founder in stone, cloathed in his gown, and holding in his hand a roll of parchment, which seems to be his last will. Under him is the following inscription :

“ ROBERTO ASKE Armigero, hujus Hospitii Fundatori Socie.
“ Haberda. B. M. P. C.”

And on one side of him is this inscription :

“ Anno Christi MDCLXXXII. Societas Haberdasheorum
“ de London hoc Hospitium condiderunt, ex Legato & Testamento ROBERTI ASKE Armigeri, ejusdem Societatis ; ad
“ viginti Senum Alimenta, & totidem Puerorum Educationem.”

On the other side is this inscription :

“ The worshipful Company of Haberdashers built this
“ Hospital, pursuant to the gift and trust of R. ASKE, Esq;
“ a late worthy member of it, for the relief of twenty poor
“ members, and for the education of twenty boys, sons of decayed freemen of that company.”

Fronting the entrance of the chapel is a large pair of very handsome iron gates, and at each end of the hospital is an edifice of the same height as the chapel.

There are sundry other alms-houses at Hoxton, which have been erected for different charitable purposes ; and, among others, the alms-houses erected and endowed by Mrs. Mary Westby, of Bocking, in Essex, widow, in 1749, for fourteen poor women. These are commonly called *The Old Maids Alms-Houses*, though either maids or widows may be admitted, but they must be Dissenters.

Kingsland is a hamlet of the parish of Islington, lying between Hoxton and Newington.

Between Kingsland and Shoreditch church are what are called *The Ironmongers Alms-Houses*, which are very handsome, and have pleasant walks. They were founded by Sir Robert Geffryes, formerly Lord Mayor of London, who was a member of the Ironmongers Company. They are appropriated for the reception and support of fifty-six decayed members of the Company. Each of them has a room, with part of a cellar, six pounds a year in money, and a gown. None are admitted

under sixty years of age ; but a wife may reside with her husband, and when he dies be elected in his room. They have a handsome chapel, where a clergyman reads prayers every day, and preaches on Sundays, for which he has a proper salary, with commodious apartments to reside in.

Edmonton is eight miles from London, and although only a small village in former times, yet by the great increase of buildings is now become considerable ; but the houses are scattered up and down along the road, without any regular order, and few of them join together, being mostly separated by gardens and enclosures. There is an assembly room here.

Hackney is a very large, populous, and pleasant village, on the north-east side of London. It is so remarkable for the country seats of merchants and rich citizens, that it is said that there are not less than an hundred gentlemen's coaches kept in it. The parish has several hamlets belonging to it, among which are, Clapton on the north, Dorleston and Shacklewell on the west, and Hummerton, which leads to Hackney-marsh on the east.

Hackney church is an ancient Gothic structure ; it was a distinct rectory and vicarage in the year 1292, and dedicated to St. Augustine ; but the Knights Templars having obtained a mill and other possessions in the parish, they were, upon the suppression of their order, granted to the Knights Templars of St. John of Jerusalem, from which the church is supposed to have received the present appellation of St. John : however, it was not presented to by that name till after the year 1660. The living is now only a vicarage, the great tythes being in lay hands.—There are two Dissenting meeting houses here.

At the bottom of Hackney-marsh was discovered, some years ago, the remains of a great stone causeway, which, by the Roman coins found there, appears to have been one of the famous highways made by the Romans.

It is from this place, that the coaches let to the people in London first received their name ; for in the last century, many persons of condition residing in Hackney, and many people having gone on visits to see their friends there, it occasioned them often to hire horses, or carriages ; so that in time it became a common name for such horses, coaches, and chairs, as were let out to the people of London ; and the name has

now

now diffused itself, not only through Great Britain, but likewise Ireland.

Bethnal Green is a pleasant village near London, chiefly inhabited by merchants and citizens of London, and has been long noted for private mad-houses. The church is one of the fifty appointed to be built by act of parliament, and stands on the north of Spitalfields. It is a neat commodious edifice, built with brick, coped and coated with free-stone; and the tower, which is not high, is of the same materials. This village was one of the hamlets of Stepney, from which parish it was separated in the late King's reign.—The old Roman military way from London led through it, and joining the military way from the west, passed with it to Lea Ferry, at Old Ford.—Within this hamlet, Bonner, Bishop of London, had formerly a palace.

Mile-End was so called on account of its being a mile from Aldgate. Such was its situation in former times; but at present what is called Mile-end, extends above a mile in length, its farthest extremity being bounded by Bancroft's Alms-houses. There were in ancient times several small hospitals here, particularly one for lepers; but no remains of it are left. At present there are many good houses at Mile-end, and more alms-houses than are probably any where else to be met with within the same compass of ground.

The first that deserves our notice is that called *Trinity Hospital*, which was founded by the corporation of the Trinity House. It is a very noble, and yet not a very expensive edifice; but is rendered beautiful by its situation, and the agreeable manner in which it is laid out. It consists of two wings and a centre, wherein is the chapel, which rises considerably higher than the other buildings, and has an ascent to it by a handsome flight of steps secured by iron rails; this chapel has large windows, and is adorned with a pediment; behind it rises a turret, ornamented with a clock, and crowned with a fan. On each side of the chapel, are two sets of apartments exactly resembling the wings.

The wings are low but neat buildings, with an ascent of seven steps to each pair of doors, secured by brick walls capped with stone, and there are six of these ascents to each wing, besides two in the front, and one on each side the chapel.

pel. Between each of these ascents is a pump fixed close to the wall.

It is remarkable that all these ascents lead to the upper story; there are, however, rooms below, but these are under ground, and the windows upon a level with a broad stone pavement, that surrounds the area next the houses. In the centre of each wing is a handsome pediment, adorned with the Company's arms, with the representation of ropes, anchors, and sea weeds, in open work, spread over the face of the pediments, and the area within consists of handsome grass-plats, divided by gravel walks, kept in excellent order, leading down the middle and across to the centre of the area, where is a statue in stone of Mr. Robert Sandes, well executed. He has a bale of goods placed behind; he stands with his right foot upon another bale, and near his left foot is a small globe and anchor. On the pedestal is the following inscription:

“ To the memory of CAPTAIN ROBERT SANDES, an
 “ elder brother, and deputy master of the corporation of
 “ Trinity House, who died in 1701, and bequeathed to the
 “ poor thereof one hundred pounds; also the reversion (after
 “ two lives) of a freehold estate in the county of Lincoln of
 “ 1471. a year, now in their possession. This statue was erected by the corporation A. D. 1746.”

The end of each wing next the road has an empty niche, and over it is a small pediment, on each side of which is placed a small ship.

The ground on which this hospital stands was given to the corporation of the Trinity House by Captain Henry Mudd, an elder brother, and the above beautiful and commodious building was erected by the Company in the year 1695, for the reception of twenty-eight masters of ships, or their widows, each of whom receives sixteen shillings per month, twenty shillings a year for coals, and a gown every second year.

Adjoining to the Trinity alms-houses are eight others, belonging to the Draper's Company, for the widows of four freemen and four sailors, who have each an allowance of one shilling and eight-pence per week, with half a chaldron of coals at Michaelmas, and a gown every two years.

There are also near the same place twelve alms-houses, belonging to the Skinners Company, for twelve widows, who have

have each an allowance of five pounds four shillings a year, with half a chaldron of coals.

Fuller's alms-houses, founded by a judge of that name, in 1592, for twelve poor men, are in that neighbourhood. And there are also a few alms-houses, for the widows of ship-masters, founded by Captain Fisher, who settled upon it a freehold of forty pounds a year.

But the most splendid foundation of the kind here, is Bancroft's beautiful alms-houses, school, and chapel; which were erected by the Draper's Company in 1735, pursuant to the will of Mr. Francis Bancroft, who bequeathed to that Company the sum of twenty-eight thousand pounds and upwards, in real and personal estates, for purchasing a site, and building upon it an alms-house, with convenient apartments for twenty-four alms-men, a chapel, and school-room for one hundred poor boys, and two dwelling houses for the schoolmasters, and endowing the same. He also ordered that each of the alms-men should have 8*l.* and half a chaldron of coals yearly, and a gown of baize every third year; that the school boys should be clothed and taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; that each of the masters, besides their houses, should have a salary of thirty pounds per annum, and the yearly sum of twenty pounds for coals and candles, for their use and that of the school; with a sufficient allowance for books, paper, pens, and ink; that the committee of the court of assistants should have five pounds for a dinner, at the annual visitation of the alms-houses and school; and that three pounds ten shillings should be given for two half yearly sermons to be preached in the parish churches of St. Helen and St. Michael, Cornhill, or elsewhere, in commemoration of this foundation, at which the alms-men and boys were to be present. To each of these boys, when put out apprentices, he gave four pounds; but if they were to be put to service they were to have no more than two pounds ten shillings to buy them clothes.

The edifice is not only neat but extremely elegant, consisting of two wings and a centre detached from both of them. In the middle of the front is the chapel, before which is a noble portico, with Ionic columns, and coupled pilasters at the corners, supporting a pediment, in the plane of which is the dial. There is an ascent to the portico by a flight of steps, and over the chapel is an handsome turret. On each side of the portico

tico are two houses like those in the wings. The construction of the wings is uniform, lofty, and convenient; twelve doors in each open in a regular series, and the windows are of a moderate size, numerous, and proportioned to the apartments they are to enlighten. The square is surrounded with gravel walks, with a large grass plat in the middle, and next the road the wall is adorned with handsome iron rails and gates. In short, the ends of the wings next the road being placed at a considerable distance from it, the whole is seen in a proper point of view, and appears to the greatest advantage.

It is worthy of remark, that this Bancroft, who left so large a sum for erecting and endowing this fine hospital, and even ordered two sermons to be annually preached, in commemoration of his charity, was, according to the last edition of Stow's Survey, one of the Lord Mayor's officers, and by information, and summoning the citizens before the Lord Mayor, upon the most trifling occasions, and other things not belonging to his office, not only pillaged the poor, but also many of the rich, who, rather than lose time by appearing before the magistrate, gave money to get rid of this common pest of the citizens, which, together with his numerous quarterages from the brokers, &c. enabled him to amass annually a considerable sum of money. But by these and other mercenary practices, he so incurred the hatred and ill-will of the citizens of all ranks and denominations, that the persons who attended his funeral obsequies with great difficulty saved his corpse from being jostled off the bearers shoulders in the church, by the enraged populace, who seized the bells and rang them for joy at his unlamented death.

It is farther remarkable of this Mr. Bancroft, that he entertained a notion that he should rise from the dead, after a certain number of years, and ordered his body to be preserved within a show glass, in the church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, where it still lies, and the door is (by his directions in his last will) set open during the time that the annual sermon is preached in that church in memory of himself. But notwithstanding these precautions, and the many opportunities that have been given him of changing his quarters, Mr. Bancroft still continues very peaceably in the place wherein he was originally deposited.

Stepney is a village near Mile-End, of great antiquity. This parish was of such vast extent, and so amazingly increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford at Bow, St. Mary Whitechapel, St. Anne's Limehouse, St. John's at Wapping, St. Paul's Shadwell, St. George Ratchiff Highway, Christ Church Spitalfields, and St. Matthew's Bethnal Green; all which have been separated from it, and yet it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End Old and New Towns, Ratchiff, and Poplar.

The village of Stepney is remarkable for its church and the great number of tomb-stones, both in that edifice and its spacious cemetery. It has also an Independent meeting-house and an alms-house. The village however is but small, and consists of few houses besides those of public entertainment; many people of both sexes resorting hither on Sundays, and at Easter and Whitsun holidays, to eat Stepney buns, and to regale themselves with ale, cyder, &c.

There was a church here so long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of All Saints, *Ecclesia omnium Sanctorum*; and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name of Stibenhede, or Stiben's-Heath; but it does not appear when the church changed its name by being dedicated to St. Dunstan, the name it now bears.

When the present church was erected is not recorded; the wall and battlements are built of brick and wrought stone, plastered over; and the roof is covered with lead. It is of a very considerable extent, for it is one hundred and four feet long, though it is no more than fifty-four broad; the height of the roof is thirty-five feet, and that of the tower, with its turret, ninety-two feet. The pillars, arches, and windows, are of a modern Gothic, and the west porch, built in 1610, has no resemblance to the rest of the building, it being of the Tuscan order. The tower, which is plain and heavy, is supported at the corners by a kind of double buttresses; it is crowned with square plain battlements, without pinnacles, and with a small mean turret; and the same kind of battlements are carried round the body of the church.

On the inside are three galleries and an organ, and the altar-piece is adorned with four Corinthian pilasters, with their entablature and a pediment; these have gilt capitals, with the

arms of Queen Anne carved. But what is most singular is a stone on the east side of the portico, leading up to the gallery, on which is the following inscription :

“ Of Carthage great I was a stone,
 “ O mortals read with pity !
 “ Time consumes all, it spareth none,
 “ Men, mountains, towns, nor city :
 “ Therefore, O mortals ! all bethink
 “ You whereunto you must,
 “ Since now such stately buildings
 “ Lie buried in the dust.”

It is probable this stone was really brought from Carthage, otherwise this inscription would scarcely be permitted to be there ; but as a modern author observes, it is to be hoped, that he who ordered it to be fixed there did not go to Carthage on purpose to fetch it.

Among the great number of tomb-stones in this church-yard, there is a very handsome one to the memory of Sir John Leake, an eminent English Admiral. And at the east end of the church-yard, near the church is a monument of white marble, adorned with a cherub, urn, palm branches, and a coat of arms, under which is the following inscription :

“ Here lieth interred the body of Dame Rebecca Berry,
 “ the wife of Thomas Elton, of Stratford Bow, Gent. who
 “ departed this life April 16, 1696, aged 52.

“ Come ladies, you that would appear
 “ Like angels fair, come dress you here ;
 “ Come dress you at this marble stone
 “ And make that humble grace your own,
 “ Which once adorn’d as fair a mind,
 “ As e’er yet lodg’d in woman kind.
 “ So she was dress’d, whose humble life
 “ Was free from pride, was free from strife :
 “ Free from all envious brawls and jars,
 “ Of human life the civil wars :
 “ These ne’er disturb’d her peaceful mind,
 “ Which still was gentle, still was kind.
 “ Her very looks, her garb, her mien,
 “ Disclos’d the humble soul within.
 “ Trace her through ev’ry scene of life,
 “ View her as widow, virgin, wife,

“ Still

" Still the same humble she appears,
 " The same in youth, the same in years ;
 " The same in low and high estate,
 " Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with that.
 " Go ladies, now, and if you'd be }
 " As fair, as great, as good as she, }
 " Go learn of her humility.

Near the south side of the church on a marble tomb-stone, adorned with a coat of arms, are the following lines on Captain Thomas Chevers, his wife, and a son, who died at five days old :

" Reader, consider well how poor a span,
 " And how uncertain is the life of man :
 " Here lie the husband, wife, and child, by death
 " All three in five days time depriv'd of breath.
 " The child dies first, the mother on the morrow
 " Follows, and then the father dies with sorrow.
 " A Cæsar falls by many wounds, well may
 " Two stabs at heart the stoutest captain slay."

On a stone near the foot path on the north-west side, is the following inscription :

" Whoever treadeth on this stone,
 " I pray you tread most neatly,
 " For underneath the same doth lye
 " Your honest friend Will. Wheatly."

The last inscription we shall mention is the following short one, on the south-west side of the church :

" Here lies the body of Daniel Saul,
 " Spittlefields weaver, and that is all."

Poplar is a hamlet of Stepney, situated on the Thames. It obtained its name from the great number of poplar trees that anciently grew there.

The chapel of Poplar was erected in the year 1654, when the ground upon which it was built, together with the church-yard, were given by the East India Company, and the edifice erected by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants and others ; since which time that Company has not only allowed the minister a convenient dwelling-house, with a garden and

field containing about three acres, but has allowed him twenty pounds per annum during pleasure.

Poplar Marsh, called *The Isle of Dogs*, from the great noise made by the King's hounds that were kept there during the residence of the royal family at Greenwich, is rather an isthmus than an island, and is reckoned one of the richest spots of ground in England; for it not only raises the largest cattle, but the grass it bears is esteemed a great restorative of all distempered cattle.

Here are two almshouses, besides an hospital belonging to the East India Company.

Blackwall is chiefly noted for ship carpenters, and other artists employed in making utensils for the navy, and is one of the greatest rendezvous of the East India ships.

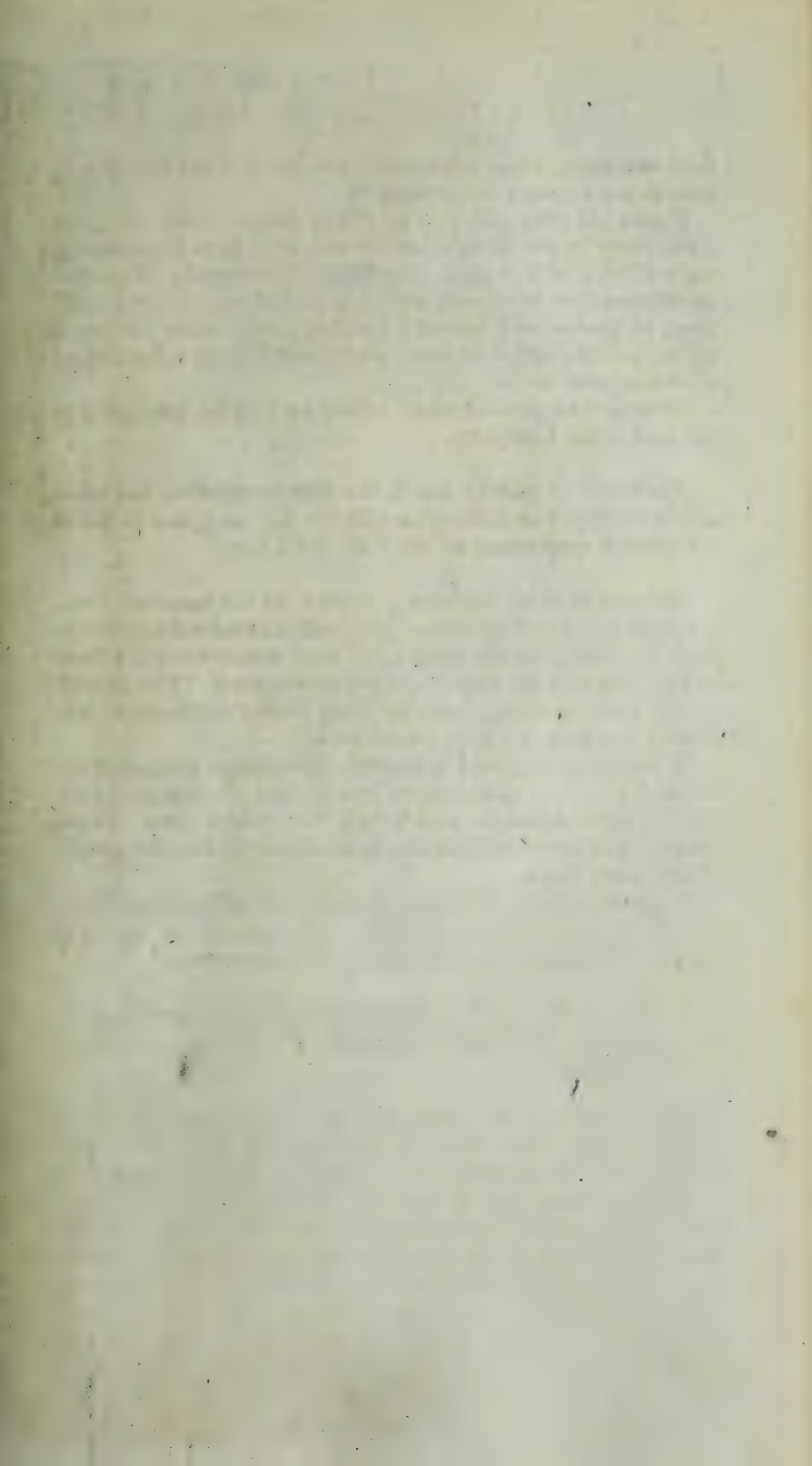
Stratford-le-Bow, commonly known by the name of *Bow*, is a little to the east of Mile-End, and is divided from Stratford, in Essex, by the river Lea, over which there is a stone bridge, of which we have already made mention. The church is very ancient, being built by King Henry the Second, adjoining to which is a good free-school.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this village was noted for bakers; for it is said that all the persons of that profession who supplied London with bread, then resided here. From hence it was carried to London in carts, and sold to the people at their own doors.

A great number of scarlet printers and callico dyers reside here for the conveniency of water and grounds to dry their clothes.--There is a fair held here in Whitsun week.

A little to the south of Stratford-le-Bow is the village of *Bromley*, which is pleasantly situated, wherein there are many handsome houses.

Lord Lyttleton has informed us, on the authority of an ancient author, who lived in the reign of King Henry the Second, that the citizens of London had a chase or forest, extending from that part of the city called Houndsditch, above twelve miles north, and that it was the joint property of the whole corporation. In this forest the citizens enjoyed the diversion of hunting, and such other exercises as were common in





in those warlike times. As commerce and the love of industry encreased, these diversions were in a great measure neglected, the forest was gradually laid open, and at last became the property of private persons.

Enfield Chace, which is the only part now remaining of this extensive forest, has been for many years the property of the crown, and is at present annexed to the duchy of Lancaster.

In the reign of King James the First, when that Prince resided at Theobalds, Enfield Chace was well stocked with deer, the King being extremely fond of hunting; but the Parliament army, during the civil war, destroyed all the game, cut down the trees, and let the ground out in small farms. It continued in that condition till the Restoration, when young trees were planted, and the whole stocked with game; but great part of it is now enclosed.

The ranger, who is appointed by the crown, has a most elegant seat, called *The Lodge*; and there are many seats belonging to persons of quality, all along the borders of the chace, particularly at Southgate, where the Marquis of Caernarvon, son to the Duke of Chandos, has a most noble country house, in which his Lordship generally resides during the summer.



MONMOUTHSHIRE.

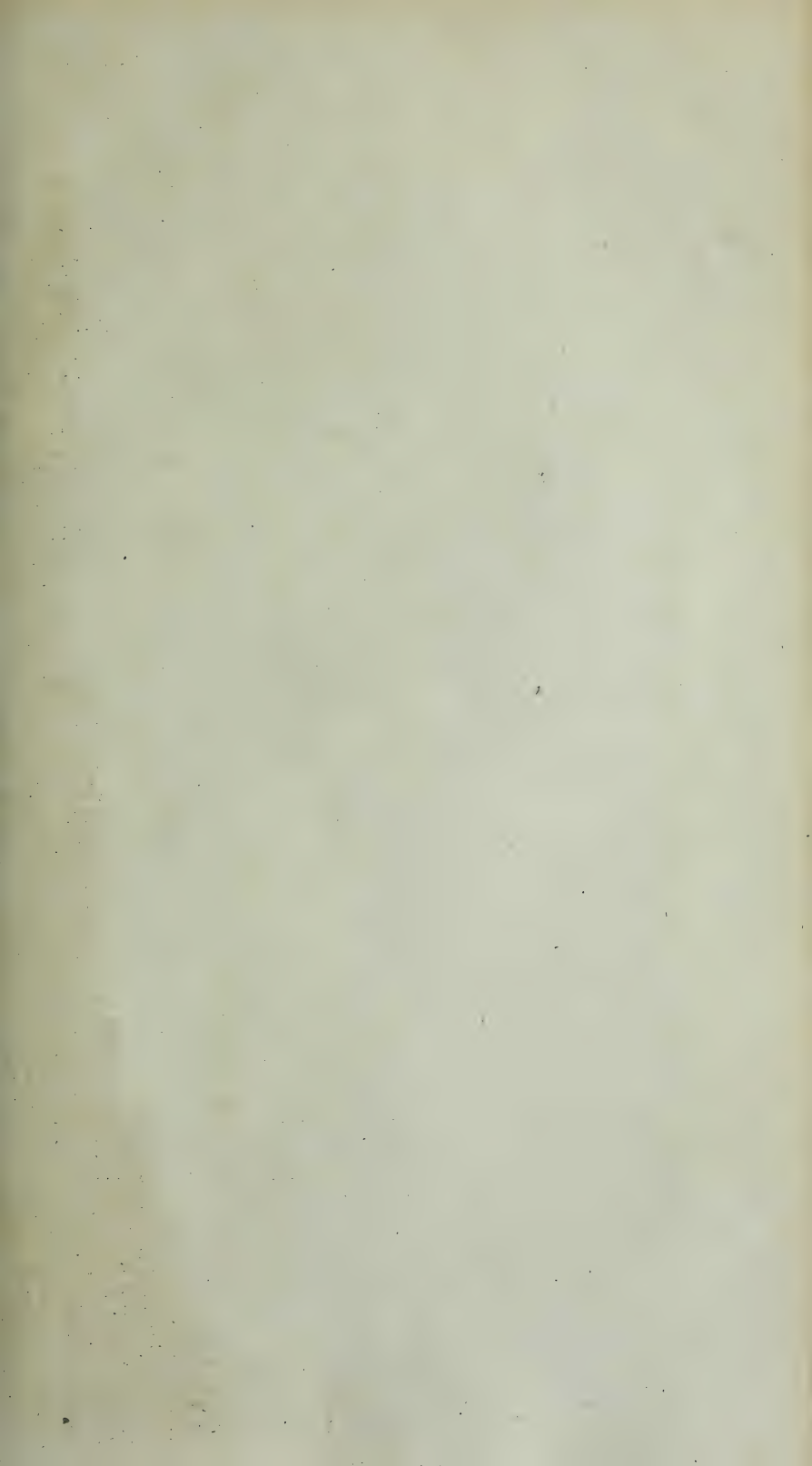
THIS county was formerly part of Wales, and as such is described by Camden and others; but has been reckoned part of England since the reign of King Charles the Second, when it was reckoned an English county, because the Judges then began to keep the assizes herein for the Oxford circuit.

Monmouthshire is bounded by Herefordshire on the north, by Gloucestershire on the east, by the river Severn on the south, and by the two Welch counties of Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the west. Its length from north to south is twenty-nine miles; its breadth from east to west twenty miles; and its circumference eighty-four miles.

The air of Monmouthshire is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful: the eastern parts are woody, and the western parts mountainous; the hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats; and the vallies produce plenty of hay and corn: the rivers abound with salmon, trout, and other fish. Here is great plenty of coals, and the principal manufacture is flannel.

This county is abundantly watered with fine rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, the Wye, the Mynow, the Rumney, and the Usk. The Severn is properly a river of Gloucestershire, and the Wye has been described among the rivers of Gloucestershire. The Mynow, or Monow, rises in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, and dividing this from the county of Hereford, falls into the river Wye, at Monmouth. The Rumney rises also in Brecknockshire, and running south-east, and dividing this county from Glamorganshire, falls into the Severn. The Usk rises likewise in Brecknockshire, and running also south-east, and dividing Monmouthshire into two almost equal parts, falls into the Severn near Newport.

This county is divided into six hundreds, and contains seven market towns, having no city. It lies in the diocese of Landaff,





On the left bank of the Tiber, the Vatican Museums are visible, with the Colosseum in the center and the city of Rome extending to the horizon.

daff, and province of Canterbury, and contains one hundred and twenty-seven parishes.

MARKET TOWNS.

MONMOUTH is one hundred and twenty-nine miles from London, gives name to the county, and has its own from its situation at the mouth of the river Monow. It was incorporated by King Charles the First, and is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen common-councilmen, and a town clerk. It is pleasantly situated between the rivers Monow and Wye, over each of which it has a bridge. It has been a place of note ever since the Norman invasion; for the castle, now in ruins, was a stately edifice at that time. There are still remaining such parts of its fortifications, as shew that it was formerly very strong; and by its natural situation it might easily be made so again. The town is in a manner surrounded by water, there being another river, viz. the Trothy, over which it has also a bridge. It has a stately church, the east end of which especially is curiously built. Monmouth carries on a considerable traffic with Bristol by means of the Wye.

CHEPSTOW is one hundred and thirty-three miles from London, and is situated near the mouth of the river Wye, over which it has a bridge, and was formerly a place of great note, and is still populous. It was formerly walled round, and had a castle, part of which still remains; as also a monastery, the remaining part of which is converted into a parish church. The name is of Saxon original, and denotes that it was then a place of trade and commerce. The old Venta Silurum is about four miles from it; and some affirm that it arose out of the ruins of that ancient city. It is built on a hill, close by the river, and has several fields and orchards within its walls. It is the port for all the towns that stand on the rivers Wye and Lug: ships of good burden may come up to it, and the tide flows here in a violent manner, rising commonly six fathom, or six and half, at the bridge, which is a noble fabric of timber, no less than seventy feet high from the surface of the water when the tide is out. As half of it is in Gloucestershire, it is maintained at the expence of both counties.

counties.—A beautiful Roman pavement was discovered at Chepstow in 1689.

CAERLEON is one hundred and forty-eight miles from London. It has a wooden bridge over the river Usk, and was formerly the seat of a Roman legion, and in the time of the Britons, a kind of university and archbishop's see, removed afterwards to St. David's. The houses are of stone, but the fortifications are in ruins. At Caerleon are still the remains of temples, palaces, theatres, and baths, which shew what was the grandeur of the place in the time of the Romans, who called it Iscar.

ABERGAVENNY, in the ancient British language signifies *the mouth of the Gavenny*, a small river, which at this town falls into the Usk. It is one hundred and forty-four miles from London, and is governed by a bailiff, a recorder, and twenty-seven burgeses. It is a large, populous, and flourishing town. It is still surrounded by a wall, and it had once a castle. It has a fine bridge over the river Usk, consisting of fifteen arches. It is a great thoroughfare from the west part of Wales to Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, and other places, and is therefore well furnished with accommodations for travellers, and carries on a considerable trade in flannels, which are brought hither from the manufactories in other parts of the county to sell.

NEWPORT had its name in respect to the old port Caerleon, out of the ruins of which it arose. It stands upon the Usk, between the mouth of that river and Caerleon. It is a pretty considerable town, with a good haven, and a fine bridge over the Usk, and is one hundred and fifty-three miles distant from London.

PONTEPOLE, or PONTYPOOL, stands at the distance of one hundred and forty-seven miles from London, and is a small town, chiefly remarkable for its iron mills.

USK stands upon the river of the same name, and betwixt it and another small river, at the distance of one hundred and forty-one miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of notice.

REMARKABLE

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Troy House, near Monmouth, is a fine seat belonging to the Duke of Beaufort.

The remains of the castle of Chepstow form a most beautiful object as you enter the town of Chepstow; and from hence you are struck with the view of the woods, &c. of *Piercesfield*, the seat of Mr. Morris, which possesses the most beautiful and magnificent scenery, take it in all its parts and varieties, of any place in the kingdom. It commands the conflux of the Wye and the Severn, and looks down the latter to the British Channel, while stupendous rocks, immense woods, distant prospects, and all the softer beauties of elegant improvement, render *Piercesfield* a scene that fills the beholder with the most ravishing admiration.

Ragland Castle, nine miles from Monmouth, is a fine seat of the Duke of Beaufort.

At *Abergavenny* is a seat of the lord of that name.

At *St. Julians*, near Caerleon, is the seat of the Earl of Powis.

The environs of Abergavenny are rich and beautiful, and like the rest of the vale from Brecknock, abound with the most charming variety of landscape. The prospects are terminated at proper distances with mountains, among which, at the opposite side of the town, *Skirid-yawr* and *Blorench* raise their conspicuous heads.

At *Caerleon*, in 1602, there were found a chequered pavement, and a statue in a Roman habit, with a quiver of arrows, but the head, hands, and feet, were broken off: from an inscription on a stone near it, the statue appears to have been that of *Diana*. At the same time the fragments of two stone altars, with inscriptions, were dug up, one of which appears to have been erected by *Haterianus*, Lieutenant-General of *Augustus*, and proprætor of the province of *Cilicia*. Here also was found a votive altar, from the inscription of which the name of the Emperor *Geta* seems to have been erased.

In 1607 a fenny tract of country, called *The Moor*, near the mouth of the river Usk, was, by a spring tide, overflowed by the Severn, which swept away many houses, and destroyed a great number of the inhabitants and much cattle.

An eminence near the mouth of the Severn, and a little eastward of the mouth of the Usk, is remarkable for glittering stones, which, when the sun shines, have the appearance of gold, whence this place has obtained the name of *Gold Cliff*.

Towards the end of the last century was found in the church of a village, called *Tredonock*, about three miles from Caerleon, a fair and entire monument of a Roman soldier of the second legion, called *Julius Julianus*, erected by the care of his wife.

Near this place were found some other monumental inscriptions; and Roman bricks are frequently dug up with this inscription, *LEG. II. AUG.* which is not cut in, but imbossed.

At *St. Julian*, near Caerleon, in 1654, a Roman altar of free-stone was found inscribed to *Jupiter Dolichenus* and *Juno*, by *Æmilianus Calpurnius Rufilianus*.

Between Caerleon and a small village in its neighbourhood, called *Christ Church*, a free stone coffin was discovered in the last century, in which was inclosed an iron frame, wrapped up in a sheet of lead; and within the frame was a skeleton, supposed to be that of some person of very great distinction, from a gilt alabaster statue that was found near it, representing a man in armour: in one hand of the statue was a short sword, in the other a pair of scales; in the right hand scale was the bust of a woman, which was outweighed by a globe in the other scale.

Here have been found likewise several antient earthen vessels, on one of which was represented, in curious figures, the story called the Roman charity, of a lady nourishing her father, who had been condemned to be starved to death, with the milk of her breasts, through the grate of the prison in which he was confined.

Among the antiquities of this county are also *Tintern Abbey*, founded in the year 1131, by *Walter Fitz Richard de Clare*; *Lantony Abbey*, situated on the river Hodery, and which, it is said, was originally a hermitage, inhabited by *St. David*; and *Newport Castle*, at the mouth of the river Usk.

N O R F O L K.

THIS county is bounded on the north and east by the German ocean, on the south by Suffolk, and on the west by Cambridgeshire. It is about thirty-five miles in breadth, and one hundred and forty in circumference; and contains thirty-one hundreds, one city, thirty-two market towns, six hundred and sixty-six parishes, and fifteen hundred villages. It returns twelve members to parliament, viz. two knights of the shire, two citizens for Norwich, and two burgessees for each of the following towns, viz. Thetford, Yarmouth, Lynn Regis, and Castle Rising.

The soil is more various than in any other county, but in general so fruitful, that Norfolk is considered as the epitome of the whole kingdom. Large flocks of sheep are kept here, and some villages are said to feed no less than five thousand. This county also produces great quantities of corn; and vast numbers of horned cattle, fowls, and rabbits, are constantly sent from hence to the markets in London. Jet and ambergrease are sometimes found on the coasts of this county; and the principal manufactures are worsted, woollens, and silks, in which the inland parts are employed; and the Norwich stuffs are a very considerable article in our trade.

The principal rivers of this county are the Greater and the Smaller Ouse, the Yare, and the Waveney. The Greater Ouse rises in Northamptonshire, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this last county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German sea called The Washes, at Lynn Regis. The Smaller Ouse rises in Suffolk, and separating that county from Norfolk on the south-west, discharges itself into the Greater Ouse, near Downham. The Yare rises about the middle of this county, and running eastward, passes by the city of Norwich, and falls into the German Sea at Yarmouth. The Waveney rises in Suffolk, and runs north-east; and parting that county from Norfolk falls into the Yare near Yarmouth.

C I T Y.

NORWICH is situated on the side of a hill, and is near two miles in length, and one in breadth. It is a populous city, but the buildings are in general irregular, though they are upon the whole neat and handsome; and from the intermixture of gardens and trees among the houses, Norwich has been compared to a city in an orchard. This city has a flint stone wall, which was finished in 1309, and is very much decayed; but has, however, twelve gates in it; it is three miles in circumference, and has forty towers. Here are six bridges over the river Yare; and thirty-six churches, besides the cathedral, and chapels and meeting houses of all denominations.

The cathedral is a large, venerable, antient structure, of excellent workmanship, founded in the year 1096, by Bishop Herbert, who laid the first stone. The choir is spacious, and the steeple strong and very high. The roof is adorned with historical passages of scripture, expressed in little images, well carved. The Bishop's palace, with the prebends houses round the close of this cathedral, make a very good appearance. The church of St. Peter of Mancroft has an admirable ring of eight bells, and is reckoned one of the first parish churches in England. Some of the churches, however, are thatched; and all of them are cruised with flint stone, curiously cut, in the manner that the churches in Italy are cruised with marble. There are two churches here for the Dutch and French Flemings, who have had particular privileges granted them, which are carefully preserved.

This city has a stately market cross of free-stone, and a beautiful town-house near the market cross, and on a hill near the cathedral, in the heart of the city, there is a castle, surrounded by a deep ditch, over which there is a strong bridge, with an arch of an extraordinary size. This castle is supposed to have been built in the time of the Saxons, and is now the common gaol for the county. On a hill near this castle stood the shire-house of the county, which having been burnt down by accident, an act of parliament passed in 1746-7, for holding the summer assizes, and general quarter-sessions, in the city, till a new shire-house could be built, and for raising money to defray the charges of such a building.

Here is an antient palace belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, which was formerly reckoned one of the largest houses in England.

England. Here is also an house of correction, or bridewell, which is a beautiful structure, built of square flint stones, so nicely joined that no mortar can be seen, and it is justly considered as the finest and best finished building of the kind in the kingdom. Here is likewise a grammar school, founded by King Edward the Sixth, the scholars of which are to be nominated by the mayor for the time being, with the consent of the majority of the aldermen.

There are twelve charity schools in this city, where two hundred and ten boys and one hundred and forty-four girls are taught, cloathed, and supplied with books. Here are also four hospitals, one of which, St. Helena, founded originally for the entertainment of strangers, was, by King Henry the Eighth, appropriated for the poor of the city, and maintains eighty poor men and women, who are all cloathed in grey, and must be sixty years of age before they can be admitted.

Another of the hospitals, called Doughty's, is for sixteen poor men, and eight women, cloathed in purple. Of the other two hospitals, one is for the teaching, maintenance, and apprenticing thirty boys, and another for making the same provision for thirty girls, each founded by a mayor of this city.

The river Yare, which runs through the middle of Norwich, is navigable to thence, without locks, though the city is no less than thirty miles distant from the mouth of the river. This city, which is one of the most considerable in England after London, and stands on more ground than any other except that metropolis, is computed to contain thirty-eight thousand houses.

The worsted manufacture for which this city has long been famous, and in which even children earn their bread, was first brought hither by the Flemings in the reign of Edward the Third, and afterwards very much improved by the Dutch, who fled from the Duke of Alva's persecution, and being settled here by Queen Elizabeth, taught the inhabitants to make says, bays, serges, shalloons, &c. in which they carry on a vast trade both at home and abroad, and also in camblets, druggets, crapes, and other curious stuffs, of which it is said this city vends to the value of two hundred thousand pounds a year. Four wardens of the worsted weavers are chosen yearly out of the city, and four out of the neighbourhood, who are sworn to take care that there be no frauds committed in the manufacture. Here is another body of woollen
manufacturers

manufacturers called The Russia Company, who have a seat in the town hall with this inscription, *Fidelitas artes alit*. The weavers here employ spinsters all the country round, and by a calculation made some years since of the number of looms then at work in this city only, it appeared there were no less than one hundred and twenty thousand people employed in their manufactures of woollen, silk, &c. in and about the town, including those employed in spinning the yarn used for such goods as are made in this city. There is a stocking manufacture also here, which has been computed at sixty thousand pounds a year.

The manufacturers here work up the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire wool chiefly, while the Norfolk wool goes to Yorkshire for carding and cloths. And what is a remarkable circumstance, though it has not been discovered very many years, is, that the Norfolk sheep yield a wool about their necks equal to the best from Spain.

Norwich suffered very much by the insurrection of Ralph Earl of the East Angles, against William the Norman, in whose time it was besieged, and reduced by famine; but that damage was abundantly repaired, upon its being erected into a Bishop's see in 1096, as it continues to this day. In the reign of King Stephen it was in a manner rebuilt, and made a corporation. King Henry the Fourth made this city a county of itself, and granted the inhabitants leave to chuse a mayor and two sheriffs, instead of bailiffs, by whom they had till then been governed, according to the charter of King Stephen; it is now governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, two sheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, and sixty common-council-men, with a town-clerk, sword-bearer, and other inferior officers. The mayor is always nominated on May-day, by the freemen, who return two aldermen to their court, one of whom is elected, and sworn into his office with great pomp, on the Tuesday before Midsummer-eve. The mayor during his mayoralty, the recorder, and the steward for the time being, are each a justice of peace, and of the quorum, within the city and its liberties: and the mayor, after his mayoralty, is a justice of the peace during life. The sheriffs are also annually elected, one by the aldermen, and the other by the freemen, on the last Tuesday in August, and sworn on the 29th of September; and the common-council men are chosen in Mid-Lent.

M A R K E T T O W N S.

YARMOUTH is ten miles from Norwich, and one hundred and twenty-three from London. This is a large and populous town, much increased of late years in shipping, buildings, and people, and greatly superior to Norwich in point of situation for trade. This was antiently one of the cinque ports. The road, a place defended by sands, is the principal rendezvous of the colliers between Newcastle and London. The harbour is safe, but the inhabitants are at a considerable expence annually to clean it. This town is considered as the centre of the coal trade, and carries on a considerable traffic with Holland, and the north and east seas. But its herring fishery renders it the greatest town of trade in all the east coast of England, except Hull. Forty millions of herrings are computed to be taken, and cured annually in this place. This town is bound by its charter, to send to the sheriffs of Norwich a tribute of one hundred herrings, baked in twenty-four pasties, which they ought to deliver to the lord of the manor of East Charlton, and he is obliged to present them to the King wherever he is. Their fishing-fair is held here at Michaelmas, and lasts about a month, during which time all ships, from any part of England, may catch what fish they can, and bring in and sell toll free.

This town, which makes a very good appearance from the sea, is one of the neatest, most compact, and regular built of any in England. The streets are strait, and parallel to each other; and there is a view across all the streets, from the quay to the sea, the town standing in a peninsula, between the sea and the harbour. Yarmouth is walled, but the chief strength by land is in the haven or river, which lies on the west side of it, with a drawbridge over the east; but the north, which joins to the main land, is open, and only covered with a single wall, and some old demolished works. Here is a market place, one of the finest and best furnished of any in England, for its extent; and the quay is the handsomest and largest of any perhaps in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted. It is so commodious, that people may step directly from the shore into any of the ships, and walk from one to another, as over a bridge, sometimes for a quarter of a mile together; and it is at the same time so spacious, that in some places it is near a hundred yards from the houses to the wharf.

wharf. On this wharf is a custom-house and town-hall, with several merchants houses that look like palaces. Here are two churches, of which St. Nicholas, built in the reign of King Henry the First, has so high a steeple, that it serves as a sea-mark. There is a fine hospital in this town, and two charity-schools for thirty-five boys and thirty-two girls, all clothed and taught, the boys to make nets, and the girls spinning, knitting, and plain work.

LYNN REGIS is ninety-seven miles from London, and is situated at the mouth of the river Ouse. It is a beautiful, rich, and populous sea-port town. Four rivulets, over which are fifteen bridges, run through it. At the north end is St. Anne's fort, whose platform mounts twelve great guns, and commands all the ships that pass near the harbour. The tide of the river Ouse, which is about as broad here as the river Thames is at London Bridge, rises twenty feet perpendicular.

This town was formerly a place of defence, as appears from the ruins of the works demolished in the civil wars. It was a borough by prescription before the time of King John, who, because it adhered to him against the Barons, made it a free borough, with large privileges, appointed it a provost, and gave it a silver cup of about eighty ounces, doubly gilt and enamelled, and four large silver maces, that are carried before the mayor.

This town has had fifteen royal charters, and is now governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common-council-men, with other inferior officers: and every first Monday of the month, the mayor, aldermen, the rest of the magistrates, and the preachers, meet to hear and determine all controversies between the inhabitants, in an amicable manner, in order to prevent law suits. This custom was first established in 1588, and is called the Feast of Reconciliation. Here is a spacious market-place, in the quadrangle of which is a statue of King William the Third, and a fine cross, with a dome and gallery round it, supported by sixteen pillars. The market-house is a free-stone building, after the modern taste, seventy feet high, and adorned with statues and other embellishments. Here are two parish churches, St. Margaret's, which has a fine library, and All Saints: there is also a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Nicholas, which is reckoned one of the handsomest of the kind in England. It has a bell tower

tower of free-stone, and an octagon spire over it, which together are one hundred and seventy feet high; and there is a library in it, purchased by subscription. Here is also a Presbyterian and a Quaker meeting-house, with a bridewell, or work-house, and several alms-houses, a free-school, a good custom-house, and a convenient quay and warehouses.

The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, so that it supplies many considerable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but imported from abroad. It deals more largely in coals and wine than any other port in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for these commodities, Lynn receives back, for exportation, a great part of the corn which the counties it supplies them with produce; and of this one article Lynn exports more than any other port in the kingdom, except Hull in Yorkshire. Its foreign trade is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal.

The marsh lands over-against Lynn Regis, form a peninsula, almost surrounded with navigable rivers and an arm of the sea. It consists of thirty thousand acres, with ditches to carry off the water, over which there are above one hundred bridges. It feeds generally about thirty thousand sheep.

THETFORD is eighty miles from London, and is situated near the borders of Suffolk, in a pleasant open country, on the borders of two rivers, the Thet and the Ouse; the former of which it runs through. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and was made by the Saxon Kings the metropolis of the kingdom of the East Angles; but it was three times ruined by the Danes.

In the twelfth century Thetford was the see of a bishop, and then a place of great note; but declined on the translation of the bishopric to Norwich. There was formerly a mint here.

This is a pretty large town, but not so populous as in the reign of King Edward the Third, when it had twenty churches, six hospitals, and eight monasteries, most of which are now in ruins; and all the churches left are only one on the Suffolk, and two on the Norfolk side of the town.

Thetford was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, with a mayor, recorder, ten aldermen, twenty common-councilmen, two of whom are generally chamberlains, a town-clerk, a sword bearer, and two serjeants at mace; and the Lent assizes for the county of Norfolk are commonly held in the guildhall here.

CASTLE RISING, which is one hundred and two miles from London, took its name from its situation on a high hill, on which is a castle, built by William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel and Suffex, in the reign of King Henry the First. It has a vast circular ditch, according to the Gothic method of fortification, supposed to have been done by the Normans. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen; and though there are now but very few inhabitants, was formerly a considerable place, till its harbour was choaked up with sand. There is here a good alms-house for twenty-four decayed widows, and a governess, which was founded by one of the Dukes of Norfolk.

SWAFFHAM is ninety-four miles from London. It is a large well built town, situated on a hill, in an air which has been highly commended by physicians. It is a populous place, and has a good trade. There is a sumptuous church here, the north isle of which is said to have been built by a travelling pedlar, who owed his riches to a lucky discovery he once made of a chest of money that had been buried in the earth. This traditionary story is told with abundance of marvellous circumstances: however, the pedlar, his wife, and dog, have had the honour of being painted in several of the windows, and carved upon the pew doors.

ATTLEBOROUGH is ninety-three miles from London, and was anciently a city, and the chief town of the county, and had a palace and a collegiate church. It is still a considerable town, and has a good market for fat bullocks, sheep, and other cattle.

DIREHAM is one hundred miles from London, and is a large well built town, with several hamlets belonging to it.

Large

Large quantities of wool are constantly brought to its weekly markets.

DISSE is ninety-one miles from London, and is situated on the side of a hill, upon the utmost confines of the southward part of this county, and is a pretty good town. The weekly markets are well furnished with yarn and woollen cloth.

CROMER is one hundred and twenty-seven miles from London, and is situated on the sea shore; but it was formerly a much larger town than it is at present. There were two parish churches in it, but there is now only one; the other, together with many houses that stood near it, having been swallowed up by an inundation of the sea. The town is chiefly inhabited and frequented by fishermen, and is remarkable for lobsters, which are caught here in great quantities, and carried to Norwich, and some to London. It is a rocky coast, and the Saxons call it Cromer Bay, or The Devil's Throat.

AYLESHAM is one hundred and twenty-one miles from London, and is a populous but poor town, inhabited chiefly by knitters of stockings.

WORSTED, or WURSTED, is one hundred and twenty miles from London, and is memorable for the invention of first twisting of that sort of woollen yarn thread, which from hence is called Worsted. Here is also a manufacture of worsted stuffs; and stockings are both knit and wove here.

FAKENHAM is one hundred and ten miles from London, and had anciently salt pits, though six miles from the sea.

On a hill in the neighbourhood of this town are kept the sheriff's term, and a court for the whole county.

CASTON is one hundred and twelve miles from London, and is only remarkable for a bridge over a little river called The Bure. A brazen hand is carried here before the steward of the manor, instead of a mace.

CLAY is one hundred and twenty-five miles from London, and is a port with large salt works, whence salt is not only

vended all over the county, but sometimes exported in considerable quantities to Holland and the Baltic.

DOWNHAM is eighty-six miles from London, and is commonly called *Downham Market*. The market here is very ancient, and was confirmed by Edward the Confessor. Here is a bridge, though but an indifferent one, over the Ouse, and a port for barges.

FOULSHAM, which is one hundred and six miles from London, is a little obscure town, of no consideration.

HARLESTON is situated on the river Waveney, over which it has a bridge, at the distance of one hundred miles from London.

NEW BUCKENHAM is thus called by way of distinction from *Old Buckenham*, a village in its neighbourhood; and they are supposed to have derived the name of *Buckenham* from the great number of bucks in the neighbouring woods. This town is ninety-six miles from London. Here is a fine strong castle, which was possessed by the Earls of Arundel. The lords of this manor claim the privilege of being butlers at the coronation of our Kings.

BURNHAM MARKET is thus called on account of its being a market town, and to distinguish it from seven villages in its neighbourhood, all known by the name of *Burnham*, and distinguished from each other by the ancient name of the lord of the manor. This town stands on the north-west part of the county on the sea side: it has a fine harbour, and, together with the villages of the same, carries on a great trade in corn to Holland. This town is one hundred and twenty-six miles from London.

EAST HARLING is so called to distinguish it from two villages in the neighbourhood, one of which is named *West Harling*, and the other *Middle Harling*. It is eighty-eight miles from London, and has a market, chiefly for linen yarn, and linen cloth.

HICHLING

HICHLING is situated in a marshy ground, not far from the sea, at the distance of one hundred and nineteen miles from London. There was formerly a priory here.

HOLT is a small neat town, one hundred and twenty-two miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable, except an handsome assembly room.

LODDON is an inconsiderable town, one hundred and thirteen miles from London.

METHWOLD is eighty-six miles from London, and is remarkable for breeding excellent rabbits, called Mewil rabbits.

SEECHING, or SECHY, is ninety-three miles from London, and is remarkable only for a good market once a fortnight, for the sale of fat bullocks.

REPEHAM is one hundred and nine miles from London, and was formerly famous for having three fine churches in one church-yard, belonging to three several lordships, two of which were long ago demolished, and the third was burnt down with most of the town in 1600. The chief trade of the town is in malt.

HINGHAM is ninety-seven miles from London, and though only a small town, is one of the most agreeable places in the county of Norfolk. The country adjoining to the town is well cultivated, and every thing about it has the appearance of rural gaiety.

WATTON is noted for the vast quantities of butter sent from hence to London, from whence it is ninety miles distant. The church here is a remarkable edifice, being only sixty feet long, and thirty-three feet broad; nor is the steeple less so, for it is round at the bottom, and octangular at the top.

WYMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, is ninety-nine miles from London. It is a large and extensive place, and great part of the inhabitants are continually employed in making spiggots and

and foffets, fpindles, fpoons, and the like wooden wares. They enjoy the writ of privilege, as an ancient demefne, from ferving at affizes or feflions. There is a free-fchool in this town, which is faid to have been founded and endowed by King Henry the Firft's butler; and here is alfo a charity fchool for teaching thirty children.

NORTH WALSHAM, which is thus called to diftinguifh it from a village not far from this town, called *South Walfhams*, is one hundred and twenty-two miles from London, and has a plentiful market for corn, fleft, and all forts of provifions.

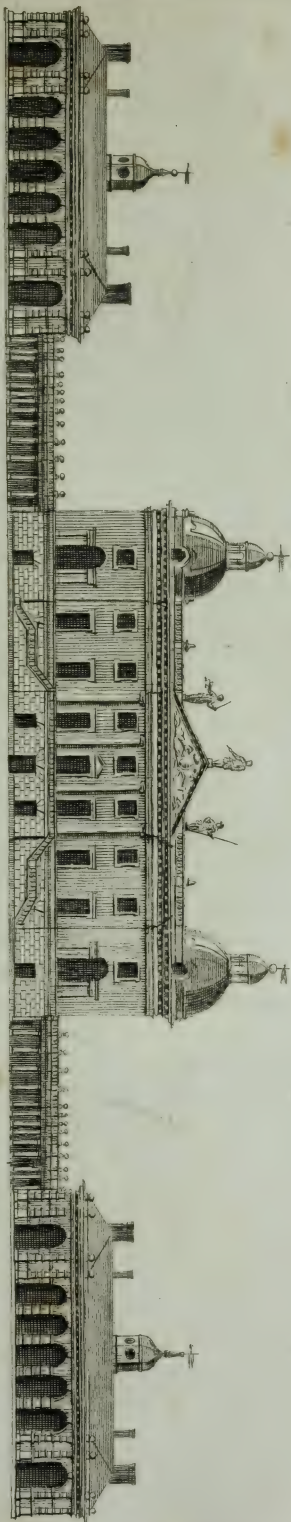
SNETSHAM is one hundred and two miles from London, and was once a royal demefne, and had many privileges.

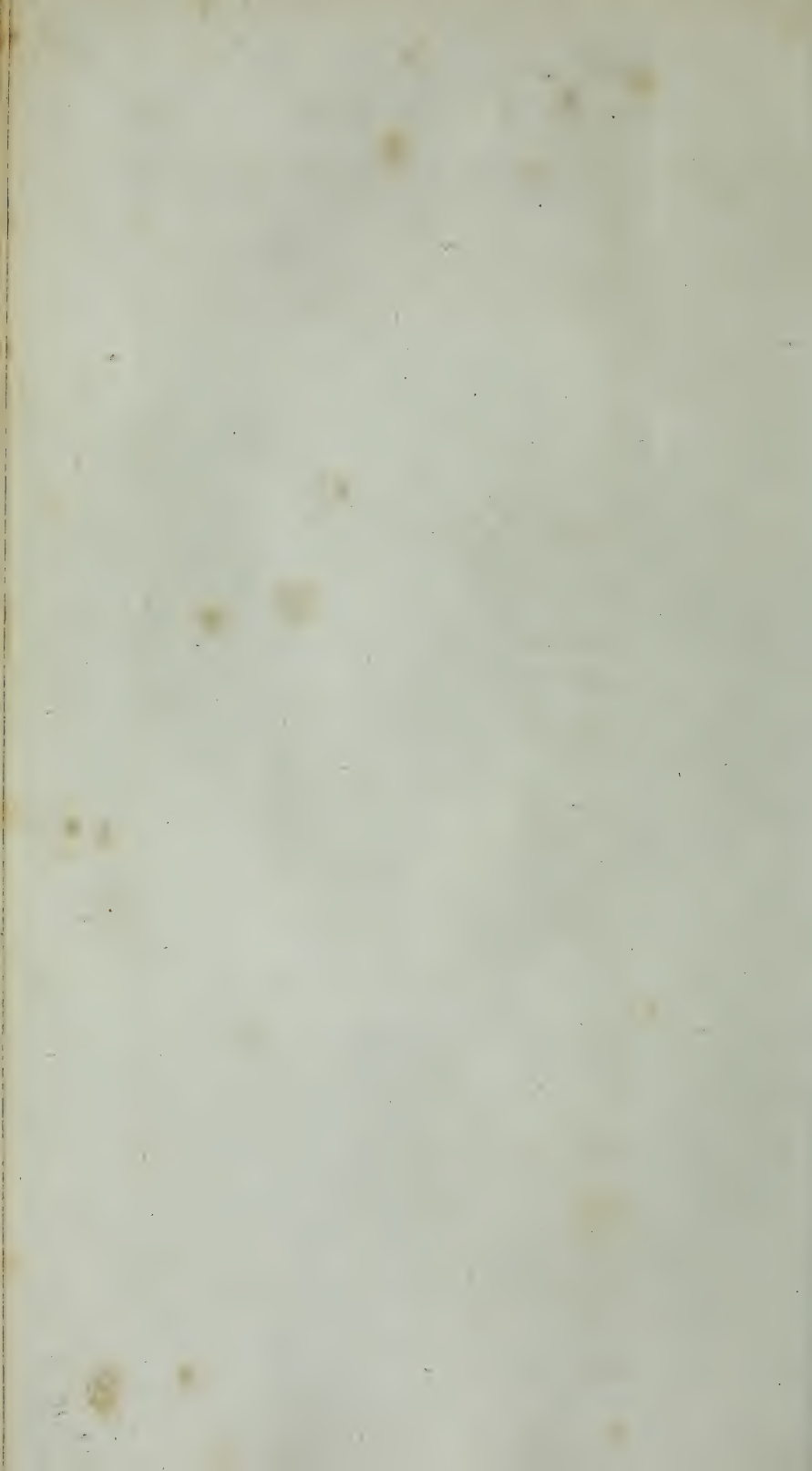
WALSINGHAM is one hundred and fixteen miles from London. It is a pretty neat town, famous for the ruins of an ancient monastery, wherein was a fhrine of the Virgin Mary, as much frequented at one time as was that of Thomas a Becket of Canterbury. Several parts of this monastery are ftill remaining, from which it appears to have been a very magnificent ftructure; and here are two walls ftill called St. Mary's Well, on a platform befide one of which is a crofs, whereon the people ufed to kneel when they drank the water. The foil round this town is remarkable for producing good faffron and fouthern wood.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Houghton Hall is the feat of the Earl of Orford, and was built by the famous Sir Robert Walpole. It is fituated about five miles from Fakenham. At the firft approach to this noble manfion, feveral very magnificent plantations prefent themfelves to the view, which furround it every way. In the road from Syderftone they appear to the greateft advantage: they are feen to a great extent, with openings left judiciously in many places, to let in the view of more diftant woods.

In the houfe you firft enter the hall, which is a very noble room, a cube of forty feet, with a ftone gallery round three fides.





sides. The cieling and the frieze of boys are executed by Altieri. The bas-reliefs over the chimney and doors are from the antique. The figures over the great door, and the boys over the lesser door, are by Rysbrack. In the frieze are the bas-reliefs of Sir Robert Walpole and Catharine his first lady, and of Robert Lord Walpole their eldest son, and Margaret Rolle his wife. Over the chimney is a bust of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, by Rysbrack. Before a nich, over-against the chimney, is the Laocoon, a fine cast in bronze, by Girardon, bought by Lord Walpole at Paris. On the tables are the Tiber and the Nile in bronze, from the antiques in the capitol in Rome; two vases in bronze, from the antiques in the Villas of Medici and Borghese at Rome; the bust of a woman; the bust of a Roman Empress; and Marcus Aurelius; all antiques: Trajan; Septimus Severus; Commodus; and a young Hercules; all antiques: Baccio Bandinelli, by himself; Faustina Senior; and a young Commodus; both antiques. Here are also heads of Homer and Hesiod, the emperor Adrian, and two others.

The saloon is forty feet long, forty feet high, and thirty wide; the hanging is crimson coloured velvet; the cieling painted by Kent, who designed all the ornaments throughout the house. The chimney piece is of black and gold marble, as are also the tables. In the pediment of the chimney stands a small antique bust of a Venus; and over the garden door is a large antique bust. On the great table is an exceeding fine bronze of a man and woman, by John Boulogne. On the other tables are two vases of Oriental alabaster. Over the chimney is Christ baptised by St. John, a most capital picture of Albano.—Here are also the following fine paintings: The stoning of St. Stephen, a capital picture of Le Sœur; it contains nineteen figures, and is remarkable for expressing a most masterly variety of grief: the holy family, a most celebrated picture of Vandyke; the chief part of it is a dance of boy angels, which are painted in the highest manner: Mary Magdalen washing Christ's feet; a capital picture of Rubens, finished in the highest manner, and finely preserved; there are in this piece fourteen figures as large as life: the holy family, by Titian, and another by Cantarini: Simeon and the child, a very fine picture by Guido: the Virgin Mary with the child asleep in her arms, by Augustine Caracci: an old woman giving a boy cherries, by Titian; the boy is a portrait of this
great

great painter's own son, and the old woman of his nurse : *Dædalus* and *Icarus*, by *Le Brun* : and several other pieces by eminent masters.

In the supping parlour is the battle of *Constantine* and *Maxentius*, a copy, by *Julio Romano*, of the famous picture in the vatican, which he executed after the design of *Raphael*. Here is also a portrait of *Sir Robert Walpole*, when Secretary at War to *Queen Anne*, by *Jervais* ; another of his brother *Horace Walpole*, by *Richardson* ; and several other portraits of persons of the same family.

In the hunting hall is *Susannah* and the two elders, by *Ru-lens* ; and a hunting piece, by *Wootton*, in which *Sir Robert Walpole* is introduced dressed in green, in company with *Colonel Churchill* and another gentleman.

In the coffee-room, over the chimney, is a landscape, with figures dancing, by *Swanvelt* ; *Jupiter* and *Europa*, after *Guido*, by *Pietro da Pietris* ; *Galatea*, by *Zemeni* ; and a portrait of *Horace Walpole*, uncle to *Sir Robert*.

Returning through the arcade, you ascend the great staircase, which is painted in *chiaro oscuro*, by *Kent*. In the middle four *Doric* pillars rise and support a fine cast in bronze of the gladiator, by *John Bulogne*, which was a present to *Sir Robert* from *Thomas Earl of Pembroke*.

The common parlour is thirty feet long, by twenty-one broad. Over the chimney is some fine pear-tree carving, by *Gibbons*, and in the middle of it hangs a portrait of him, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*. It is a master-piece, and equal to any of *Vandyke*. Here is also an excellent fine sketch of *King William*, by *Sir Godfrey*, for the large equestrian picture which he afterwards executed very ill at *Hampton Court*, and with several alterations ; and another of *King George the First*, a companion to the former, but finished ; the figure by the same artist, which he took from the King at *Guildford* horse-race ; the horse is new painted by *Wootton*. And among other fine pictures in this room are the following : *Venus* bathing, and *Cupids* with a car, in a landscape, by *Andrea Sacchi* ; a cook's shop, by *Teniers*, in his very best manner. There are several figures, in particular his own, in a hawking habit, with spaniels ; and in the middle an old blind fisherman, finely painted : another cook's shop, by *Martin de Vos*, who was *Snyders's* master ; and in this picture he has excelled any thing done by his scholar ; it is as large as nature : a *Bacchanalian*,
by

by Rubens; and the nativity, by Carlo Cignani: Sir Thomas Gresham, the founder of Gresham College, by Antonio More: Erasmus, by Hans Holbein, a half length smaller than the life: Francis Halls, Sir Godfrey Kneller's master, a head by himself: the school of Athens, a copy of Raphael's fine picture in the Vatican: Rembrandt's wife, a half length, by Rembrandt: Ruben's wife, a head, by Rubens: a head of Inigo Jones, by Vandyke; and another of Mr. Locke, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The library is twenty-one feet and half, by twenty-two feet and half. Over the chimney is a whole length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of King George the First, in his coronation robes, and is the only picture for which he ever sat in England.

The little bed chamber is all wainscotted with mahogany, and the bed, which is of painted taffeta, stands in an alcove of the same wood. Over the chimney is an extreme good portrait, by Dahl, of Catharine Shorter, first wife of Sir Robert Walpole. On the other side is a portrait of Maria Skerret, second wife of Sir Robert Walpole.

The blue damask bed chamber is of the same dimensions as the library, and is hung with tapestry. Over the chimney is a whole length, by Vanloo, of Sir Robert Walpole, dressed in the robes of the order of the garter.

In the drawing room is a picture of the judgment of Paris, by Luca Jordano: King Charles the First, a whole length, in armour; his Queen Henrietta; and Archbishop Laud; all by Vandyke; with several other portraits by the same master: Robert Lord Walpole, eldest son of Sir Robert Walpole, by Catharine his first wife: a head in crayons, by Rosalba: Edward Walpole, Sir Robert's second son, and Horace his third son; both by the same artist.

The Carlo Maratti room is so called from its being covered with pictures by that master. The hangings are green velvet, the table of Lapis Lazuli: at each end are two sconces of massive silver.—Among others pieces of Carlo Maratti in this room are the following: Over the chimney, Clement the Ninth, of the Rospigliosi family; this is a most admirable portrait, and was bought by Jervas the painter, out of the Arnaldi palace at Florence, where are the remains of the great Palavicini collection, from whence Sir Robert bought several of his pictures: the judgment of Paris, executed by this

painter when he was eighty-three years old : Galatea sitting with Acis, Tritons, and Cupids : the Virgin teaching Jesus to read : St. Cæcilia with four angels, playing on musical instruments ; these two last are most perfect and beautiful pictures, in Maratti's best and most finished manner, and were in the Pallavicini collection : the assumption of the Virgin : the marriage of St. Catharine : and two saints worshipping the Virgin in the clouds.

In the velvet bed-chamber, the bed is of green velvet, richly embroidered, and laced with gold ; the ornaments designed by Kent ; the hangings are tapestry, representing the loves of Venus and Adonis, after Albano. The subject of one of the pictures with which this room is adorned, is Alexander adorning the tomb of Achilles, by Le Mer ; the head of Alexander is taken from his medals, and the figures are in the true antique taste.

The dressing-room is hung with very fine gold tapestry, after the pictures of Vandyke. There are whole length portraits of King James the First, Queen Anne his wife, daughter to Frederick the Second, King of Denmark, brother to Queen Anne ; they have fine borders of boys, with festoons, and oval pictures of the children of the royal family. At the upper end of the room is a glass case filled with a large quantity of silver philigree, which belonged to Catharine Lady Walpole. Over the chimney is the consulting the Sibylne Oracles, a fine picture by Le Mer.

In the embroidered bed-chamber, the bed is of the finest Italian needle-work. Over the chimney is the holy family, as large as life, by Nicholas Poussin ; it is one of the most capital pictures in this collection, the hairs of the heads, and the draperies are in the fine taste of Raphael, and the antique.

The cabinet is twenty-one feet and half, by twenty-two and half, and is hung with green velvet. Over the chimney is a celebrated picture of Rubens's wife, by Vandyke ; it was fitted for a pannel in her own closet in Rubens's house. She is in a black sattin with a hat on, a whole length ; the hands and the drapery are remarkably good. Here is also a painting of Rubens's family, by Jordaens of Antwerp. Rubens is represented playing on a lute ; his first wife is sitting with one of her children on her lap, and two others before her : there are several other figures and genii in the air.—Among the other pictures in this room are the following ; The judgment of Paris,

Paris, by Andrea Schiavone: Christ appearing to Mary in the garden, an exceeding fine picture, by Pietro da Cortona: Christ laid in the sepulchre, one of the finest pictures that Parmegiano ever painted, and for which there is a tradition that he was knighted by a Duke of Parma. There are eleven figures in it, and the expression, drawing, colouring, perspective, and *chiaro obscuro*, are as fine as possible: the figure of Joseph of Arimathea is Parmegiano's own portrait: the adoration of the Magi, by Velvet Brughel; in which are a multitude of little figures, all finished with the greatest Dutch exactness: a naked Venus sleeping, a most perfect figure by Annibal Caracci; the contours and the colouring are excessively fine: King Edward the Sixth, an original small whole length, by Hans Holbein: Bathsheba bringing Abishag to David, an exceeding high finished picture by Vanderwerff.

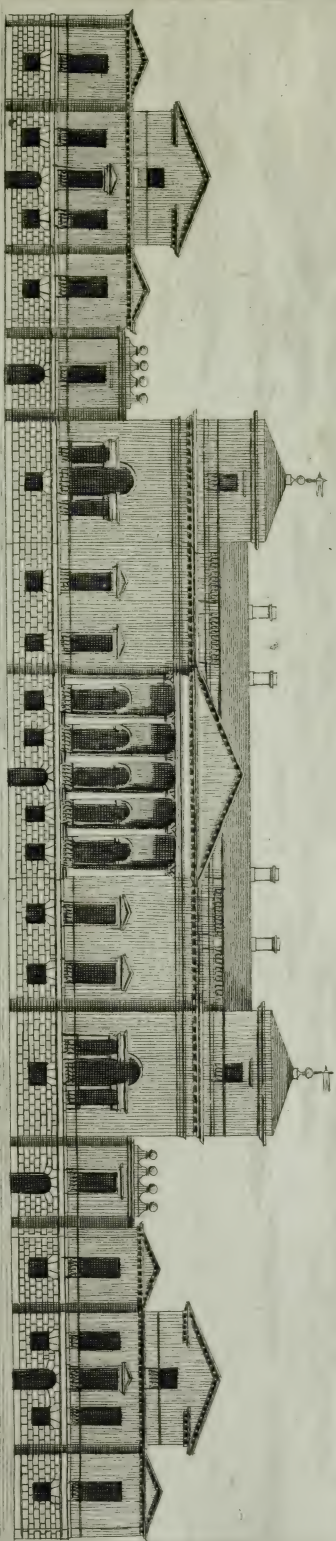
The marble parlour is so called, because one entire side of the room is marble, with alcoves for side-boards, supported with columns of Plymouth marble. Over the chimney is a fine picture of alto relievo in statuary marble, after the antique, by Rysbrack; and before one of the tables, a large granate cistern. Among the pictures here are, the Ascension, by Paul Veronese; and the Apostles after the Ascension, by the same artist: a portrait of Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby; and another of Sir Thomas Wharton, both by Vandyke.

The gallery is seventy three feet long, by twenty-one feet high; the middle rises three feet higher, with windows all round. The ceiling is a design of Serlio's, in the inner library of St. Mark's at Venice, and was brought from thence by Mr. Horace Walpole, junior: the frieze is taken from the Sybils' temple at Tivoli. There are two chimnies, and the whole room is hung with Norwich damask. It was designed originally for a green-house; but on Sir Robert Walpole's resigning his employments in 1742, it was fitted up for his pictures, which had hung in his house in Downing-street. Over the farthest chimney is a very capital picture of the doctors of the church: they are consulting on the immaculateness of the Virgin, who is above in the clouds. In this picture, which is by Guido in his brightest manner, and perfectly preserved, there are six old men as large as life; and the expression, drawing, design, and colouring, are wonderfully fine. Over the chimney is the prodigal son, finely executed by Salvator Rosa. Here are also, among other pictures, the follow-

ing : Meleager and Atalanta, a cartoon, by Rubens, larger than life ; it being designed for tapestry, all the weapons are in the left hand of the figures : Marcus Curtius leaping into the gulph, an exceeding fine picture, by Mola ; there are a great number of figures in this piece, fine attitudes, and great expressions of passion : Horatius Cocles defending the bridge, companion to the preceding : a lioness and two lions, by Rubens : an old woman sitting in a chair, a portrait, three quarters, by the same master : an usurer and his wife, by Quintin Matsis, the blacksmith of Antwerp ; this picture is finished with the greatest labour and exactness imaginable, and was painted for a family in France ; it differs very little from one at Windsor, which he executed for King Charles the First : Job's friends bringing him presents, a fine picture, by Guido : Dives and Lazarus, by Paul Veronese : the exposition of Cyrus, by Castiglione, a very capital picture : Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac, by Rembrandt : the adoration of the shepherds, a most capital and perfect picture of Guido : the continence of Scipio, and Moses striking the rock, both by Nicholas Poussin : the last supper, by Raphael : a seaport, a fine picture, by Claude Lorraine : a sea calm, by the same master, a very pleasing and agreeable picture : the Joconda, a smith's wife, reckoned the handsomest woman of her time, and who was mistress to Francis the First, King of France, painted by Leonardo da Vinci : the eagle and Ganymede, by Michael Angelo Buonarrotti : the virgin and child, a most beautiful, bright, and capital picture, by Domenichino ; bought out of Zambeccari palace at Bologna, by Mr. Horace Walpole, jun. the salutation, a highly finished picture, by Albano.

We have been more particular in our account of this collection of pictures, because it was unquestionably the first in England after the royal one. The principal part of this collection has, however, been lately purchased by the Empress of Russia.—All the rooms at Houghton are fitted up in the most magnificent stile. The house is a noble edifice, and built in general in the Ionic order ; and the gardens are laid out with the greatest judgment.

Holkam formerly the celebrated seat of the Countess of Leicester, but now of Thomas William Coke, Esq; is situated about two miles from Welles. It was built by the late Earl of Leicester, and is a most noble mansion. It appears the most



most magnificent when approached on the south side. The first objects that present themselves that way are a few small clumps of trees, which stretch out the way to the triumphal arch, under which the road runs. This structure is in a beautiful taste, and finished in an elegant manner: it is extremely light, and the white flint rustics have a fine effect. A narrow plantation on each side a broad vista leads from thence to the obelisk, a mile and half. At the bottom of the hill on which the obelisk stands, are two porters lodges, small, but very neat structures. Rising with the hill, you approach the obelisk, through a very fine plantation; and nothing can be attended with a better effect than the vistas opening at once. There are eight. 1. To the south front of the house. 2. To Holkam church, on the top of a steep hill, covered with wood; a most beautiful object. 3. To the village of Welles, a parcel of scattered houses appearing in the wood. 4. To the triumphal arch. The rest of the vistas are to distant plantations.

The house may be said to consist of five quadrangles, the centre and the four wings: not that they are squares, but the term is used to convey a general idea. Each of the two fronts present a centre and two wings. That on the south, and the grand approach, is as beautiful, light, and elegant a building as can be viewed. The portico is in a fine taste, and the Corinthian pillars beautifully proportioned. The south front consists of one row of Venetian windows, over another of common sashes in the rusticks.

You enter what is called the great hall, which is a cube of forty-eight feet, in which are eighteen very large and magnificent Corinthian pillars. The hall is entirely of Derbyshire marble.

The saloon is forty-two feet by twenty-seven, and is hung with crimson cassoy. The pier-glasses are small on account of the narrowness of the piers, each against a pillar of the portico, but in a very elegant taste.

The rooms to the left of the saloon, first, a drawing-room, thirty-three by twenty-two, hung with crimson cassoy. The pier glasses are very large and exceedingly elegant; and the agate tables beautiful beyond description.

From thence you enter the landscape-room, which is a dressing-room to the state bed-chamber; it is twenty-four feet by twenty two, hung with crimson damask.

A passage

A passage-room leads from the anti-room to the chapel, and then into the state gallery. The walls are of Derbyshire marble; the altar, and all the decorations in a very fine taste.

Returning to the landscape-room, you pass into the state chamber, thirty feet by twenty-four, which is fitted up in a most elegant taste. It is hung with tapestry. The bed is a cut velvet, upon a white satin ground, and as it appears in common, is a very handsome gilt settee, under a canopy of state: the design of this bed is extremely fine. The chimney-piece is remarkably beautiful, on which are pelicans in white marble.

The next apartment is Lady Leicester's, consisting of a bed chamber, dressing-room, closet with books, and a smaller one. —The bed chamber is twenty-four feet by twenty-two, purple damask, French chairs of velvet tapestry. The chimney-piece is a basso relievo of white marble, finely polished. —The dressing-room is twenty-eight feet by forty-four, hung with blue damask.

On the other side, you enter from the saloon, another drawing-room, thirty-three feet by twenty-two; hung with crimson flowered velvet. The glasses, tables, and chimney-pieces, are well worthy of attention.

From this room you enter the statue gallery, which is extremely beautiful: the dimensions are to the eye proportion itself. It consists of a middle part, seventy feet by twenty-two, and at each end an octagon of twenty-two feet, open to the centre by an arch: in one are compartments with books, and in the other statues. Those in the principal part of the gallery stand in niches in the wall, along one side of the room, on each side of the chimney-piece. Among others, the statue of Diana is extremely fine, and the arms inimitably turned. The Venus in wet drapery is likewise exquisite; nothing can exceed the manner in which the form of the limbs is seen through the cloathing.

The entrance from the drawing-room is into one octagon, and out of the other is the door into the dining-room, a cube of twenty-eight feet, with a large recess for the side-board, and two chimney-pieces; one sow, pigs, and wolf, the other a bear and bee-hives, finely done in white marble.

Returning into the statue gallery, one octagon leads into the stranger's wing, and the other to the Earl's apartment, consisting of, 1. The anti-room. 2. His Lordship's dressing room.

room. 3. The library, which is fifty feet by twenty-one, and is exceedingly elegant. 4. Her ladyship's dressing-room. 5 The bed-chamber. 6. A closet with books. The rooms are about twenty-two feet by twenty.—The stranger's wing consists of an anti-chamber, three dressing-rooms, three bed-chambers, and a closet, with books.

The fitting up of the whole house is in the most beautiful taste, the Venetian windows uncommonly fine, ornamented with magnificent pillars, and a profusion of gilding.—But Holkam is not only remarkable for its magnificence, but for its uncommon convenience, and the judicious disposition of the apartments; it being admirably adapted to the English way of living, and ready to be applied to the grand or the comfortable stile of life.

Among the paintings at Holkam are, Joseph and Potiphar's wife, finely executed by Cignani; a portrait of the Duke of Aremberg, by Vandyke; Perseus and Andromeda, and the continence of Scipio, by Gieuseppi Chirera; Joseph and Potiphar's wife, by Guido; the flight into Egypt, by Rubens; Venus, by Titian; Lot and his two daughters, and Abraham and Isaac, both by Domenichino; Judith and Holofernes, Apollo and Daphne, Magdalen and Angel, a Madonna reading, and a landscape, by Carlo Maratti; two views of a storm, both exceedingly fine by Vernet; Pegasus, Argus, Apollo keeping sheep, and several other pieces, by Claude Lorraine; Polypheme and Galatea, by Annibal Carracci; Madonna and child, and holy family, both by Raphael; Mary Magdalen washing our Saviour's feet, by Paul Veronese; and Christ carrying the cross, by Bassan.

The object most striking on the north side of the park at Holkam is the lake, which is of great extent, and exceedingly beautiful; the shore is a very bold one, all covered with wood to a great height, and on the top stands the church. The plantations in general are sketched with great taste. In the number of acres many exceed them; but they appear to various points of view much more considerable than they really are. At the north entrance into the park they shew prodigiously grand; you look full upon the house with a very noble back ground of wood; the obelisk just above the centre; with an extent of plantation on each side that renders the view really magnificent. Nothing can be more beautiful than that from the church; the house appears in the midst of an amphitheatre
of

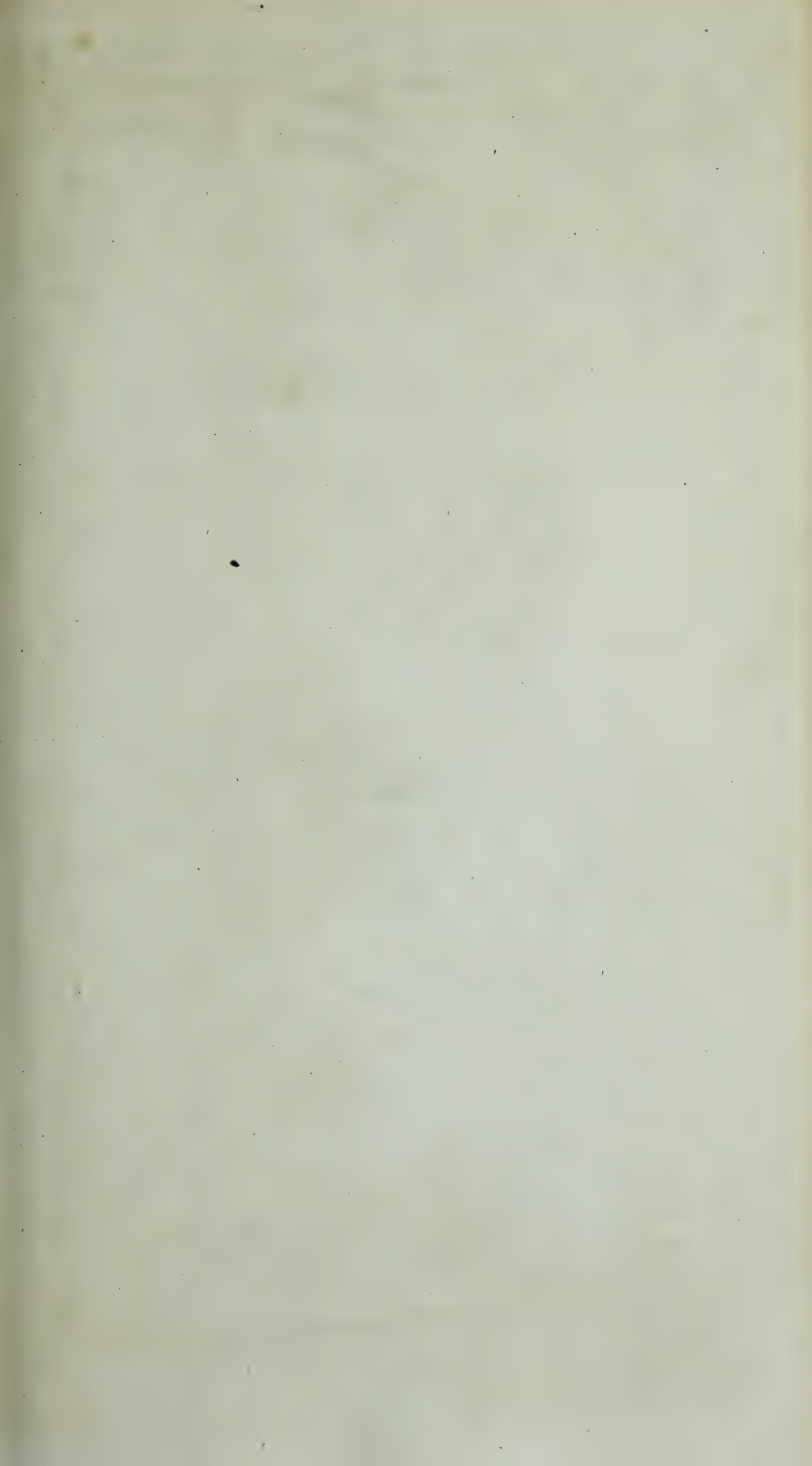
of wood, the plantations rising one above another. Another fine point of view is the vale on the east side of the park. The north plantation stretches away to the right, with vast magnificence, and the south woods to the left, and joining in the front, which is an extent of plantation that has a noble effect.

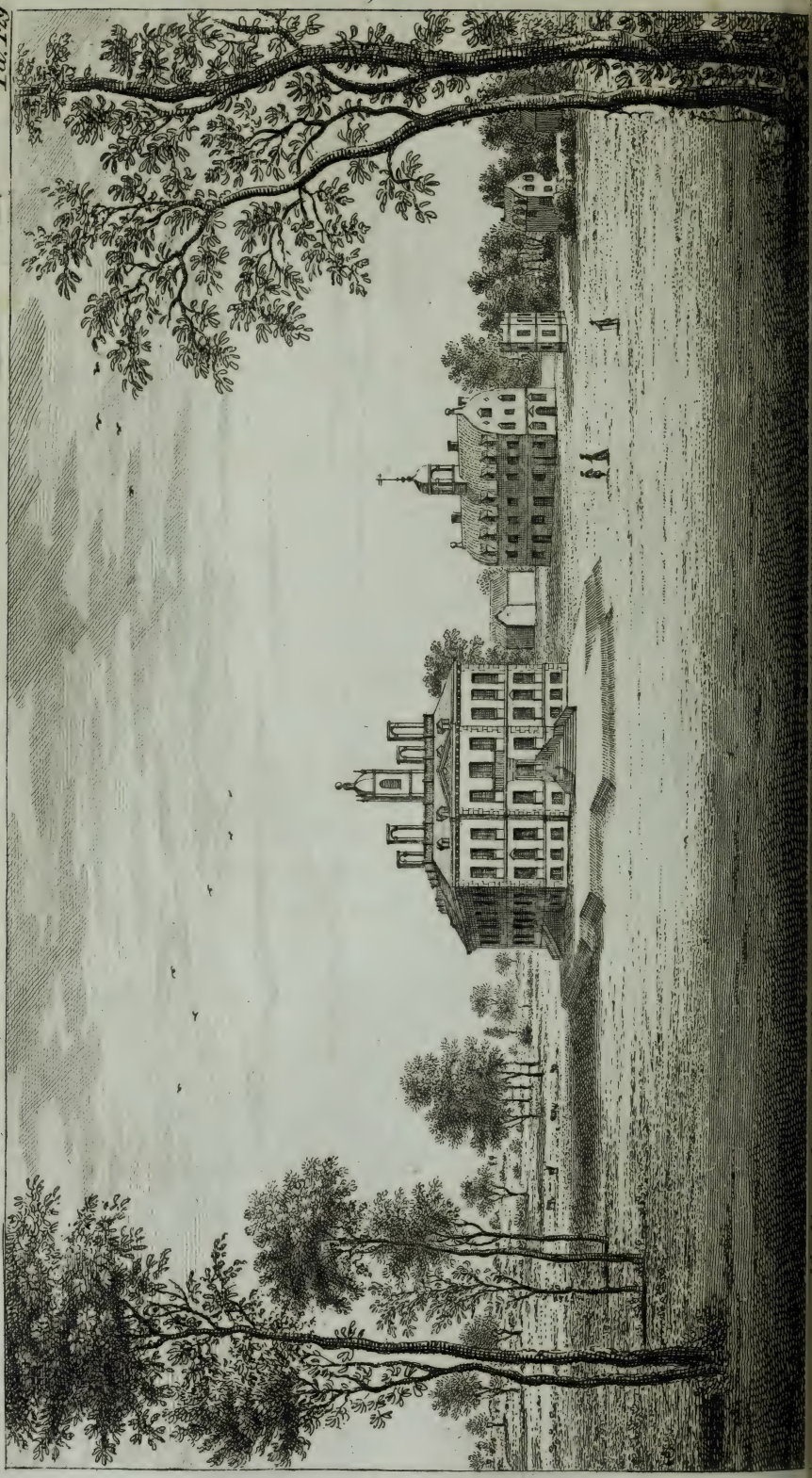
Near Wolterton is *Blickling*, the seat of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. The park is large, and the water, in the form of a great winding river, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It is near a mile long, and in general from two to four or five hundred yards. The colour is very bright; but what renders it uncommonly beautiful is the noble accompaniment of wood. The hills rise from the edge in a variegated manner; in some places they are steep and bold, in others they hang in waving lawns, and so crowned and spread with wood, that the whole scene is environed with a dark shade, finely contrasting the brightness of the water. The house is a large and good one.

Rainham-Hall, near Fakenham, is the seat of Lord Viscount Townshend. It is an handsome fabric, with a park, well stocked with deer, adjoining to it. Among other fine paintings at this seat is an admirable one of Bellisarius, by Salvator Rosa. The situation of this mansion-house, the park, and the water are very agreeable; and the plantations around are rich, and finely cultivated.

At *Narford*, near Swaffham, is a fine seat of Price Fountain, Esq; which was built and furnished by the late Sir Andrew Fountain. The house is a good one, but not the object of attention so much as the curiosities it contains; amongst which nothing is so striking as the cabinet of earthen ware, done after the designs of Raphael; there is a great quantity of it, and all extremely fine. The collection of urns, vases, sphinxes, and other antiquities, is a very good one. Here is also a small modern sleeping Venus in white marble, by Delveau, which in female softness and delicacy is exceedingly beautiful. The bronzes are very fine, and the collection of pictures is a very capital one, executed by eminent Italian masters.

At





At *Snetsham* Nicholas Styleman, Esq; has a very pleasant seat, the gardens and plantations of which are laid out with much taste and elegance.

At *Walsingham*, where was formerly an abbey, is the seat of Lee Warner, Esq.

At *Wolterton* is a seat of Lord Walpole, which is well environed with wood.

A few miles to the left of Wolterton is *Melton Constable*, a seat of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.

Near Cromer is *Felbrigg*, a seat of the Wyndhams.

Two miles from Norwich is *Bixley*, a seat of the Earl of Roseberry.

Three miles from Windham is *Kimbly Hall*, the seat of Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart.

In the village of *Weeting All Saints*, near the borders of Suffolk, are the ruins of an ancient castle, and near a mile distant are the remains of a fortification, many parts of the ditches and banks being yet visible.

Sperle is a pleasant village, in which was formerly a priory of black monks.

In the village of *Castle Acre*, which is at a little distance from Swafham, are the remains of a castle, the antient seat of the Earls of Warren. It appears to have been a place of great strength, from the remains of a wall now standing; but the whole is now only a heap of ruins.

At *Horsted* is an handsome Gothic church, which was under the patronage of a foreign monastery.

Blakeney is a considerable village, much noted for fishing.

Welles is a long straggling village, principally inhabited by sea-faring people, who carry on a considerable trade with
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Holland ; and when the ports are open for the exportation of grain, vast quantities of corn are sent from this place, as the country around produces very rich crops. The tide here ebbs out near two miles, which is owing to the flatness of the shore.

St. Faith's is a village with a very good street way, noted for a fair of lean cattle, which are bought up by the Norfolk graziers, &c.

In the village of *Burnham Deepdale* are a great many salt marshes ; and this place is also remarkable for several antient funeral monuments, supposed to have been erected by the Saxons, soon after their arrival in this island.

Brancaſter, in the north-west part of this county, was the antient *Brannodunum* of the Romans, and the station for a body of Dalmatian horse. Several coins have been found here, and the remains of a Roman camp are still visible.

At *Gimingham*, not far from Cromer, is still preserved the antient tenure by soccage ; that is, instead of money, the tenant pays his rent by a certain number of days labour, in husbandry, or other service.

Caſtle Riſing, and some of the neighbouring parishes, still retain the old Norman custom, by which all testaments must be proved before the parson of the parish.

At *Oxenhead*, a little way south-east of Ayleſham, in 1667, there were discovered several urns, about three quarters of a yard under the surface of the ground ; and also a square piece of Roman brick work, each side of which measured near two yards and three quarters.

Caſtor, three miles south of Norwich, was the *Venta Icenorum*, or capital city of the Iceni, the broken walls of which contain a square of about thirty acres ; in these walls there are still visible the remains of four gates and a tower ; and several Roman urns, coins, and other relics of antiquity, have at different times been found in this place. The *Venta Icenorum* was the most flourishing city in these parts ; but it fell

to decay, and Norwich rose in its ruins. Camden calls this place Caſtor St. Edmund, and ſays, that Edmund the Daniſh King kept his court here, and that it was the ſeat of the famous Sir John Faſtolf, in the reign of Henry the Fifth.

At a ſmall diſtance from the town of South Lynn ſtands a ruinous pile, called *The Lady's Mount*, or *Red Mount*, wherein was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, which ſerved as a receptacle for pilgrims travelling this way towards the celebrated convent of our lady of Wallingham.



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

THIS county is nearer the middle of England than any other; and as it runs into a narrow tract, towards the north-east, much in the form of a boot, it borders upon more counties than any other in this part of Britain. On the north it is bounded by Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire: on the east by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and Cambridgeshire; on the west by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the south by Buckinghamshire. It measures from south-west to north-east near fifty-five miles; from east to west, in the broadest part, twenty-six miles; and one hundred and twenty-five miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty hundreds, and contains one city, eleven market-towns, three hundred and thirty parishes, and five hundred and fifty-one villages.

The air of Northamptonshire is exceedingly pure and healthy; and this county is so crowded with towns and villages that in some places not less than thirty steeples may be seen in one view. There is, however, a small tract of country, called Fenland, about Peterborough, bordering upon Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, which is often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands in rainy seasons; but the inhabitants do not suffer the water to stay so long upon the ground, even in winter, as to affect the air, of which the healthfulness of the inhabitants is an undeniable proof.

The soil of Northamptonshire is fruitful both in corn and grass, but produces very little wood; and as it is an inland county, and few of its rivers are navigable, the inhabitants find it very difficult to supply themselves with fuel. The rivers, however, yield great plenty of fish, and the county abounds with cattle and sheep; it produces also much saltpetre, and many pigeons. The face of the country is level, and less of it lies waste than of any other county in England.

This

This county is well watered with several rivers, of which the principal are the Nen, the Welland, the Ouse, the Leam, and the Charwell. The Nen, Leam, and Charwell spring out of one hill, south-west of Daventry. The Nen, formerly called Aufona, the ancient British name for a river, runs almost east, till it passes Northampton; and then, by various windings, directing its course north-east, and traversing the whole length of the county, it runs on in the same direction, and separating Cambridge from Lincolnshire, falls into a bay of the German Ocean, called the Washes, or Lynn Deep, from Lynn Regis in Norfolk. The Welland rises in Lincolnshire, and running north-east, and separating Northamptonshire from Leicestershire, Rutland, and Lincolnshire, falls into the Nen, north-east of Peterborough. The Ouse rises near Brackley, and running north-east, through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, and Norfolk, falls into the German Ocean, at Lynn Regis, in Norfolk.

The manufactures wherein the poor inhabitants of this county are chiefly employed, are serges, tammies, shalloons, shoes, and boots.

C I T Y.

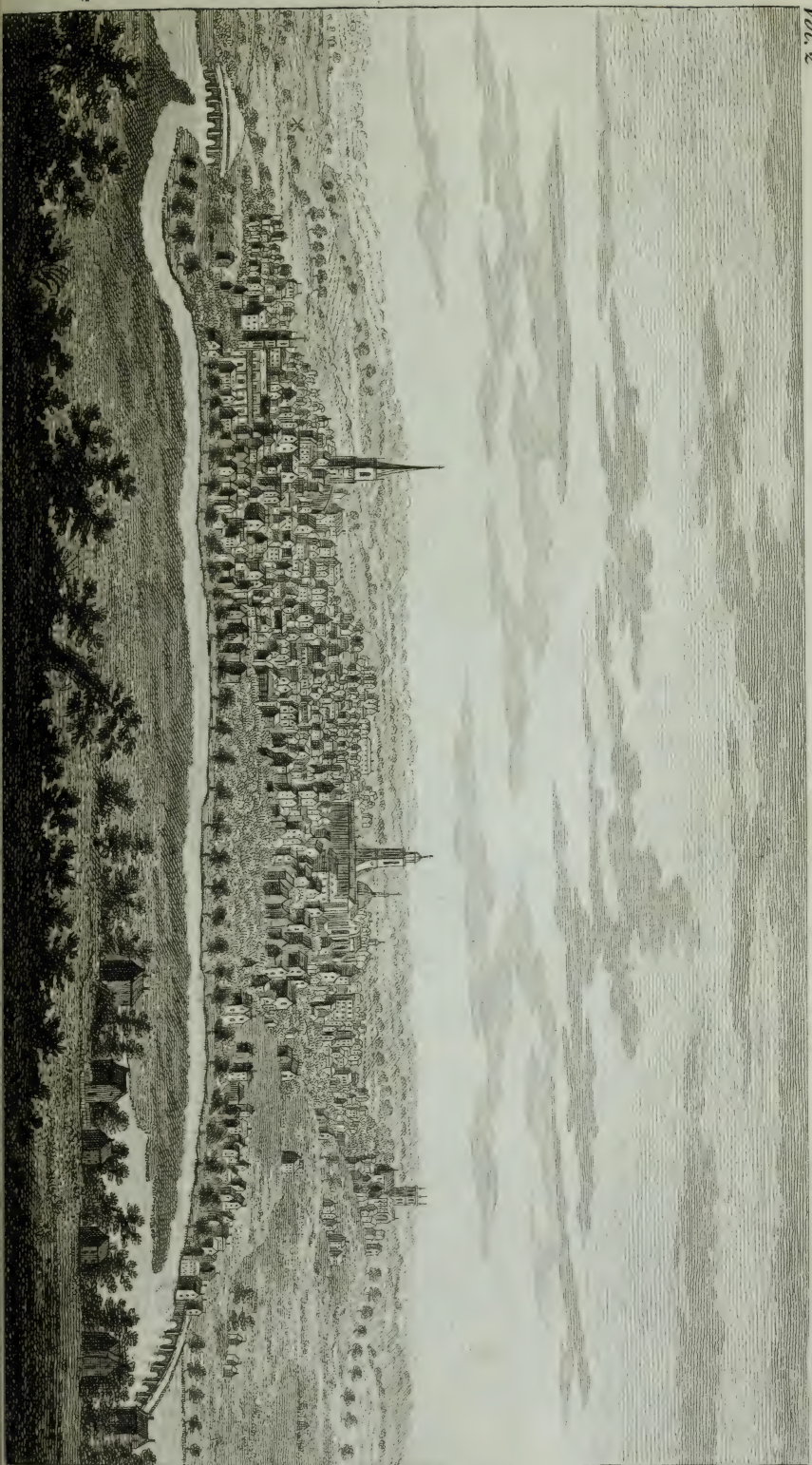
PETERBOROUGH is eighty-two miles from London, and is reckoned the least city in England; and, excepting Bristol, the poorest bishopric. It stands upon the river Nen, over which is a bridge. The cathedral, which was originally an abbey, is a most noble Gothic building, and has been computed to be above one thousand years old; but it was somewhat defaced during the wars. It is four hundred and seventy-nine feet long and two hundred and three broad, in the transept, from north to south; the breadth of the nave and side isles is ninety-one feet. The west front, which is one hundred and fifty-six feet broad, is the most magnificent in England, being supported by three noble arches, with columns, curiously adorned. The windows of the cloisters are finely stained with scripture history, and the figures of the founder of the monastery, and its succession of abbots. Among the monuments in this cathedral, here is one of Queen Catharine of Arragon, who was divorced from King Henry the Eighth, and another
of

of Mary Queen of Scots, who were both buried in this cathedral, though the body of the latter is said to have been removed to Westminster-Abbey, by her son, James the First. Here is also a monument of one Scarlet, the sexton, who died at the age of ninety-five years, after having, as his epitaph declares, buried both the before mentioned Queens, and two successive generations of all the housekeepers in this town. The abbot of Crowland, in Lincolnshire, and his monks, flying to this monastery for protection from the Danes, in 870, were overtaken and murdered in a court of the abbey, called the Monks church-yard, because they were all buried in it; and their effigies are still to be seen upon a tomb-stone, which was erected over their common grave. Besides the bishop, dean, and chapter, there belong to this cathedral eight petty canons, four students in divinity, one epistler, one gospeler, a sub-dean, sub-treasurer and chanter, eight choristers, eight singing men, two chancellors, a schoolmaster, usher, and twenty scholars, a steward, organist, and other inferior officers.

Here are two charity-schools; one founded and endowed by Mr. Thomas Deacon, of this city, for twenty boys, who, after being taught to read and write, are put out apprentices; and another for teaching forty poor girls to spin and read, the charge of their education being chiefly defrayed by their own labour. The Nen is navigable to this city by barges, in which coals and other commodities are imported, and from hence six thousand quarters of malt are in some years exported, besides other goods, particularly cloth, stockings, and other woollen manufactures, in which the poor are constantly employed.

MARKET TOWNS.

NORTHAMPTON, which is the county town, is sixty-six miles from London. It has two bridges over the Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet. It lies as it were in the heart of the kingdom, and on that account several parliaments have been formerly held here. In this town the Barons began to take up arms against King Henry the Third, and some discontented scholars came hither from Oxford and Cambridge, about the end of that reign, and, with the King's leave, prosecuted their academical studies here for three years; so that there was the appearance



appearance of a university in Northampton, till this society was suppressed by a special prohibition, as injurious to both universities. This town is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, four aldermen, twelve officers peculiarly called magistrates, a recorder, a town-clerk, a common-council, with fifty-eight burgessees, and five serjeants.

Northampton was once laid in ashes by the Danes, and again destroyed by a fire, on the 20th of December, 1675; but by contributions from all parts of the kingdom was soon rebuilt. It is now as pretty and neat a town as any in England: it was formerly walled, and within the walls, which were two miles in compass, there were seven churches, and two without: of these churches four only remain, the largest of which, called Allhallows, stands in the centre of the town, at the meeting of four spacious streets: it has a stately portico, supported by eight lofty Ionic columns, with a statue of King Charles the Second on the ballustrade. Here is a sessions and assize house, which is a beautiful building in the Corinthian style, and a market-place so regular and spacious as to be accounted one of the finest in Europe. On the west side of the town are still to be seen the remains of an old castle. Here is a county gaol and three hospitals, and a noble inn, called the George Inn, the building of which cost two thousand pounds. It was given by John Dryden, Esq; who built it, towards the endowment of a charity school, for thirty boys and ten girls. Here is the most considerable horse market in the kingdom; and being situated between York and London, it is the rendezvous of the jockies of both places. The principal manufactures of Northampton are shoes and stockings, of which great quantities are exported. This town is a great thoroughfare both to the north and west counties from London, which contributes greatly to its wealth and populousness. On a neighbouring down called Pye Leys, there are frequent horse-races; and in and about the town are great numbers of cherry-gardens.

KETTERING is seventy-seven miles from London, and is an handsome town, of good trade, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, by a river that runs into the Nen. Here is a sessions house, an handsome church, with a fine spire, and a small hospital. Near two thousand hands are said to be employed here, in the manufacture of serges, shalloons, and tammies.

THRAPSTON,

THRAPSTON, which was originally named *Thorpston*, and stands at the distance of seventy-five miles from London, is situated in a pleasant valley, upon the river Nen, over which it has a fine bridge. The water, air, and soil, of this place are so good, that it is a very eligible retreat for those who chuse a country life.

OUNCLE is seventy-six miles from London, is almost surrounded by the Nen, and is a pretty little town, with a neat church. Here is a free-school and an alms-house, both founded by Sir William Laxton, lord mayor of London, and supported by the Grocers Company of that city. Here is a charity-school for thirty boys, and another for twelve girls; and here is also another alms-house, built by one Nicholas Latham. There are here two good stone bridges over the river, remarkably large, one in the road leading to Thrapston, the other to Yaxley, in Huntingdonshire.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, is seventy-two miles from London, and being a great thoroughfare, it has many good inns, which are its chief support. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, steward, and twelve freemen. Here is a charity-school; and near the town is a course for horse-races. Roman coins have been often dug up here; and upon Borough Hill, about half a mile from this town, are still to be seen the ruins of an old Roman fortification, three miles in compass. The Roman military way, called Watling-street, runs through this town in its course to Warwickshire.

ROCKINGHAM is situated on the river Welland, at the distance of eighty-seven miles from London. Here is a charity-school; and upon a hill in a forest, called Rockingham Forest, there was formerly a castle, which was built by William the Norman. This forest, in the times of the ancient Britons, extended almost from the Welland to the Nen, and was famous for iron works. Its extent, according to a survey in 1641, was fourteen miles in length, and five in breadth, but it is now broken into small parcels, and divided into three bailiwicks. In several of its woods a great quantity of charcoal is made of the tops of trees, of which many waggon loads are sent every year to Peterborough.

TOWCESTER is sixty miles from London, and is an ancient populous town in the road to Chester, consisting of one long and very broad street. Here is an handsome church, and three bridges over the three streams, into which the little river here is divided. The military way, called Watling-street runs through it, and appears very plainly, in the road to Stoney Stratford. The inhabitants here, of all ages, are employed in lace and a manufacture of silk.

ROTHWELL is seventy-nine miles from London, and is situated on the side of a rocky hill, whence it is pleasantly supplied with springs of pure water. It is a pretty good town, noted for a great horse fair; and here is a fine market-house, a square building of ashler stone, adorned with the arms of many noblemen and gentlemen of this county.

BRACKLEY is sixty-three miles from London, and is situated near the head of the river Ouse, with the springs of which it is pleasantly watered, and is supposed to be the third borough in England. It was once a famous staple for wool. The family of the Zouches built a college here, which though ruinous, is kept up by Magdalen College, Oxford, for a place to retire to in time of trouble and infection, and it serves as a charity-school. This place appears to have been formerly famous for tilts and tournaments.

HIGHAM FERRERS, signifies *the high house of Ferrers*, and is a name derived from a castle upon a rising ground here, anciently in the possession of the family of Ferrers. This is seventy-one miles from London, and is a small but clean, pleasant, healthful town. It has a handsome church and lofty spire; a free-school and an alms-house for twelve men and women. Here are the ruins of a college founded by Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury.

WELLINGBOROUGH is sixty-nine miles from London, on the south side of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the river Nen. It is a large, populous, trading town, and has an handsome church, and a charity school for forty children. As this town stands in a great corn country, its chief trade is in corn. It has a considerable manufacture of lace, which, it

is said, returns fifty pounds a week into the town, one week with another.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Burleigh House is the seat of the Earl of Exeter. This magnificent seat was built by the great Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It has the appearance rather of a town than a house: its towers and pinnacles look like those of churches, and a large spire covered with lead, rises like that of a cathedral, over the clock, in the centre. There is an uninterrupted prospect from it for near thirty miles, over Stamford into the fens of Lincolnshire. In the great hall there is a fine portrait of one of the Earls of Exeter, done in Italy; and here is so excellent a painting of Seneca bleeding to death, that Lewis the Fourteenth is said to have offered six thousand pistoles for it. There are also several other very fine paintings in this house, by Verrio.

At *Boughton* within two miles of Kettering, is a fine seat, built by the first Duke of Montague, after the model of the royal palace at Versailles. The hall is finely painted with many stories out of the Pagan mythology, and the rooms are adorned with pictures by the greatest masters in Italy. The gardens contain nine acres of land, and are embellished with statues and fish-ponds; and in the middle is a most beautiful serpentine river. The park is large and walled in.

At *Althorp*, about four miles from Northampton, is a noble seat of Lord Viscount Spencer. It was built by Robert Earl of Sunderland, in the middle of a charming park, laid out and planted like that at Greenwich, and on the skirts of a beautiful lawn. This house is particularly remarkable for a magnificent gallery, furnished with curious paintings, by the best hands; and a noble piece of water, on which is a fine Venetian gondola.

At *Haselbeeck*, near Naseby, Mr. Ashby has a handsome house, which he has built on a fine situation; from whence he commands an extensive prospect; and from the opposite hills,



hills, the house, which is of white stone, appears beautifully surrounded by a full grown thick wood.

At *Cottesbrooke in the Vale*, Sir James Langham has a very pleasant seat. The house contains several spacious and well proportioned apartments, fitted up in the modern manner: the new chimney pieces are elegant, and the stuccoed cielings in a neat taste. There are several good pictures here, by masters of the Flemish school. The grounds are very agreeable: the woods are in some places opened, so as to let in views of the country, and also of a winding lake. Contiguous to the park, and separated from it by a sunk fence, in full view of the house, is a most noble pasture, in which you see above an hundred large oxen, and four hundred fatting sheep, which Sir James Langham always keeps here. A stroke of the eye commands about two thousand pounds worth of live stock, feeding on the waving slope of a hill, most happily situated to enrich the views from the house. Indeed one of the greatest beauties of Northamptonshire is the possession of such rich lands on hills; most of the pastures are spread over high ground, that contain very few level acres: in such the cattle appear to wonderful advantage; and sometimes these pastures exhibit scenes of this sort that are truly noble.

At *Easton Nesson*, near Towcester, is a villa belonging to the Earl of Pomfret, which was designed by the famous Inigo Jones. It is pleasantly situated in a wood, and the prospect through the vistas is extremely delightful. There is a fine canal behind the gardens. The hall of this seat is finely painted in fresco, by Sir James Thornhill. Here was a magnificent collection of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian statues of white marble, being the most ornamental part of the *Marmora Arundeliana*, which was presented by the Countess Dowager of Pomfret to the University of Oxford.

Castle Ashby, a fine seat of the Earl of Northampton, is a few miles west of Wellingborough, and is an exceeding handsome structure, finished in the stile of Inigo Jones. The gallery is adorned with curious paintings, and the gardens are laid out with great taste and elegance.

Wakefield Lodge, in Whittlebury Forest, one of the seats of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, is situated about three miles from Towcester, and is one of the most delightful houses in England. The gardens and woods are divided into walks and vistas, from which there is a fine prospect over the adjacent country. Here is a park with deer which is railed in.

At *Grafton Regis*, eight miles from Northampton, the Duke of Grafton has another seat.

North-west of Thrapston is *Drayton House*, which was built on the ruins of an ancient castle, and consists of a noble front, with lofty towers at each end. Before the house is a fine piece of water, and the whole is so shaded over with tall trees that it is scarcely exceeded by any other in Northamptonshire. By a variety of intermarriages, it has passed through many different families, and is now the property of Lord Sackville.

Rockingham Castle is the seat of Lord Sondes. A lofty castle was built here by William the Norman, situated on the side of a hill, and strongly fortified by ditches and ramparts. Great part of it is still standing, consisting of exceeding good walls, and on the upper part is a beautiful range of battlements. The forest around is one of the best in England, and was formerly stocked with deer, but at present affords great quantities of wood, much of which is made into charcoal.

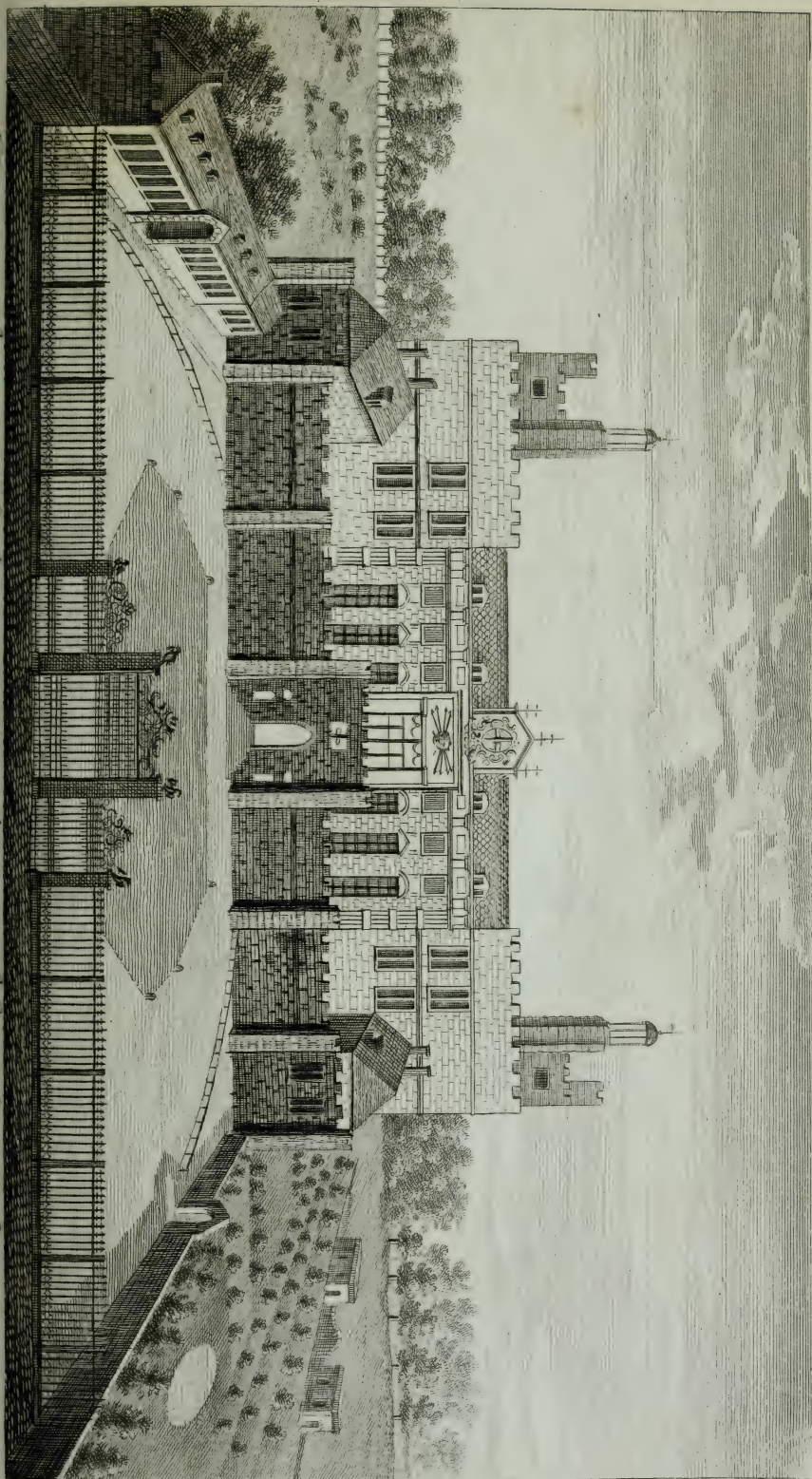
At *Easton Mauduit*, near Wellingborough, is a seat of the Earl of Suffex.

At *Dean*, eighteen miles from Northampton, the Earl of Cardigan has a seat.

At *Astwell*, near Brackley, is a seat belonging to the Earl of Ferrers.

The Earl of Halifax has a seat at *Horton*, near Northampton; the Earl of Westmoreland, at *Apethorp*, near Oundle; the Earl of Dysart, at *Harrington*, near Rothwell; and Lord Craven, at *Winwick*, six miles from Oundle.

Castor



Castor, which is about three miles from Peterborough, is supposed, from the chequered pavements found here, together with Roman copper coins, urns, &c. to have been part of the ancient city called by the Romans *Durobrivæ* and by the Saxons *Dormancheſter*. The Roman highway called *Ermington-street* goes from hence to Lincolnshire. Its church, which appears to have been consecrated in 1174, stands on a hill where the castle stood, which was the seat of the Roman governor.

Caerdyke, or, as it is commonly called, *Cordyke*, near Peterborough, is an ancient trench of the Romans, a great work for draining the fens, and facilitating commerce in these parts, its dimensions being sufficient to render it navigable.

At *Oxendon*, near Kettering, is a remarkable echo that will repeat any sentence of twelve or thirteen syllables very distinctly, and is formed by the square tower of the church.

Naseby, which is eleven miles from Northampton, is supposed to stand on the centre, and on the highest ground in England, and is remarkable for the bloody battle fought there between the forces of King Charles the First and those of the Parliament. Scarcely any traces of it now remain but a few holes for the burying of men and horses.

Fotheringhay Castle, two miles from Oundle, on a branch of the Nen, is encompassed with a park and fine meadows, and was formerly of great note. Here King Richard the Third was born, and Mary Queen of Scots beheaded.

Within the demesnes of *Broughton* is a petrifying well, from whence a skull, all over stone, both within and without, was brought to Sydney College, in Cambridge, and there preserved.

At a village called *Whitton*, about four miles from Daventry, on the Roman highway, are the remains of several buildings, where coins have been dug up, which has induced many to believe that it was one of the military stations.

Lylborn, near Daventry, is supposed to have been a Roman station, by its situation on the *Watling-street*, and by Roman pavements,

pavements, trenches, ruins of walls and houses, and military mounts of various dimensions, at or near this place, but more especially from the traces of a fort, at a mount called the Round Hill.

Within half a mile of the town of *Northampton*, there is one of the crosses erected by King Edward the First, in memory of his queen Eleanor, whose corpse was rested here in its way to Westminster; and at a small distance to the north of this cross, several Roman coins have been dug up.

On the small river Nen, a little to the eastward of *Daven-try*, is *Wedon*, or, as it is commonly called, *Weeden in the Street*, a place of great antiquity, where the Mercian Kings had a royal seat, and there was also a small priory here, but it is now totally demolished. This village was formerly a market town, and near it are the remains of a Roman camp, and both Camden and Stukeley are of opinion, that this was the *Ban-navenna* mentioned by Antoninus.

A few miles to the west of *Towcester* is a large village called *Chipping Warden*, which appears to have been of great antiquity, and was probably a Roman station. Many foundations of houses have been dug up at different times, and coins are frequently found under the ruins.

About two miles from *Northampton* is a very pleasant village called *Weston Favell*; and near it is another called *Abingdon*, situated in the most agreeable manner.

At *Chester*, a small village near *Wellingborough*, are the traces of a Roman camp, of near twenty acres, inclosed with a strong stone wall. In the area of this camp, there have been found Roman pavements, coins, bricks, and other remains of antiquity.

Guilesborough, or *Guildsborough*, is a large village, situated on an eminence, from whence there is an extensive prospect; and near it are the remains of a Roman camp.

At *Keyland*, another small village, are some remains of a convent.

Barnwell Castle, in the neighbourhood of Oundle, is a place of great antiquity, and belonged formerly to the abbots of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire; but it has been long since neglected, and is now falling to decay.

About six miles south-west of Northampton is *Holmby House*, which was built by Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is built on a fine rising ground, from whence there is an extensive prospect, but great part of it is now falling to decay.—King Charles the First was imprisoned here upwards of three months.



NORTHUMBERLAND.

THIS county is divided from Durham on the south, by the rivers Derwent and Tyne; from Scotland on the north and west by the river Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and other mountains. It is bounded by part of Cumberland on the south-west, and by the German Ocean on the east. It measures from north to south about fifty miles, from east to west forty miles, and is one hundred and fifty miles in circumference.

The air of this county is not so cold as might be imagined from its northern situation; for, as it lies in the narrowest part of England, and between the German and Irish seas, it has the same advantage over inland counties in the same degrees of latitude, that the island of Britain has over other countries on the continent, in the same climate, that of being warmed by the vapours from the sea; this is the reason why snow lies seldom in this county, except on the tops of the high mountains. The air is also more healthy than might be expected from a county bordering on the seas, as appears by the good health and longevity of the inhabitants. This advantage is attributed to the soil of the coast, which being sandy and rocky, emits no such noxious and noisome vapours, as constantly rise from mud and ouze.

The soil is different in different parts; that on the sea coast, if well cultivated, yields great abundance of good wheat and other grain, and along the banks of the rivers, particularly the Tyne, there are large and rich meadows; but the western parts are generally barren, consisting chiefly of a heathy and mountainous country, which, however, affords good pasture for sheep.

On the tops of the mountains in this county, especially those tracts in the western part of it, called Tyndale and Readidale, from their situation along the courses of the rivers Tyne and Read, there are some bogs that are impassable without

out the help of horses, which the inhabitants train up for that purpose, and are therefore called Bogg Trotters.

The rivers here afford great plenty of fish, particularly salmon and trout. The lords of the adjacent manors have the property of the fishery, which is farmed by fishermen, who dry the greatest part of what they catch, and barrel and export them.

Northumberland abounds more with coal, especially about Newcastle, than any other county in England. This coal is as properly pit coal as any other, though it is called sea coal, because it is brought by sea to all parts of Great Britain, as well as to France, Flanders, and other countries; the trade of this country in coal, therefore, is very great, London alone consuming near seven hundred thousand chaldrons in one year. Here are also lead mines and great plenty of timber.

This county is exceedingly well watered with fine rivers, the chief of which are the two Tyne, the Tweed, and the Coquet. The Tyne run through a great part of this county; one is called the North Tyne and the other the South Tyne; and they rise at a great distance one from another. The South Tyne rises near Alston Moor, in the north-east part of Cumberland, and running north-west to Fetherston Haugh, near Haltwhistle, there forms an angle, bending its course eastward, and after being joined by two small rivers, called the East and West Alon, joins the North Tyne near Hexham. The North Tyne rises in a mountain called Tyne Head, upon the borders of Scotland, and running south-east, receives a small river called the Shele; then continuing the same course, it is joined by a considerable stream called the Read, not far from Ellesdon, and joining the South Tyne, they both flow in one full stream to the German Ocean, into which they fall at Tynemouth, nine miles from Newcastle. The Tweed rises in Scotland, and running north-east, is joined by the Bowbent, the Bramish, the Till, and other less considerable streams, and parting England from Scotland, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick. The Coquet rises upon the borders of Scotland, a small distance north of the spring of the Read; and running eastward, and being joined by several streams, passes by Rothbury, and falls into the German Ocean about fifteen miles east of that town.

This county is divided into six wards, and contains eleven market-towns and forty-six parishes. It lies in the province of York and diocese of Durham.

MARKET-TOWNS.

BERWICK is three hundred and thirty-four miles from London, and is the most northerly town in England. It belonged formerly to Scotland, and was the chief town of a county in that kingdom still called Berwickshire. It is situated at the mouth of the Tweed, and is encompassed with a wall, except on the east and south-east, where it is washed by the sea, and on the south-west, where it is watered by the river. It was first taken from the Scots by King Edward the First, and has been several times taken and retaken by both nations; but it has continued in possession of the English ever since the reign of King Edward the Fourth: its language and laws, however, are a mixture of Scots and English. It had several charters, some as ancient as King Henry the Fifth, but was incorporated by King James the First, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, four bailiffs and a common-council, and is both a town and county of itself. It was fortified with a castle, which is now in ruins. It is a large, well-built, populous place, has a fine church, a good town-house, an exchange, and a beautiful bridge over the river Tweed, three hundred yards long, consisting of sixteen arches, built by Queen Elizabeth. This bridge leads to a suburb called Tweed Mouth, where there is another church: and between the town walls and the castle there is another suburb called Castle Gate. The harbour here is but mean, and navigable only to the bridge, which is within a mile and half of the bar of the mouth of the river, though the tide flows more than four miles above the town. The bar is not low enough for any ships that draw above twelve feet of water, nor is there any good ridings in the offings near it. Here is a charity-school. There is in this town a considerable manufacture of stockings, and a great fishery of salmon.

NEWCASTLE had its name from a castle built here by Robert, the eldest son of William the Conqueror. It stands upon the north bank of the river Tyne, at the distance
of

of two hundred and seventy miles from London. In the time of the Saxons it was called Moncaſter, or Monkcheſter, and before the Norman conqueſt was in poſſeſſion of the Scots, whoſe Kings ſometimes reſided here. It is a borough as ancient at leaſt as the time of King Richard the Second, who granted it the privilege of having a ſword carried before the mayor. King Henry the Sixth made it a town and county incorporate of itſelf, independent of Northumberland; and it is governed by a mayor, nineteen aldermen, a recorder, a ſheriff, a town clerk, a clerk of the chamber, two coroners, eight chamberlains, a ſword bearer, a water bailiff, and ſeven ſerjeants at mace.

This town, next to the city of York, is the handſomeſt and largeſt in the north of England. It is extremely populous, but the ſituation of it, eſpecially the moſt buſy part of the town, toward the river, is very uneven, it being built on the declivity of a ſteep hill, and the houſes very cloſe together. The upper or north part of it, inhabited by the genteeler ſort of people, is much more pleaſant, and has three level, well built, and ſpacious ſtreets. The town is encompassed with a ſtrong wall, in which are ſeven gates, and as many turrets, with divers cazemates, bomb-proof. The caſtle, which is ruinous, overlooks the whole town.

Newcaſtle has a magnificent exchange, and an handſome manſion-houſe for the mayor, beſides ſix churches or chapels. St. Nicholas, the mother church, is a curious fabric, built in the manner of a cathedral, by David King of Scotland, with a fine ſteeple of uncommon architecture. Here are alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes, and charity ſchools for three hundred children, a fine hall for the ſurgeons, and a large priſon called Newgate: Here is alſo an hoſpital for decayed freemen and their widows, and another for three clergymen's widows, and three merchants widows. Dr. Thomlin, prebendary of St. Paul's, in London, gave a library of above ſix thouſand valuable books to the corporation, and ſettled a rent charge of five pounds a year for ever for buying new books; and Walter Blackett, Eſq; has built a repository for them, and ſettled twenty-five pounds a year for ever on a librarian.

Here is a noble cuſtom-houſe, and the fineſt quay in England, except Yarmouth; alſo a ſtately bridge over the Tyne, conſiſting of ſeven arches, which are very large. This bridge is built upon on both ſides, and has a large gate-houſe on it,

with an iron gate to shut it up. Beyond this gate the liberties of Newcastle do not extend, for which reason it has the arms of the town carved in stone on the west side of it, and those of the Bishop of Durham on the east; and yet there is a suburb of Newcastle, called Gateside, situated on the other side of the river, in the Bishopric of Durham.

Here is a considerable manufacture of hardware and wrought iron, many glass-houses and ship yards, where vessels for the coal trade are built in great perfection. The trade of this place in coal, exclusive of other traffic, is so great, that it employs above six thousand keelmen or coal lightermen, who have formed themselves into a friendly society, and, by their own contributions, built an hospital for such of their fraternity as are disabled either by accident or age.

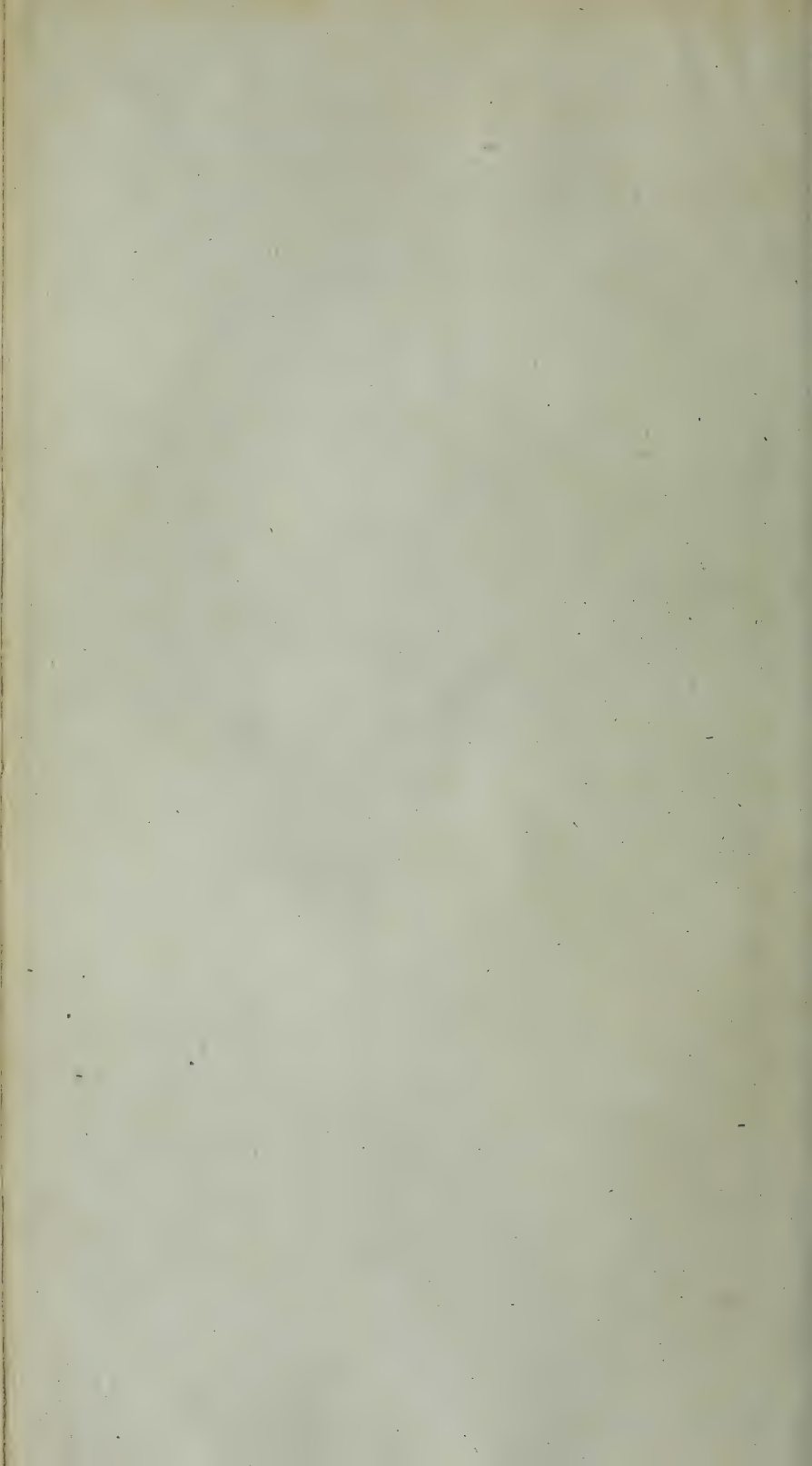
This is a famous place for grind-stones; but the fish that are sold in London by the name of Newcastle salmon, are taken in the Tweed, and sent to Sheals, a small port near the mouth of the Tyne, where it is pickled, and put on board vessels for exportation.

This place has the greatest public revenue in its own right, as a corporation, of any town in England, it being computed at no less than eight thousand pounds a year.

The mouth of the river Tyne is defended by a castle, called Tinmouth Castle, about nine miles east from Newcastle, situated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea side, and well mounted with cannon. Here the river Tyne is not above seven feet deep at low water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcastle, yet a sand bank lies across the mouth of it, called The Bar, with dangerous rocks about it, called The Black Middins; but to prevent ships running on them by night, there are light houses set up, and maintained by Trinity House at Newcastle. Here is also another fort, called Clifford's Fort, which was built in 1672, and commands the mouth of the river.

MORPETH is situated upon a small river called The Wentbeck, at the distance of two hundred and eighty six miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription, governed by two bailiffs and seven aldermen: the two bailiffs are chosen out of four persons presented by the free burgesses to the lord of the manor's steward, who holds a court here twice





twice a year. This town has a bridge over the Wentbeck, and had once a castle, now in ruins. It is a post town and a great thoroughfare to the north, has several good inns, and an elegant town-house, built by the late Earl of Carlisle. Here is a great plenty of all sorts of fish, and the most considerable market in England for cattle, except Smithfield, in London.

HEXHAM is two hundred and eighty-five miles from London, and was the chief town of a division of this county, formerly called Hexhamshire, which was a long time subject to the bishopric of York, and challenged the right of a county palatine; but in the time of King Henry the Eighth it became part of the crown lands, and was by Act of Parliament, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, annexed to the county of Northumberland, and subjected to the same judicature: this, however, is only to be understood of civil matters, for its ecclesiastical jurisdiction is not the same with the rest of the county, it being still a peculiar belonging to the Archbishop of York.

HALTWHISTLE is three hundred and seventeen miles from London, and is situated on the river Tyne. It is a considerable town, with good accommodations for travellers.

LEARMOUTH is an handsome town, situated upon the river Tweed, at the distance of three hundred and twenty-eight miles from London.

BELFORD is three hundred and nineteen miles from London, and is a pretty, well situated town. It has been benefited and enlarged within these few years by Abraham Dickson, Esq; who has established here a woollen manufactory, a tannery, and a colliery.

ELLESDON is three hundred miles from London, and stands in the middle of the county. An imperfect altar was dug up here some years ago, with the bones of beasts, burnt ashes, and broken urns.

WOOLLER

WOOLLER is situated on the banks of the river Till, at the distance of three hundred and seventeen miles from London. It is an obscure town, and has a thatched church.

ROTHBURY is three hundred and one miles from London, and has nothing in it remarkable, except a large charity-school, in which one hundred and twenty children are educated.

ALNWICK is three hundred and four miles from London, and derives its name from a small river called The Alne, upon which it stands, in the road to Berwick. Every man who takes up the freedom of this town, has reason to remember King John, by being obliged, according to a clause in his charter, to jump into a bog, wherein they sometimes sink up to the chin. The rise of this custom is said to be, that when King John was travelling this way, he happened to stick fast in this hole, and therefore inflicted this punishment on the town for not keeping the road in proper repair.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Alnwick Castle, one of the principal seats of the family of Percy, Dukes of Northumberland, is situated on the south side of the river Aln, on an elevation that gives great dignity to its appearance, and in ancient times rendered it a most impregnable fortress. From some Roman mouldings found under the present walks, it is believed to have been founded in the time of the Romans, though no part of the original structure is now remaining. The architecture of the new buildings is quite in the castle stile, and very light and pleasing. The apartments are fitted up in the Gothic taste, and beautifully ornamented. The castle contains about five acres of ground within its outer wall, which are flanked with sixteen towers and turrets, which now afford a complete set of offices to the castle.

About two miles west of Alnwick, on the river Aln, stands *Eslington*, a seat of Lord Ravensworth, where the family usually reside during some months of the sporting season.

Four miles east of Alnwick stands *Howick*, the seat of Sir Henry Grey, Bart. The situation of this seat is extremely pleasant, having a fine prospect of the sea to the east, and of the country to the south, and being well sheltered to the north by nature and art.

About twelve miles north-west of Alnwick, stands *Gillingham Castle*, the seat of Lord Tankerville. It is a large old building of a quadrangular form, in good repair, and well furnished. The park is large and well stocked with deer.

Morpeth Castle is the seat of the Earl of Carlisle; and *Belsø Castle* the seat of Sir John Lambert Middleton.

Sir Edward Swinburn, Bart. has a seat at *Capheaton*; and Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. at *Newcastle*.

Tinmouth Castle and the *Monastery*, though the latter is in decay, challenge the attention of travellers, and look venerable even in ruins.

About a mile above Warkworth, up the river, is a remarkable cave, called *The Hermitage*. It is situated close by the river side, and is cut into the solid rock. The roof is arched, and the sides are decorated with pillars in the Gothic taste. It is divided into two or three apartments, the principal of which is a chapel. At the east end of the chapel is an altar, with a cross cut in the wall above it; and in the window the figure of a woman in a recumbent posture, at full length. At one end of this figure is another, which seems to be weeping over it, and at the other end is a bull's head. This cave gave rise to a very pretty poem, entitled, "The Hermit of Warkworth," written by Dr. Percy, now Bishop of Dromore, in Ireland.

About three miles from Alnwick are the ruins of *Hulne Abbey*, in a most amusing solitude, belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, who has made a most pleasing ride to it, all within the bounds of one of the ancient parks belonging to the great barony called Hulne Park.

North

North Shields is on the north side of the Tyne, at its efflux into the sea, and may be considered as an appendage to Newcastle, as Gravesend is to London, and like that chiefly inhabited by sailors; and it has a great number of vessels belonging to it. The streets lie along the shore, where the river forms a little bay, which is a deep and safe road for the laden colliers. Sometimes four hundred ships lie here in rows or tiers.

One of the greatest curiosities in this county is that famous range of mountains near Wooller, upon the borders of Scotland, called *The Cheviot Hills*. These mountains are so high, especially upon the north side, that snow may be seen in some of their cliffs till Midsummer. They serve as a land mark at sea: and one of them, which is much higher than the rest, looks at a distance like the famous peak of Teneriffe, and may be plainly seen at the distance of sixty miles. On the top of this mountain is a smooth and pleasant plain, about half a mile in diameter, with a large pond in the middle of it.

The greatest part of *The Picts Wall*, the boundary of the Roman province in Britain, passing through this county, here are to be seen more numerous memorials of funerals and battles, and other antiquities than in any other county in Britain.

In a large tract of country south of the river Read, known therefore by the name of *Readsdales*, there are several great heaps of stones called *Lows*, which the people in the neighbourhood believe to have been raised as monuments of some illustrious persons slain in this place. Large stone pillars are also erected in several parts, in remembrance, as is supposed, of battles fought between the South and North Britons.

Chester, in the Picts Wall, is thought to have been the Magna of the Romans, not only because it stands upon, and takes its name from the wall, but because some altars and inscriptions have been discovered here, which prove its antiquity.

Flodden is a village on the river Till, famous for a very bloody battle, wherein the Scots were defeated.

Holy

Holy Island is eight miles from Berwick, and was so called because it was the see of a Bishop, since removed to Durham. It was the ancient Lindisfarn, and has still the remains of a monastery, built by Aiden the Scot, who was sent into England to preach the gospel to the Northumbrians about the year 636. It is encompassed by the sea at high-water; at low-water there is a passage over the sands on the west side to the continent. It produces corn and rabbits, and fish abound on the coast. Here is a pretty town, at the side of which lies a commodious haven, defended by a fort on the hills to the south-east. As this is the only open port between the Frith of Edinburgh and the Humber or Yarmouth Roads, it has sometimes proved a great shelter to our merchant ships, especially those from Archangel and the northern parts of the world.

Fairn Islands are seven miles from Holy Island, and two from Bamborough Castle. On the south side are a knot of rocks surrounded by the main ocean, where are a fort, the ruins of an old monastery, a tower and a light-house. They abound with sea fowl.

Coquet Island is seventeen miles from Fairn Island, and lies to the south-east, at the mouth of a river of that name, where are vast rocks of wild fowl. The air is reckoned unhealthy by reason of frequent fogs. The soil is often barren, and the island often attacked with tempests.

Dunstanburg Castle is situated on the shore between the Coquet and Fairn Islands, and stands in a pleasant fruitful soil; is famous for a kind of diamonds, or fine spar, resembling those of St. Vincent Rock, near Bristol. Here are the ruins of a famous castle built in the reign of Edward the First.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Yorkshire on the north, by Leicestershire on the south, by Lincolnshire on the east, and by Derbyshire on the west. It is forty-three miles in length, twenty-four in breadth, and one hundred and ten in circumference.

The air of Nottinghamshire is reckoned as good as that of any county in England; but the different qualities of the soil have divided the county under two denominations. The east side, which is very fruitful in corn and pasture is called The Clay: this division is again subdivided into The North Clay and The South Clay. The west part of the county, which is generally woody or barren, is called The Sand.

There is a large forest in Nottinghamshire, called Sherwood Forest, formerly famous for being the head quarters of Robin Hood and his colleagues, which comprehends almost all the western parts of the county, and contains several parks, towns, and seats. The officers of this forest, in the year 1675, were a warden, his lieutenant and steward, a bow-bearer, and a ranger, four verdurers, twelve regards, four agisters, and twelve keepers or foresters, all under a chief forester: besides these there are several woodwards for every township within the forest, and one for every principal wood. The western parts, however, besides wood, yield some coal and lead. Here are also found marles of several sorts, and a stone something like alabaster, but softer, which, when burnt, makes a plaister harder than that of Paris; and this plaister the inhabitants of Nottinghamshire generally use for flooring.

Other productions of this county are liquorice, cattle, abundance of fowl, and fresh water fish.

The principal manufactures of Nottinghamshire are stockings, glass, and earthen wares. The inhabitants also make great quantities of malt, and fine strong ale.

This

This county is divided into eight hundreds, or rather six wapentakes, and two liberties, and contains nine market-towns, but no city. It lies in the province or diocese of York, and has one hundred and sixty-eight parishes.

The principal rivers in this county are the Trent, the Erwash, and the Idle. The Trent rises in the highlands of Staffordshire, and dividing Derbyshire from Leicestershire, runs from the south-west to the north-east parts of Nottinghamshire, and being joined by many less considerable rivers, enters Lincolnshire. The Idle, or Iddle, rises near Mansfield, and running north-east, falls into the Dun, a river of Lincolnshire, on the west side of the Isle of Axholm.

MARKET TOWNS.

NOTTINGHAM is one hundred and twenty-four miles from London, and is one of the neatest places in England, and has as good a trade as most inland towns. It is pleasantly situated on the ascent of a rock, over-looking the river Trent, which runs parallel with it about a mile to the south, and has been made navigable. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, two sheriffs, a common-council of twenty-four persons, and several corporation officers. The mayor and sheriffs have each two serjeants at mace. There are also two officers called pindars, the one of the fields, the other of the meadows; the former of whom is also woodward of the town, and attends at the forest courts, the town being within the jurisdiction of the forest. Here is an uncertain number of burgeses, stiled the cloathing, and one thousand two hundred other burgeses. There are fine estates belonging to this corporation, some for general, and others for particular uses; as, for the maintenance of their free-school, and the bridges over the Trent, which are four; but the handsomest, which is over the Lind, is kept in repair at the charge of the town and county. The assizes and sessions of the county are held in what is called The King's Hall, near which is the gaol; but the sessions and courts for the corporation are kept in the town-hall, which is an handsome sabrick on piazzas.

Here was a castle, supposed to have been built by William the Norman, or rather by his natural son William Peverell, which for the most part belonged to the Crown from the beginning of the reign of King Henry the Second, and gave entertainment and residence to the Monarchs of England. Great part of this castle was pulled down a little before the civil war; yet there was so much left of it, that King Charles the First chose to set up his standard here in the year 1642; but soon after it became a garrison for the Parliament, and so continued till King Charles the First was executed for tyranny, and for levying war against his subjects, in order to support his despotic practices. After the common wealth was established, Captain Poulton, the last Governor of Nottingham Castle, had orders given him to pull it down; but it was not entirely demolished at the restoration. When that event had taken place, the Duke of Buckingham, grandson (by the mother's side) to Francis Earl of Rutland, who had the grant from King James the First, both of the castle and park, sold it to the Duke of Newcastle, who pulled down what remained, and erected a stately fabric in the place of it. From him it came to the family of Pelham, who also obtained the same title; and it was improved and adorned at a great expence by the late Duke of Newcastle, who made it one of the best seats in England, it being built on a steep rock, and the chief ornament of the town, which standing as it were in the midst of a forest and a sporting country, is a second Newmarket for races, there being a fine plain on the north side of the town for a horse-course.

The rock, on the ascent of which the town stands, was anciently called The Dolorous Hill, or Golgotha, from the great slaughter, as it is said, of the Britons there, by King Humber, a piratical Monarch of the north. The ancients dug caves under the steep rock towards the Lind, for places of retreat. There were many under the castle, and some of them cut out with great art into convenient apartments, with chimnies, windows, &c. One of them is noted for the history of Christ's passion, cut out by David King of Scots, when he was a prisoner here; and there is a winding staircase to a place at the bottom, called Mortimer's Hole, in which Mortimer, Earl of March, who was hanged in the reign of King Edward the Third, is said to have been secreted. There is excellent cellaring in the rock on which the town stands,

stands, with two or three vaults, or more, one under another, which are great conveniencies for storing their ale, &c. whereof they send great quantities to several parts of England; for which purpose most of the low lands hereabouts are sowed with barley. The White Lion Inn here is particularly noted for these extraordinary vaults, or cellars.

In the Duke of Newcastle's park there is a ledge of perpendicular rocks hewn into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. the altar of which church is a natural rock; and there appears to have been a steeple and pillars.— Travellers take great notice of a house, built on the side of a hill, where the entrance is at the garrets, and the ascent from it to the cellar at the top of the house.

There are three neat churches in this town, one of which, St. Mary's, is built in the manner of a collegiate church. Here is a spacious market-place, with two crosses in it, and a free-school, besides three charity-schools. There is also a famous hospital here, called Plumtree's Hospital, from John Plumtree, who, in the reign of King Richard the Second, built and endowed it for thirteen poor old widows; and William Gregory, the town-clerk of this place, about the end of the last century, gave eleven houses for alms-houses.

MANSFIELD is one hundred and thirty-nine miles from London, and is a well-built populous town in the forest of Sherwood, the inhabitants of which carry on a great trade in malt. This place is noted for the old story and song of Sir John Cockle, the millar of Mansfield, and the frequent resort of our Kings hither for pleasure.

Near this town are the remains of Welbeck Abbey, begun in the reign of King Stephen, and finished in that of Henry the Second.

WORKSOP is one hundred and fifty-two miles from London, and stands at the head of a small river called The Ryton. Its market is remarkable for great quantities of liquorice and malt; and north-west of the town are a parcel of oak trees, called Shire Oaks, and said to be thus denominated from one particular large tree, that spreads its boughs so as to occupy certain portions of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire.

NEWARK

NEWARK is one hundred and twenty-four miles from London, and derives its name from a castle now in ruins, built in the reign of King Stephen, by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, and called The New Work. The river Trent, about two miles south of this town, divides itself into two branches, which form a small island, by uniting about two miles north of it. Newark is situated upon the eastern branch of the Trent, and has two bridges, one over each branch. This is supposed to have been a Roman town. It was formerly walled round : and it is observed that a gate, called The North Gate, is built of stones that appear to have been of the Roman cut. This town was first incorporated by King Edward the Sixth, and was governed by one alderman and twelve assistants ; and by a charter of King Charles the Second, it is now governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen. It is a great thoroughfare from London to York, and is a handsome well-built town. Here is a church, built in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, which has a lofty spire, and is reckoned one of the finest parish churches in England ; and a noble market place, so spacious, that Lord Bellafyse drew up ten thousand men in it when he defended the town for King Charles the First. Here is a charity-school for thirty-six boys, supported by contributions, and a free school, founded by Thomas Magnus. This is a flourishing place, and has a good trade in corn, cattle, wool, and other commodities.

BINGHAM is a small town, at the distance of ten miles from Nottingham. Here was once a monastery ; and the parsonage is of great value.

EAST REDFORD is one hundred and forty-three miles from London, and is an ancient borough, in the midst of a large plantation of hops, in which, and in barley for malt, the inhabitants carry on a large trade. Here is a good town-hall, a free grammar-school, and an handsome church. This town is joined by a stone bridge to another place called West Redford, where is a Trinity hospital, governed by a master who has fifteen pounds a year, and ten brethren ten pounds, besides ten shillings for coals, and six yards of cloth for a gown ; an allowance for reading prayers, and ten pounds to maintain a scholar in Exeter College, Oxford.

BLYTHE

BLYTHER is one hundred and forty-eight miles from London, and has a large church, and spittle, called Blythe Hospital, built by one of the Cressy family.

SOUTHWELL is one hundred and forty miles from London, and stands on a small stream called The Greet, which falls into the Trent, about two miles south of the town. Here is a church, which is called The Minster, and is both parochial and collegiate: it is supposed to have been founded by Paulinus, the first Archbishop of York, about the year 630, and is reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham. It was set on fire by lightning on the 5th of November, 1711, when all the body of it was burnt to the ground except the choir. In this fire a fine organ was consumed, a set of excellent bells melted, and other damages done to the value of four thousand pounds. It has however been repaired, and is a plain Gothic structure, built in the form of a cross, with a high tower in the middle, in which are eight bells. There are two spires at the west end. Its length from east to west is three hundred and six feet, its breadth fifty-nine feet, and the length of the cross isle, from north to south, one hundred and twenty-one feet. To this church belong sixteen prebendaries or canons, six vicars chorals, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, besides six boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, and other officers. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, as well as to other parishes in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. The jurisdiction is exercised by a commissary or vicar-general, who is chosen by the chapter out of their own body, and hold visitations twice a year. Here are two annual synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend; and a certain number of the prebendaries of this church, and other clergymen, are by the Archbishop of York appointed commissioners to preside at the synods.

Southwell is divided into two parts, one called the Burgage, or Burridge, where the inhabitants hold their lands or tenements of the lord, at a certain yearly rent, and comprehends all that part of the town between the market place and the river Greet; and the other part is called The Prebendage, and consists of the liberties of the church.

The

The civil government here is distinct from that of the county in general, and is called The Soke of Southwell, with Scroby, a town near Blythe. There are about twenty towns subject to this jurisdiction: the *custos rotulorum* and justices of the peace for it, are nominated by the Archbishop of York, and constituted by a commission under the great seal.

Adjoining to the church is a free-school, under the care of the chapter: the master is chosen by the chapter, and approved by the Archbishop of York.

There are two fellowships and two scholarships in St. John's College, in Cambridge, founded by Dr. Keton, canon of Salisbury, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, to be presented by the masters and fellows of that college, to such persons as they shall think proper, who have been choristers of the church at Southwell.

There are here the remains of a magnificent palace, which was demolished in the civil war, and which belonged to the Archbishops of York.

TUXFORD is one hundred and thirty-six miles from London: the situation is in a miry clayish country, and the buildings are mean. Here is a good free-school, built and endowed by Charles Reed.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Near the town of Workſop is a noble seat of the Duke of Norfolk, known by the name of *Workſop Manor*. In the year 1761 the ancient structure was consumed by fire, with the library, furniture, paintings, and many other curiosities, amounting in the whole to one hundred thousand pounds. In the room of this ancient structure another has since been erected in its stead, under the direction of Mr. Paine, which is considered as a fine piece of architecture, and one of the noblest mansion houses in England. The centre of the house is a portico, which makes a small projection. Six very handsome Corinthian pillars, resting on the rustics, support the tympanum. The front is undoubtedly very beautiful; there is a noble simplicity in it, which must please every eye, without raising any idea of a want of ornament. Not far from the house is a pleasure ground, laid out and decorated with great taste.





taste. An artificial lake and river is made, in which nature is very happily imitated, and the surrounding ground is laid out in a very agreeable manner.

About two miles south of Worktop, is a considerable village called *Welbeck*, formerly famous for an abbey of Premonstratensian monks, founded in the reign of King Stephen, and to it all others of the same order in England were subject.—Some part of this ancient edifice is still standing; and, with several modern improvements, is now become one of the seats of the Duke of Portland, who has laid out great part of the neighbouring fields into a fine park, well stocked with deer, and in which are some of the largest trees that are to be found in England. A fine winding valley, leading from the house through the wood, whose bottom was of a boggy nature, his Grace has dug out to a proper depth, and floated with water; by which means he has gained a noble lake, of a great length and breadth, which winds in an easy and bold course, at the foot of several very fine woods, through which, from many points of view, the water is seen in a picturesque manner.—The collection of pictures contains several capital pieces, highly worthy of notice.

Newstead Abbey, about seven miles from Nottingham, is a noble seat of Lord Byron. An abbey was founded here, by King Henry the Second, in the beginning of his reign, for black canons, which continued till the dissolution of the monasteries; after which, King Henry the Eighth gave this abbey, with all its manors, to Sir John Byron, one of his favourites, and the lieutenant of the forest of Sherwood, in whose family it has remained ever since, and with some improvements, now forms the seat of Lord Byron. It is situated in a vale, in the midst of an extensive park, finely planted. The front of the abbey stands at one end of the house, and has a noble and majestic appearance, being built in the form of the west end of a cathedral, adorned with curious carvings and lofty pinnacles. The hall is a magnificent room, and the gallery is finely adorned with pictures, executed by some of the best Italian masters. The library adjoins to the gallery, and in it is a good collection of valuable books.

On one side of the house is a very large winding lake, which is a noble water; on the other side is another very fine

lake, which flows almost up to the house. The banks on one side are fine woods, which spread over the edge of a hill down to the water; on the shore, scattered groves and park. On the banks are two castles, washed by the water of the lake, which are uncommon and picturesque. A twenty gun ship, with several yachts and boats, lying at anchor, throw an air of most pleasing cheerfulness over the whole scene. The riding up the hill leads to a Gothic building, from whence the view of the lakes, the abbey and its fine arch, the plantations and the park, are seen at once, and form a very noble landscape. The prospect from the house is exceedingly delightful, and the gardens are laid out with much taste and elegance. The park is extensive, and is enclosed with a stone wall in some parts, and in others by wooden pales, and contains great plenty of deer, and many other sorts of game.

Among the paintings at this fine seat are the following: Holofernes, by Michael Angelo; the sending away of Hagar, by Rubens: Judith and Holofernes, by Casali; a man offering a purse to a woman, by Raphael; apostles bearing a dead Christ, by Vandyke: Rachel and Laban, by Paul Veronese: lions and tigers, by Rubens; Virgin and child, by Raphael; King Charles the First on horseback, by Vandyke; and a feast of painters, by the same.

On the south side of the Trent, about three miles from Nottingham, is *Holm Pierpont*, a small village; and near it is a fine seat of the Duke of Kingston, a noble structure, with most delightful gardens, and a very magnificent park.

About four miles from Nottingham is the seat of the ancient family of Clifton, which is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, from whence there is an extensive prospect over the Trent and the neighbouring country. The house has been lately repaired, and appears very elegant, and the gardens and plantations are laid out with much taste.

About three miles from Nottingham is *Woollaton Hall*, the seat of Lord Middleton. This is a noble structure, and is esteemed one of the best Gothic houses in England. It was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is wholly of free-stone, with an extensive park, and beautiful gardens, walled
round.

round. The summer-house is finished in the form of a grotto, and curiously adorned with shell work, paintings, and large elegant looking glasses.

Near the village of *Kniveton*, which is pleasantly situated, is the seat of Sir Charles Molyneux, built on an eminence, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect.

At *Langar*, a village within a few miles of Nottingham, is the fine house of Lord Howe, which is a very handsome structure, with an extensive park and delightful gardens.

At *Bunney*, which is a small agreeable village, is a fine seat, with pleasant gardens, belonging to the family of Parkyns.—The late proprietor of this manor, Sir Thomas Parkyns, was such a lover of wrestling, that he wrote a treatise upon the subject; and before his death caused a tomb to be erected for himself in the church, on which was set up a figure of a wrestler, with an epitaph suitable to his character.

Nottingham Castle is now one of the finest mansions in the kingdom. The situation is on a lofty eminence, or rather precipice, to which there is only one passage, namely, from the town. On passing the lodge, we ascend by a noble flight of steps, on each side of which is a road for coaches, extending to the uppermost part of the precipice. The whole of this magnificent edifice is built of free-stone, with a rustic front, adorned with pilasters of the Corinthian order; and in the centre is a noble statue of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle. The whole precipice, upon which this stately statue is erected, is surrounded with a fine balustrade faced with stone.

The prospect from hence over the town, the river, and the neighbouring country, exceeds imagination; and the park, which is below, exhibits such a variety of scenes, as fills the minds of the spectators with wonder and admiration.

A Roman military way, called *The Fosse Way*, enters this county from Leicestershire, at a place called Willoughby on the Wold, near the borders of Leicestershire; hence it passes in a direction north-east, by Bingham and Newark, into Lincolnshire, and leaves Nottinghamshire at a place called South Skarle, a few miles north-east of Newark.

Near this military way, at Willoughby on the Would, several Roman coins have been dug up; and at Newark, on the side of the Fosse Way, have been discovered four Roman urns, and a brass lare or household god, an inch and half long, with many other remains of antiquity.

The Castle of Newark is partly standing, and is a stately and handsome structure, having walls of a prodigious strength, and lofty towers, that were formerly crowned with battlements.

On the banks of the Trent, a few miles eastward of Redford, is *Littleborough*, a considerable village, and by many supposed to have been a Roman town, because there are still some ruins of a wall and ditches, with which it appears to have been formerly encompassed. Many antiquities have been dug up near it, such as the remains of walls, pavements, and baths, with the foundations of altars, and Roman coins and urns.

Sutton, commonly called *Sutton in Ashfield*, is situated near Mansfield, and is one of the most considerable villages in Nottinghamshire, being in many respects superior to some of the towns. A great trade is carried on here in making stockings, which brings considerable sums of money to the place, from the dealers at Nottingham and London, and many rich farmers live here in great affluence.

Near Southwell is a village called *Thurgarton*, where one of the barons, in the reign of King Henry the First, founded a convent of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine. Great part of this convent, and the church belonging to it, are still standing, and appear to have been very handsome.

Mansfield Wood House, situated a little to the north of the town of Mansfield, is a most agreeable village, and the air being esteemed healthy, several people of fashion reside in it, as a place of retirement.

The village of *Gotham*, which is about seven miles from Nottingham, has been rendered noted by the common proverb of "The Wise Men of Gotham."—It has been observed, that a custom has prevailed among many nations, of stigmatizing the inhabitants of some particular spot as remarkable for

for stupidity. This opprobrious district, among the Asiatics was Phrygia; among the Thracians, Abdera; among the Greeks, Bæotia; and in England it is Gotham. Of the Gothamites, ironically called The Wise Men of Gotham, many ridiculous fables are traditionally told; particularly, that often having heard the cuckow, but never seen her, they hedged in a bush from whence her note seemed to proceed, that being confined within so small a compass, they might at length satisfy their curiosity. And at a place called Court Hill, in this parish, is a bush called by the name of Cuckow Bush. It lies in the hundred of Rushcliff, on a rivulet that falls a little below it into the Trent.

Bridgford is a small river on the banks of the Trent and is of great antiquity. Near it are some remains of a camp, supposed to have been the work of the Romans, because many of their coins, urns, and other pieces of antiquity, have been dug up near it.



OXFORDSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the east by Buckinghamshire; on the west by Gloucestershire; on the north by Northamptonshire and Warwickshire; and on the south by Berkshire. It is about forty-two miles in length, twenty-six in breadth, and one hundred and thirty in circumference; and contains one city, fifteen market-towns, two hundred and eighty parishes, fourteen hundreds, and about five hundred and thirty-four thousand acres.

The air of Oxfordshire is as good as that of any other county in England; for the soil is naturally dry, free from bogs, fens, and stagnant waters, and abounding with quick limpid streams, that naturally render the air sweet and healthy. The soil is in general very fertile, both for corn and grass; but there is a great variety in it, and consequently several degrees of fruitfulness. There is plenty of river fish, of various kinds. The productions of this county are cattle, fruit, freestone, and several sorts of earth used in medicine, dying, and scouring; but it is thinly strewed with wood, and fuel is consequently very scarce.

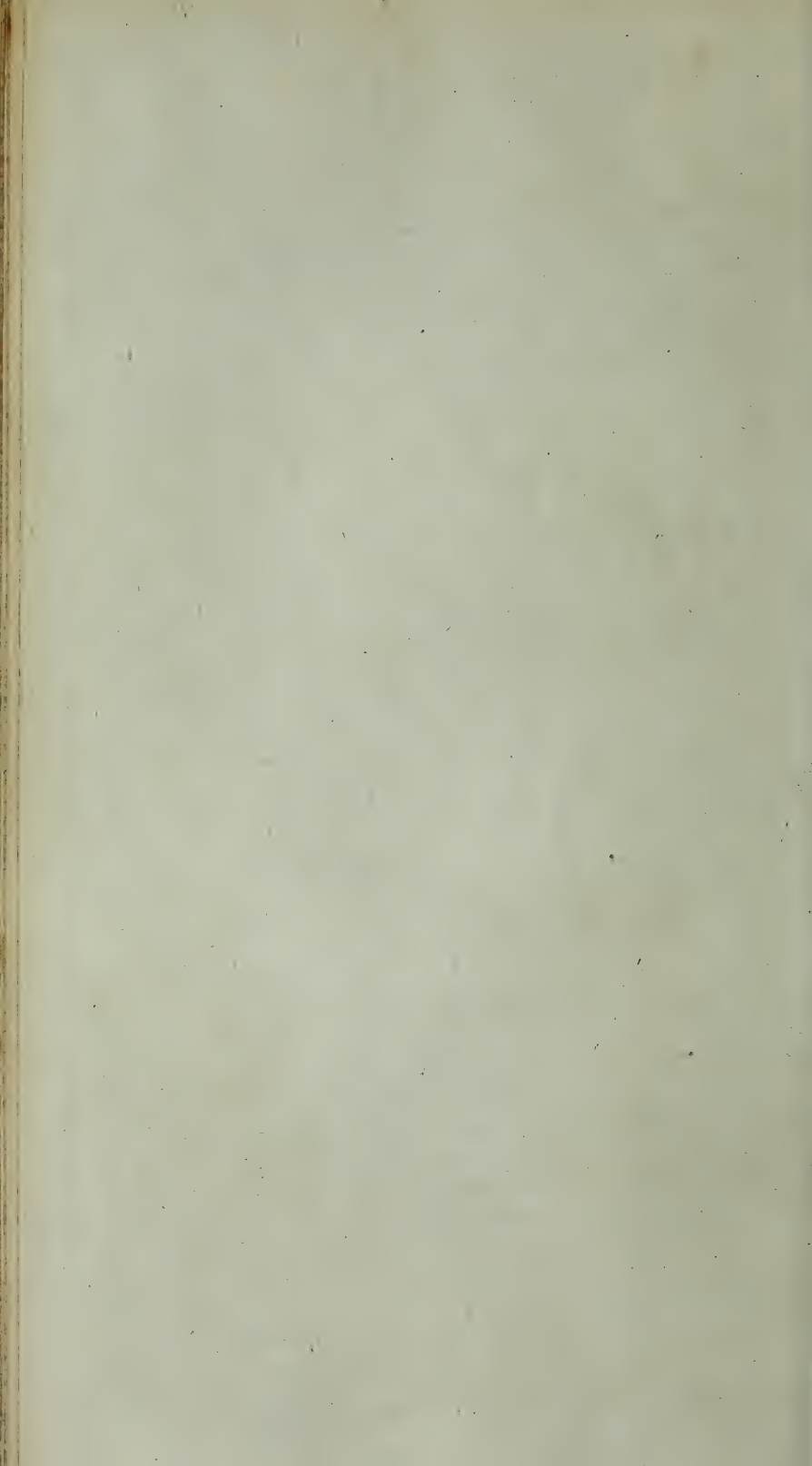
The principal rivers of this county are the Thames or Isis, the Evenlode, the Windrush, the Tame, and the Charwell.

This county lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Oxford.

C I T Y.

OXFORD is fifty-five miles from London, and is a place of great antiquity, but is chiefly distinguished by its illustrious university. It is situated on the bank of the Thames, near its confluence with several rivers, in a beautiful plain, and a sweet air. It is encompassed by meadows and corn fields. The meadows, which are chiefly to the south and west, are about a mile in extent; beyond which are hills of a moderate height, which bound the prospect. The eastern prospect is likewise bounded by hills at a little distance. The north is open





open to corn fields and enclosures for many miles together, without an hill to intercept the free current of air which purifies it from noxious vapours. When this city was first fortified does not appear; but the walls now remaining are supposed to have been raised upon some former foundation about the time of the Norman invasion. Robert D'Oillie erected the castle, at the command of William the Norman, in 1071. Its massy ruins shew its strength and extent.

Oxford, including the suburbs, is a mile in length from east to west, and almost as much in breadth from north to south, being three miles in circumference; but it is of an irregular figure, and several void spaces are comprehended within these limits, besides the many courts and gardens belonging to the respective colleges. The city, properly so called, which was formerly surrounded by a wall, with bastions at about one hundred and fifty feet distance from each other, is of an oblong form. There are still some considerable remains of the old walls.

The streets of Oxford are spacious, clean and regular; the private buildings in general are neat, and the public ones sumptuous. There is a cathedral here, and thirteen parish churches.

This city is governed by a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, four aldermen, eight assistants, a town-clerk, other officers, and twenty-four common-council-men. The mayor, for the time being, officiates at the coronation of our Kings, in the buttery, and has a large gilt bowl and cover for his fee. The magistracy of this city is subjected to the chancellor or vice-chancellor of the university, in all affairs of moment, even relating to the city; and the vice-chancellor every year administers an oath to the magistrates and sheriffs, that they will maintain the privileges of the university. And on the 10th of February annually, the mayor and sixty-two of the chief citizens solemnly pay each one penny, at St. Mary's church here, in lieu of a great fine laid upon the city in the reign of King Edward the Third, when sixty-two of the students were murdered by the citizens.

The town-hall here is a neat modern edifice, in which the assizes for the county, and the city and county sessions are held; and there are in this city five or six charity-schools, in which about three hundred children are taught and cloathed. There are two stone bridges here over the Thames, which

is navigable by barges to the city, from whence large quantities of malt are sent by barges to London.

The University is one of the noblest in the world, especially for the opulency of its endowments and the conveniency of its mansions for study. It consists of twenty colleges, and five halls, and is a corporation, governed by a chancellor, a high steward, a vice-chancellor, two proctors, a public orator, a keeper of the archives, a register, three esquire beadles, carrying silver maces gilt and wrought, and three yeoman beadles, with plain silver maces, and a verger with a silver rod. The chancellor is usually a peer of the realm; he is the supreme governor of the university, and is chosen by the students in convocation, and continues in his office for life. The high-steward is named by the chancellor, but must be approved of by the university. His office, which continues also for life, is to assist the chancellor in the government of the university, and to hear and determine capital causes, according to the laws of the land and the privileges of the university. The vice-chancellor, who is always in orders, and the head of some college, is appointed by the chancellor, and approved by the university: he is the chancellor's deputy, and exercises the power of his substituent, by governing the university according to its statutes: chooses four pro-vice-chancellors out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his absence. The two proctors are masters of arts, and are chosen annually in turn out of the several colleges and halls. Their business is to keep the peace, punish disorders, inspect weights and measures, appoint scholastic exercises and the taking of degrees. The public orator writes letters in the name of the university, and harangues princes and other great personages who visit it. The keeper of the archives has the custody of the charters and records; and the register records all the public transactions of the university in convocation.

Besides the public officers of the university which have been mentioned, there are particular and private officers in all colleges and halls, to see that due order and discipline be observed and kept up, lectures read, disputations performed, and all the liberal sciences read and taught, as logic, physics, ethics, metaphysics, astronomy, geography, and geometry, &c. of which also there are public lecturers and professors.

The degrees taken in the university are in divinity, law, physic, and arts; four years are required for taking a bachelor of arts degree; seven years for a master of arts; fourteen years

years for a batchelor of divinity; eighteen years for a doctor of divinity; seven years for a batchelor of laws, physick, or music; and twelve years for a doctor of laws, physick, or music.

As to the antiquity of Oxford, it is supposed to have been a considerable place even in the time of the Romans; and Camden says, that "wise antiquity did; even in the British age, consecrate this place to the muses." Before the time of King Alfred it was stiled an university; and the best historians admit, that this most excellent Prince was only a restorer of learning here. Alfred built three colleges here; one for divinity, another for philosophy, and a third for grammar.

The number of officers, fellows, and scholars, maintained at present by the revenues of this university, is about one thousand, and the number of such scholars as live at their own charge is usually about two thousand; the whole amounting to three thousand persons, besides a great number of inferior officers and servants, belonging to the several colleges and halls, which have each their statutes and rules for government, under their respective heads, with fellows and tutors. Here are four terms every year for public exercises, lectures, and disputations, and set days and hours when the professors of every faculty read their lectures, and in some of the colleges are public lectures, to which all persons are admitted.

The Public Schools, with one side of the *Library* on the west, form within a spacious square of one hundred and five feet. The principal front of the schools on the outside is about one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, in the middle whereof is a great gate, with a magnificent tower over it, in which is Sir Henry Savile's library; and the highest apartments of the tower are used for astronomical observations, and some experiments in philosophy; and from thence called *The Observatory*.

The schools are as follows:—1. The Divinity School.—2. The Anatomy School.—3. The Natural Philosophy School.—4. The Moral Philosophy School.—5. The Law School.—6. The History School.—7. The Language School.—8. The Geometry School.—9. The Metaphysic School.—10. The Logic School.—11. The Music School; a new one was built in Holywell, in 1747.—The Astronomy School.—13. The Rhetoric School.

In these public schools the professors are to read their lectures in the several sciences every day in the week during term-time, except Sundays. In which schools likewise all scholars are obliged, by the statutes of the university, at such and such certain times to perform such and such exercises for their several degrees, as disputations, declamations, examinations, lectures, &c.

Three sides of the upper story of the Schools form one entire room, which is called *The Picture Gallery*. It is furnished with the portraits of many learned and famous men, several large cabinets of medals, and some cases of books; being intended as a continuation of the Bodleian library.—Among the paintings are portraits of King Alfred, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, Sir Thomas Bodley, Dr. Wallis, Sir Henry Savile, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Halley, Samuel Butler, Archbishop Usher, Hugo Grotius, Joseph Scaliger, Isaac Casaubon, Meric Casaubon, Erasmus by Hans Holbein, Franciscus Junius by Vandyke, John Selden, Montaigne, Father Paul, Dr. Edward Pococke, Galilæo, Chaucer, Dr. Henry Hammond, Sir Thomas More, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Samuel Bochart, Sir William Dugdale, Michael Angelo, Ben Jonson, Pope, Prior, Swift, the Earl of Clarendon, Dr. Radcliffe, Lord Falkland, Mr. Locke, and many other eminent and learned persons.

The Arundel Marbles are placed to advantage in a large apartment on the north side of the schools. They consist of some very ancient monuments, both Greek and Latin, procured from the Levant, and were most of them the gift of Henry Howard, Earl of Arundel.

In *The Logic and Moral Philosophy School* is also placed a fine collection of statues, busts, and marble sculptures, which were many years at Easton, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, and were presented to the university of Oxford by the late Countess of Pomfret.

The University Library, usually called *The Bodleian Library*, from Sir Thomas Bodley, its principal founder, is a large, lofty structure, in the form of a Roman H, and is said to contain the greatest number of books of any library in Europe (except perhaps the Vatican), a catalogue whereof is printed, in two volumes, folio. The original library has been prodigiously increased by many large and valuable collections of Greek and Oriental manuscripts, as well as other choice and
curious

curious books. Among a great number of most valuable books in this library are the following :—The four Gospels in Greek, about one thousand years old, in large capital letters ; the four Gospels, a Latin manuscript fourteen hundred years old, supposed to be one of those which were brought over into Britain by St. Augustine ; the Acts of the Apostles, in Latin and Greek, thought to be as old as the last, and to have formerly belonged to Venerable Bede.

The Radcliffe Library is situated between St. Mary's church and the public schools, and was built at the sole expence of that eminent physician Dr. John Radcliffe, who bequeathed forty thousand pounds for that purpose. It is a sumptuous pile of building, standing upon arcades, which, circularly disposed, inclose a spacious dome, in the centre of which is the library itself, and into which there is an ascent by a flight of spiral steps, well executed. The library, which is a compleat pattern of elegance and majesty in building, is adorned with fine compartments of stucco. It is inclosed by circular series of arches, beautified with festoons, and supported by pilasters of the Ionic order ; behind these arches are formed two circular galleries above and below, where the books are disposed in rich and elegant cabinets. The compartments of the cieling in the upper gallery are finely stuccoed ; the pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar species of stone brought from Hart's Forest, in Germany ; and over the door is a statue of the founder. The finishing and decorations of this Attic edifice are all in the highest taste imaginable.

The Theatre at Oxford is another most magnificent structure, which was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, at the expence of Archbishop Sheldon. The building is in the form of a Roman D ; the front of it, which stands opposite to The Divinity School, is adorned with Corinthian pillars and several other decorations. The greatest curiosity of this theatre is its flat roof, which has no pillars to support it, being entirely kept up with braces and screws, and whose main beams are made of several pieces of timber, from side-wall to side-wall eighty feet over one way, and seventy the other, whose lockages are in several respects perhaps not to be paralleled in the world ; and is the subject of an excellent mathematical treatise, written by the late learned Dr. Wallis. The inside of this flat roof is decorated with allegorical painting. In this edifice are

kept the public acts, called *The Comitia* or *Encania*; at which solemn times, for the preservation of order, there are appointed, besides the curators of the theatre, several proctors of it, who are to take care that the public peace be kept undisturbed, and that all persons be placed in their proper stations. When the theatre is properly filled, the vice-chancellor being seated in the centre of the semi-circular part, the noblemen and doctors on his right and left hand, the proctors and curators in their robes, the masters of arts, batchelors, and undergraduates, in their respective habits and places, together with strangers of both sexes, it makes a most august appearance.

On the west of the theatre is *The Ashmolean Museum*, which is an handsome edifice. It was finished in 1682, by Sir Christopher Wren, and is remarkable for its symmetry and elegance. The eastern portico is highly finished in the Corinthian order, and adorned with a variety of characteristical embellishments. This Museum is a famous repository of natural and artificial rarities, and of several Roman antiquities, as altars, lamps, medals, &c. and the building was erected at the expence of the university, at the request of Elias Ashmole, Esq; who placed here the large collection of rarities which he had collected and purchased: and this collection has been since greatly enriched by several ample and valuable benefactions. The principal natural curiosities consist of the bodies, horns, bones, &c. of animals, preserved dry, or in spirits; curious and numerous specimens of metals, minerals, shells, ores, and fossils. On the first floor of this building lectures are read in experimental philosophy; and, in proper apartments underneath, is an elaboratory for courses of chemistry and anatomy. There are three small libraries in this edifice, the first called Ashmole's Study, which contains his printed books and manuscripts relating to heraldry and antiquity, and the manuscripts of Sir William Dugdale; the second contains Dr. Lister's library; and the third that of Anthony Weed, with his laborious collections, chiefly relating to this city and university.

On the other side of the theatre, and north of the schools, stands *The Clarendon Printing House*, built in the year 1711, with the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History, the copy of which was given to the university by the Lords Clarendon and Rochester, sons to that nobleman. It is a grand edifice, one hundred and fifteen feet in length; and
consists

consists of two lofty stories. Towards the street is a magnificent portico in the Doric order, the height of the columns being equal to the two stories. This is answered on the opposite side, next the schools, by a frontispiece supported by three quarter columns of the same dimensions; and the Doric entablature encompasses the whole building. On the top are statues of the nine muses, and over the entrance on the south-side a statue of the Earl of Clarendon. As we enter on this side, on the right hand, are the apartments where Bibles and Common-Prayer Books are printed, under the privilege and appointment of the university. On the left is the university press. Besides the apartments assigned for the compositors, pressmen, &c. there is one with a lobby, or ante-chamber, where the heads of houses and delegates meet, which is well proportioned, and finely finished. In this room is a very good picture of Queen Anne by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The Physic Garden is situated on the south of Magdalen College, and was given to the university by Henry D'Anvers, Earl of Danby, who purchased the ground, containing five acres, of Magdalen College, surrounded it with a lofty wall, and erected, next to the street, a parapet with iron pallisades thereon. The piers which support these and other iron work, are properly ornamented with vases of fruits and flowers of various kinds, serving as a fence to the green court, through which we pass to the gate-way; the design of which is attributed to Inigo Jones, and is justly esteemed an elegant piece of architecture. In the centre over the arch is a bust of the founder Lord Danby; and on the left hand of the entrance is a statue of King Charles the First, and on the right hand one of King Charles the Second. The garden is divided into four quarters, with a broad walk down the middle, a cross walk, and one all round. Near the entrance are two elegant and useful green-houses, one on the right, the other on the left, built by the university, for exotics, of which there is a considerable collection. In the quarters, within the yew hedges, is the greatest variety of such plants as require no artificial heat to nourish them, all ranged in the proper classes, and numbered. Eastward of the garden, without the walls, is an excellent hot-house, where tender plants, such whose native soil lies between the Tropics, are raised and brought to great perfection; viz. the anana or pine apple, the plantain, the coffee shrub, the cinnamon, the creeping cereus, and many

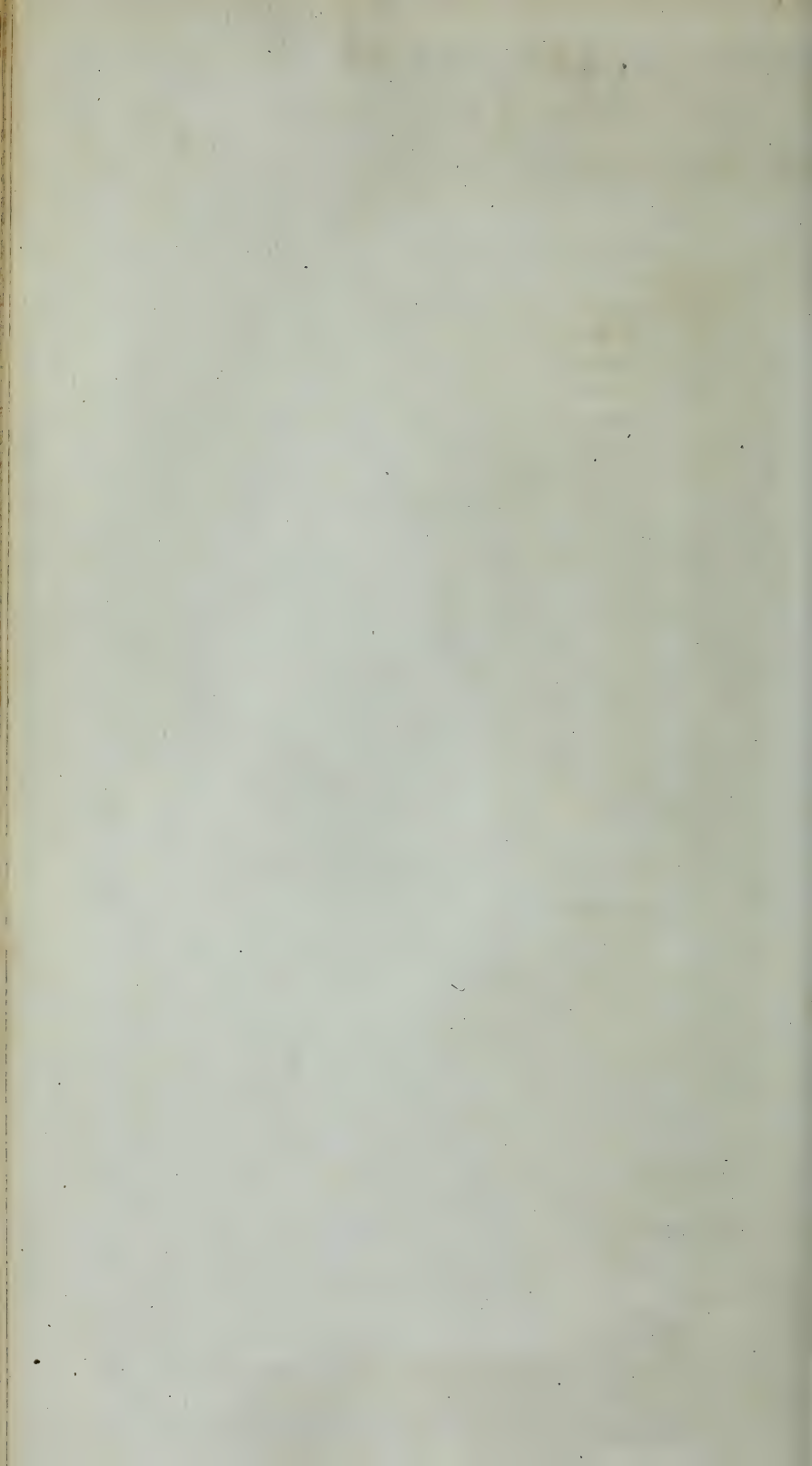
many others. This useful foundation has been much improved by the late Dr. Sherrard, who brought from Smyrna a valuable collection of botanical books, and a valuable *Hortus Siccus*. The east end of the building is the apartment for the professor, whose salary is paid out of the interest of three thousand pounds given by Dr. Sherrard for that purpose. An assistant to the professor is provided by the university.

We now proceed to give some account of the several Colleges and Halls of this famous university.

Magdalen College is situated without the east gate of the city, on the bank of the river Cherwell. A Doric portal, decorated with a statue of the founder and other figures, leads to the west front of this College, which is a striking specimen of the Gothic manner. The first court is a venerable old quadrangle, surrounded by a cloister, on the south side of which are the chapel and hall; the windows of the chapel are finely painted; the hall is a stately Gothic room, adorned with fine paintings. From this court there is a narrow passage on the north that leads to a beautiful opening, one side of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice, in the modern taste, consisting of three stories, and three hundred feet in length. This college is remarkable for a most beautiful situation and a charming prospect. It was founded in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, by William Patten, commonly called William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester. It consists of a president, forty fellows, thirty demies, schoolmaster and usher, four chaplains, an organist, eight clerks, and sixteen choristers, and three readers of divinity, and natural and moral philosophy. The whole number of students, including gentlemen commoners, is about one hundred and twenty.—The grove belonging to this college, which is laid out in walks, and well planted with trees, seems perfectly adapted to indulge contemplation: it has in it about forty head of deer. Besides the walks which are in the grove, there is a very delightful and much frequented one, round a meadow containing about thirteen acres, surrounded by several branches of the Cherwell, from whence it is called The Water Walks. It is shaded with tall trees, and there is an agreeable view of the adjacent country.

Queen's College is situated on the north side of the High-street, opposite University College. The front of this college is in the stile of the palace of Luxemburgh, and is at once elegant and magnificent. In the middle of it is a cupola,





polo, under which is a statue of the late Queen Caroline. This beautiful college is one entire piece of well executed modern architecture; the whole area on which it stands is an oblong square, three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty in breadth; which area being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into two courts; the first, or south court, is one hundred and forty feet in length, and one hundred and thirty in breadth; it is surrounded by a beautiful cloister, except upon the north side, which is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finished in the Doric order: In the centre, over a portico leading to the north court, stands a handsome cupola, supported by eight Ionic columns; the north court is one hundred and thirty feet long, and ninety broad. On the west stands the library, which is a fine pile of building, of the Corinthian order, upwards of one hundred feet in length. This college was founded by Robert de Eglesfield, chaplain to Queen Philippa, wife to King Edward the Third. That princess was a benefactress to this college, and it was in compliment to her that it was stiled Queen's College. Its revenues have been much increased by several benefactors; and its members are one provost, sixteen fellows, two chaplains, eight taberdars (so called from *Taberdum*, a short gown which they formerly wore), sixteen scholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners; eight fellows and four scholars, supported by an estate left to the college by Mr. Mitchell, of Richmond; besides a great number of masters, batchelors, gentlemen commoners, and other students; in all about one one hundred and ten.—Among other singular customs in this college one is, that of calling the students to dinner and supper every day by the sound of a trumpet; and another is having a boar's head on Christmas day, ushered in very solemnly with an old Monkish song.

University College is a spacious, superb, and uniform structure, began in 1634, at the expence of Charles Greenwood, formerly a fellow here, and carried on by Sir Simon Bennet, and completed by Dr. John Radcliff. The magnificent north front of this college is extended two hundred and sixty feet along the south side of a street which is called the High-street, having two stately portals, with a tower over each; the western portal leads to an handsome Gothic quadrangle, one hundred feet square; on the south side of the eastern quadrangle are the chapel and hall; there is also a third court

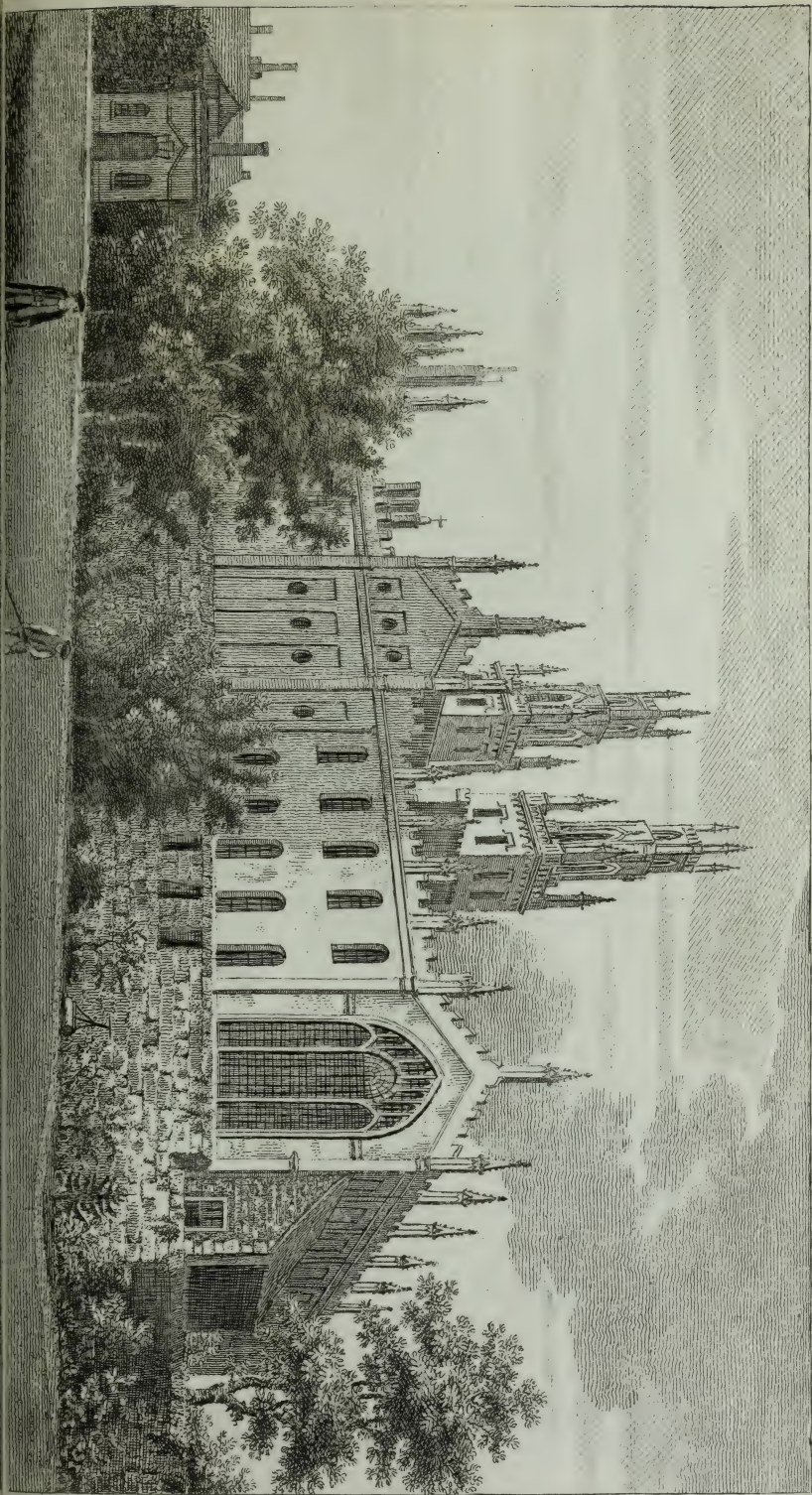
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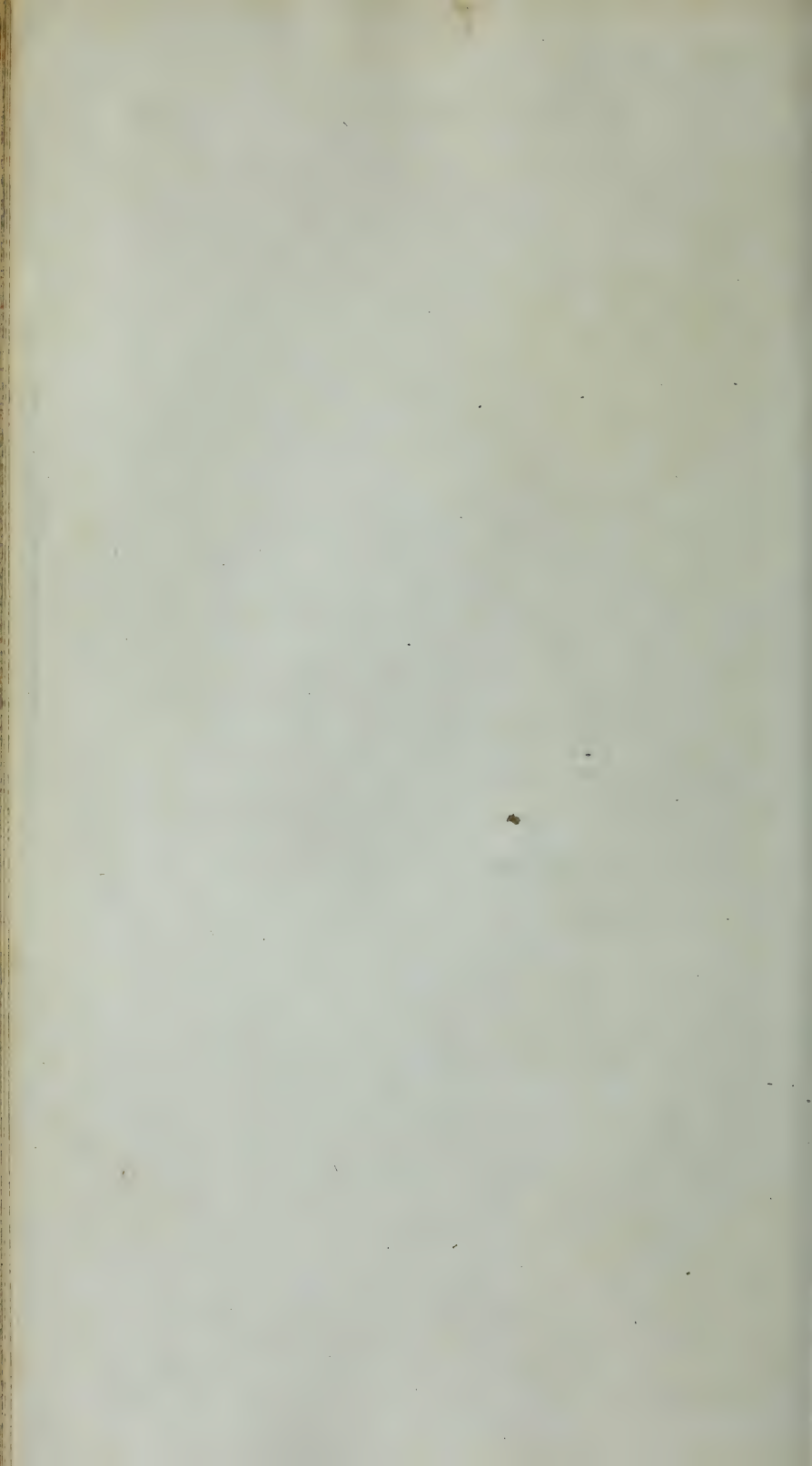
of three sides, each side about eighty feet. The hall, at the entrance of which is a statue of King Alfred, has been lately fitted up in a very beautiful Gothic style, and is a most complete room of the kind.

The colleges, or halls, which were erected by King Alfred in the year 872, were situated near or on the spot where this college now stands; and that excellent Prince gave the students in his seminaries certain pensions issuing from the Exchequer. But these halls were soon alienated to the citizens of Oxford, and their pensions were suppressed about the reign of William the Norman. But in 1219, William Archdeacon of Durham purchased of the citizens one of the halls which had been originally erected by Alfred, and endowed it with lands. A society being thus established, many other benefactors improved the revenues and buildings. This college now has a master, twelve fellows, seventeen scholars, and many other students, amounting in the whole to above seventy.

All Souls College was founded in 1437, by Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and consists chiefly of two courts. The first court is a Gothic edifice, one hundred and twenty-four feet in length, and seventy-two in breadth; the chapel on the north side is a stately pile; and the hall, which forms one side of an area to the east, is an elegant modern room, adorned with many portraits and busts. Adjoining to the hall is the buttery, which is a well proportioned room, of an oval figure, and an arched roof, ornamented with curious workmanship. The second court is a fine Gothic quadrangle, one hundred and seventy-two feet in length, and one hundred fifty-five in breadth; on the south are the chapel and hall; on the west a cloister, with a grand portico; on the east two Gothic towers, in the centre of a range of fine apartments; and on the north a library of uncommon magnificence. It is two hundred feet in length, thirty in breadth, and forty in height, and finished in the most splendid and elegant manner. It was built at the expence of Colonel Codrington, who laid out in it six thousand pounds, and also gave his own library to be deposited in it, and four thousand pounds to purchase new books. This college maintains a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, and nine scholars.

Brazen-Nose College was founded in the year 1507, by the joint benefaction of William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton. There is a brazen-nose on the top of the col-





college gate, which gives this denomination to the college. The refectory is neat and convenient, adorned with pictures of the principal benefactors, and good painting in glass of the two founders. It stands on the south side of the first quadrangle, in the centre of which is a statue of Cain and Abel, the figures of which are very striking. Through a passage on the left hand of the gate of the first quadrangle we enter the second. This is a more modern structure than the other, and supposed to have been erected by Sir Christopher Wren. This college maintains a principal, twenty fellows, thirty-two scholars, and four exhibitioners, and there are about forty students besides.

Hertford College stands opposite to the grand gate of the public schools, and consists of one irregular court, which was beautified some years since, from a fund raised for that purpose. Part of this court consists of a few modern buildings, in the stile of which the whole college is to be rebuilt, according to a plan consisting of one quadrangle, projected in the year 1747. This college consists of a principal, two senior fellows or tutors, junior fellows or assistants, thirty under-graduate-students, and four scholars.

New College was founded by the famous William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 1375. It has been called New College from its first foundation, being at that time highly regarded for its extent and grandeur. The first court is one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, and one hundred and twenty-nine in breadth; in the centre of which is a statue of Minerva. The north-side, which consists of the chapel and hall, is a venerable specimen of Gothic magnificence; the two upper stories of the east side form the library, and on the west are the lodgings of the warden. The chapel, for beauty and grandeur, exceeds all in the university; and near it is a cloister, one hundred and forty-six feet in length on two sides, and one hundred and five the other two. Contiguous to it, on the north, is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells. From the first quadrangle there is a passage into another, called Garden-court, the beautiful area of which, by means of a succession of retiring wings, displays itself gradually in approaching the garden, from which it is separated by an iron palisade, one hundred and thirty-six feet in length.

On the north side of the chapel is preserved the crozier of the founder, which is usually shewn to strangers, and is a well preserved piece of antiquity, and almost the only one in the

kingdom. It is of silver gilt, and near seven feet high, finely worked and embellished in the Gothic taste; and though it is near four hundred years old, it has lost little of its original beauty.—In the garden of the college, there is a lofty artificial mount, encompassed with several hedges of juniper, adorned with trees cut into several shapes, with stone steps and winding walks up to the top, and the top encompassed with rails and seats, and a tree growing in the middle. Here are also shady walks, arbours, and a bowling green.—The members of this college are one warden, seventy fellows, ten chaplains, three clerks, sixteen choristers, and one sexton, together with many gentlemen commoners.

Wadham College was founded by Nicholas Wadham, Esq; and built, in pursuance of his will, by Dorothy his widow, in 1613. It is one of the most regular, uniform, and beautiful colleges belonging to this university, and consists of one noble quadrangle, which is nearly one hundred and thirty feet square. The windows of the chapel, which stands on the east-side of the court, are beautifully painted; the east window is admirably drawn by one Van Ling, a Dutchman; it represents the passion of our Saviour, and is said to have cost fifteen hundred pounds. The present members of this college are the warden, fifteen fellows, two chaplains, fifteen scholars, and sixteen exhibitioners; the whole number of students being usually about eighty. The scholars, out of whom the fellows are to be chosen, to be taken three out of Somersetshire, and three out of Essex; the rest out of any county in Great Britain.

Trinity College was founded by Sir Thomas Pope, who was Privy Counsellor to Queen Mary, and an intimate friend of Sir Thomas More. It consists of two courts: in the first court are the chapel, hall, library, and lodgings of the president. The chapel, which was built in 1695, is a fine structure, richly and beautifully finished. The second court is an elegant pile, erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The gardens of this college are extensive, well laid out, and kept in good order. This college consists of a president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars. These, with the other members, gentlemen commoners, commoners, &c. amount to near seventy.

Baliol College was founded in 1262, by Sir John Baliol, of Bernard Castle, in Yorkshire, father of John Baliol, King of Scotland, and Devorguila his consort, daughter of Alexander the Third, King of Scotland. This college consists chiefly of one court, which we enter by an handsome gate with a

tower

tower over it. The buildings about this court are antient except the east end. The members of this college are a master, twelve fellows, fourteen scholars, and eighteen exhibitioners; the whole number of students amounting to about fifty.

St. John's College is situated north of Baliol and Trinity Colleges, having a terrace, with a row of lofty elms before it. The buildings of this college chiefly consist of two large quadrangles, uniformly and elegantly built. In the first court are the chapel and hall on the north side, and the president's lodgings on the east. The east and west sides of the second court are supported by stately and beautiful piazzas. In the hall, which is very handsome, is a picture of St. John the Baptist, by Titian. The gardens belonging to this college are extremely agreeable, very extensive, and well laid out. The college was founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman of London; and the members of it are a president, fifty fellows, two chaplains, an organist, five singing men, six choristers, and two sextons; the number of students of all sorts being usually about sixty.

Worcester College is situated on an eminence on the bank of the Thames. At entering into the college, we have the chapel and hall on each side, both of which are twenty-nine feet in breadth, and fifty-five in length. The library, which is furnished with a fine collection of books, is a magnificent Ionic edifice, on the west of the chapel and hall, and is one hundred feet in length, supported by a spacious cloister.—This was formerly called Gloucester College, being a seminary for educating the novices of Gloucester Monastery; but being suppressed at the Reformation, it was converted into a palace for the Bishop of Oxford; but was soon after turned into an academical hall by Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John College, in which state it continued till Sir Thomas Cookes, a Worcestershire gentleman, procured for it a charter of incorporation by the name of Worcester College, and endowed it with fifteen thousand pounds for the maintenance of a provost and six fellows. There are now a provost, twenty fellows, and eleven scholars; and the whole number of students is about forty.

Exeter College was founded by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, in the reign of King Edward the Second. The building consists chiefly of one handsome quadrangle; in the centre of the front, which is two hundred and twenty feet in length, there is a beautiful gate of rustic work, with a hand-

some tower. This college has a rector, twenty-five fellows, one scholar, who is Bible clerk, and two exhibitioners; the whole number of members about eighty.

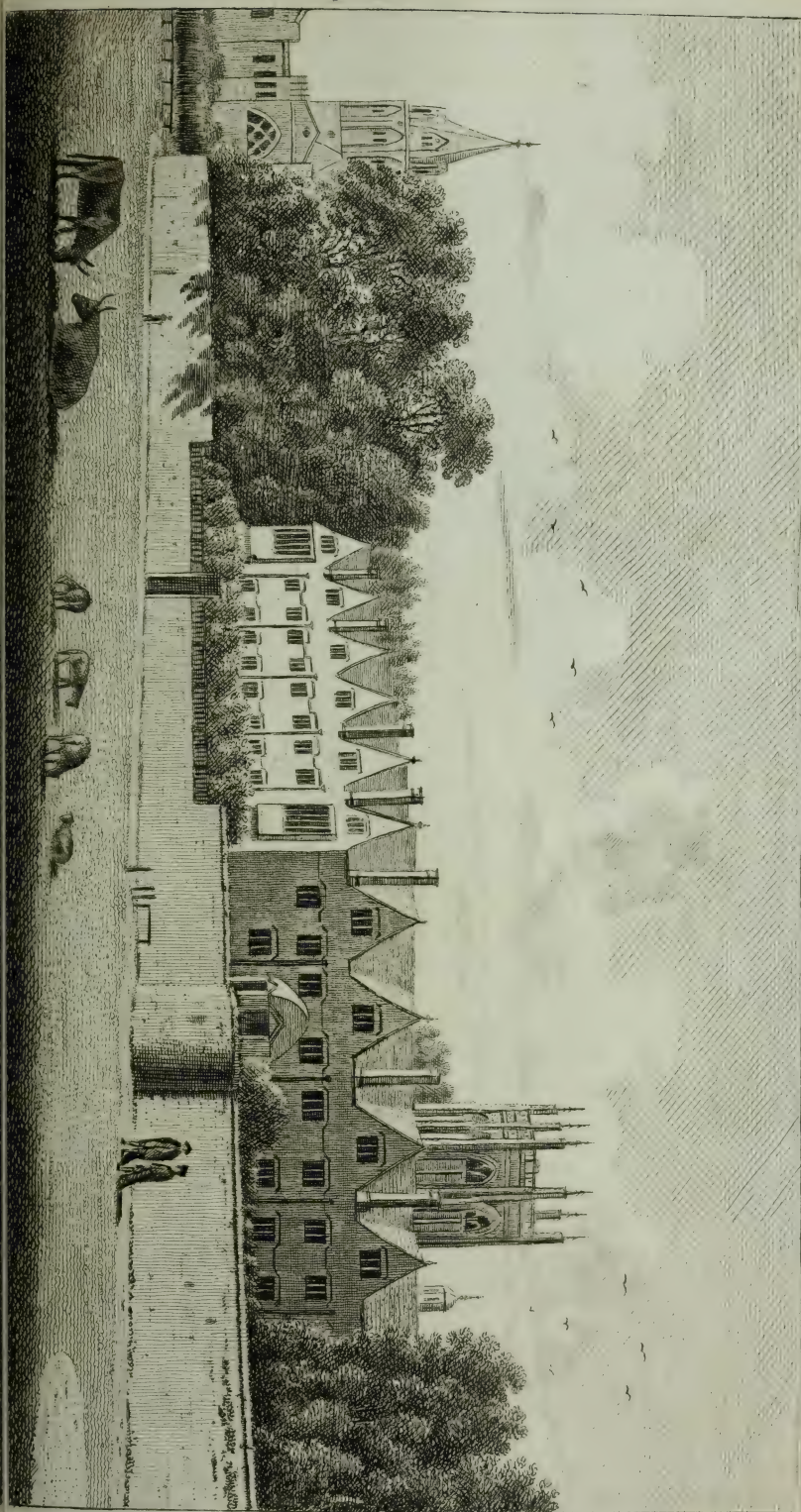
Jesus College was founded by Hugh Price, L. L. D. who began to build and completely endowed it in 1571. But Queen Elizabeth is also sometimes termed the founder of this college, because she granted the charter for it, and also timber for erecting it out of two adjoining forests. The buildings consist of two courts, in the first of which is the hall, the chapel, and the principal's lodgings. The library is on the west side of the inner court, and the other three sides are finished in a decent and uniform manner. This college is chiefly for Welchmen, and consists of a principal, nineteen fellows, and eighteen scholars, besides a considerable number of exhibitioners.

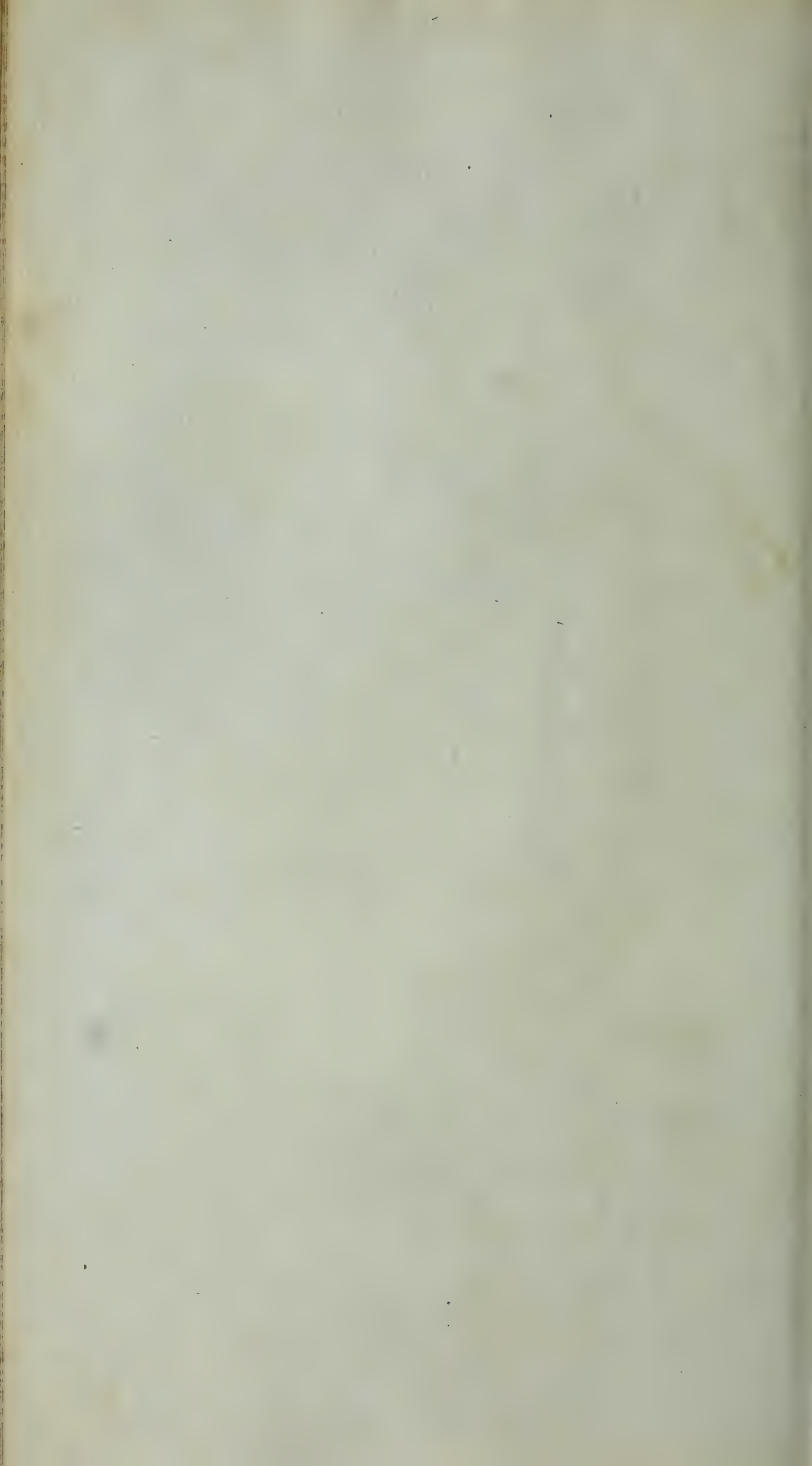
Lincoln College was founded by two of the Bishops of Lincoln; one completing what the other left imperfect. It consists of two quadrangular courts, and maintains a rector, fifteen fellows, twelve exhibitioners, and eight scholars, with a Bible clerk, besides the independent members.

Oriel College chiefly consists of one regular, uniform, well-built quadrangle. On the north side are the library and the provost's lodgings; on the east the hall and the entrance into the chapel, which runs eastward from thence; and on the south and west sides are the chambers of the fellows and other students. King Edward the Second was the titular founder of this college, but Adam de Brome, his almoner, was the real founder of it; for that prince did little more than grant licence to his almoner to build it. King Edward the Third gave this society a tenement called Le Oriel, on which ground the college now stands, and from whence it derives its name. The present members of this college are a provost, eighteen fellows, and fourteen exhibitioners; the whole number of students of all sorts being about eighty.

Corpus Christi College was founded by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, in 1516; and consists of one quadrangle, an elegant pile of modern building, in which are pleasant and commodious rooms, and a cloister adjoining; and also a neat structure, which looks eastward towards Merton College Grove, in which are apartments appropriated to gentlemen commoners.

Merton College was founded by Walter de Merton, Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry the Third, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. This college is situated





52



PLATE 1. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AS APPEARING IN 1794.

situated east of Corpus Christi, and consists of three courts. The largest, or inner court, is about one hundred feet long, and one hundred broad. The chapel is at the west end of the first court, and is likewise the parish church of St. John Baptist de Merton. It is one of the largest, and best proportioned Gothic structures in the university. The gardens are very pleasant, having the advantage of a prospect of the adjacent walks and country from the south terrace. This college maintains a warden, twenty eight scholars, fourteen other scholars upon a different foundation, termed post-masters, two chaplains, and two clerks; the whole number of students of all sorts being about eighty.

Christ Church College is the largest and most august of all the colleges in Oxford. It was first began to be founded by Cardinal Wolsey, on the site of the priory of St. Frideswide, but his disgrace and death hindered him from completing it. It was afterwards settled and endowed by King Henry the Seventh. The front is very stately, extending to the length of three hundred and eighty-two feet, and terminating at each end by two corresponding turrets. In the centre is a grand Gothic entrance, the proportions and ornaments of which are remarkably magnificent; over it is a musical tower, in which are ten musical bells, and a great bell called Tom that weighs near seventeen thousand pounds, and on the sound of which, every night at nine o'clock, the students of the whole university are enjoined by statute to repair to their respective societies. This college consists of four quadrangles, one of which, distinguished by the name of the Grand Quadrangle, is two hundred and sixty-four by two hundred and sixty one feet in the clear. The greatest part of the south side is formed by the hall, which is considerably elevated above the rest of the building; and, taken as a detached structure, is a noble specimen of ancient magnificence. This room is one of the largest and most magnificent of any in the kingdom; it contains eight windows on each side, is one hundred and twenty-three feet in length, forty in breadth, and its ceiling is thirty feet high. The church of this college is situated at the east end of the Grand Quadrangle, and is the cathedral of the diocese: it is an ancient venerable structure; the roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of stone work, and some of the windows are finely painted. Peckwater Court, to the north-east of the Grand Quadrangle, is perhaps the most magnificent edifice in the university: it has three uniform sides, each of which has fifteen windows in front; and on the fourth side of
this

this court is a magnificent library. East of Peckwater Court is Canterbury Court, originally Canterbury College: it is a small court, and chiefly remarkable for its antiquity. The fourth quadrangle is Chaplain's Court, which stands north-east of Canterbury Court.—This college maintains a dean, eight canons, one hundred and one students, eight chaplains, eight singing men, and as many choristers, a schoolmaster, an usher, an organist, and a teacher of music. There is a gravel walk belonging to this college, planted on each side with elms, which is a quarter of a mile in length, and of a proportionable breadth. In the lower departments of the library of this college is deposited a fine collection of paintings, the donation of General Guise. There is also a fine statue of Mr. Locke, by Roubilliac.

Pembroke College derives its name from an Earl of Pembroke, who was Chancellor of the university at the time it was erected. It was founded by Thomas Tisdale, Esq; and Richard Whitwicke, B. D. The building consists of two courts; the first is a small quadrangle, but neat and uniform; the second court is an irregular area, and on one side of it stands the chapel, which is an elegant modern edifice of the Ionic order. In the garden, which is west of the chapel, is a pleasant common room and a terrace walk. The present members of this college are a master, fourteen fellows, and thirty scholars and exhibitioners; the whole number of students being usually about sixty.

Having thus distinctly described the several Colleges of this celebrated university, we now proceed to the Halls, which are five in number. There were formerly a great number of these academical Halls or Hotels, where professors or tutors resided; but since the colleges were founded, they have been reduced to the present number. These Halls are not endowed with estates and revenues, as colleges are; yet some of them have exhibitions, or yearly stipends, given towards the maintenance of certain students therein. The students pay an annual rent to the principals, and live at their own charge, as at the inns of court in London.

St. Alban Hall adjoins to Merton College on the east. It derives its name from Robert Abbot de St. Albans, a citizen of Oxford, who conveyed this tenement to the nuns of Littlemore in Oxfordshire, in the reign of King Edward the Third.

St. Edmund Hall is opposite the east side of Queen College, to which it is dependant, and has about twenty-five students.

The

The buildings were completed, and other considerable improvements made by Dr. Shaw, a late principal.

New Inn Hall stands at the west side of Oxford. Opposite to this hall is the gateway of a college of monks of the Augustine order, in which Erasmus resided two years. He left an elegant Latin poem on his manner of living there.

St. Mary Hall is situated north of Oriel College, near the High-street of Oxford. It consists of one quadrangle, with a garden inclosed in the middle of it: it is formed by the principal's lodgings on the north, the hall and chapel on the south, and on the east and west by the chambers of the students.

Magdalen Hall is adjoining to Magdalen College, to which it is an appendage. The number of exhibitions given to this hall supplies it with many members; and it has in it a large grammar-school, as a nursery to Magdalen College. The famous Lord Clarendon was educated at this hall.

Before we quit Oxford, we shall observe, that at the north side of the city is *The Radcliffe Infirmary*, which was erected by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, and is supported by voluntary contribution. Such an institution here has a natural tendency to be productive of very extensive advantages; as, while it relieves the poor, it serves as a school to those who study the medical art.

MARKET-TOWNS.

WOODSTOCK is a town of great antiquity, sixty-three miles from London. It is pleasantly situated, and a town-house has been lately built here; and the place is noted for its manufactory of fine wash-leather gloves and polished steel watch chains, which are esteemed all over Europe for the goodness of the workmanship. This is a corporation, governed by the mayor, a recorder, four aldermen, and sixteen common-councilmen. It being on a great road, contains some very good inns; and there are here three alms-houses, and a school which was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Richard Cromwell, citizen and skinner of London. This town sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the burgesses and freemen. There is a house in this town which is said to have been the birth-place of our celebrated poet Chaucer; but this seems to have been an erroneous tradition,

as there is the greatest reason to believe that he was born in London.

WHITNEY is a town of great antiquity, sixty-nine miles from London. It appears to have been a place of considerable repute before the time of King William the First, and increased in the number of inhabitants so much afterwards, that it received summonses to send members to parliament in the reign of King Edward the First, but that privilege has been long since taken away. The town chiefly consists of one street, about a mile in length; and has a great manufacture of rugs and blankets, and the latter are for their whiteness preferred to those made at any other place. It is computed that seven thousand packs of wool are wrought into blankets here every year; and besides five hundred weavers, there are seldom less than three thousand persons employed in carding and spinning, with many others who dress the goods afterwards. The town is populous, and has a free-school, which was founded and endowed by Mr. Henry Box, a druggist in London, with a good library adjoining: the Grocer's Company in London are governors of this school. There is also a charity-school here for fifty children, and an hospital for six poor blanket-makers widows.

BURFORD is an ancient market-town, eighteen miles from Oxford. It has a great market for saddles; and on a heath near it, called The Seven Downs, there are frequent horse-races.

CHIPPING NORTON is a place of great antiquity, and appears to have been a market-town in the time of the Saxons. Roman coins have been frequently found here; and the church is a building after a curious model, in which there are monuments, with so many names of merchants on brass plates, as shew it to have been once a place of great trade. This town is pleasantly situated, and formerly sent members to parliament, but that privilege is now taken away.

In the neighbourhood of this town are what are called *Roll-rick's Stones*, or *Roul-rich Stones*, which some suppose to be the remains of an old British temple, whilst others imagine they were set up in memory of Rollo, the Danish Commander. They are very lofty, and placed in a circular direction, with one taller than the other, which is vulgarly called The King.

BANBURY is a town of great antiquity, and pleasantly situated on the river Cherwell. It is seventy-four miles from London, and twenty-three from Oxford. It is a pretty large town, with a handsome church, a meeting-house, a free-school, and two charity-schools. The trade of this town is considerable; and great quantities of cheese are made here, which is noted for its goodness. This place has also been famous for a particular kind of cakes, called Banbury Cakes. The lands in the neighbourhood are remarkable for their fertility. Several remarkable battles have been fought near this place, and at a little distance from hence is an ancient castle called Broughton Castle, built before the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

DEDDINGTON is a place of great antiquity, and sent members to parliament in the reigns of King Edward the First and King Edward the Third, but never since. The town is small, though it is pretty populous.

BICESTER is thirteen miles from Oxford, and is a long straggling town, chiefly remarkable for excellent malt liquor. Near this town is an old castle called *Alchester*, which is situated on the Roman highway called Akeman-street. That this was a place of great strength, and even a flourishing city, is supposed to be evident from the vast number of coins that have been dug up, and because it was no uncommon thing for the husbandmen to break their ploughs against the ruins of the foundation.

THAME, or TAME, is so called from the river of that name, which runs by the town. It is forty-six miles from London, and the situation is extremely pleasant; and being on an eminence, the prospect over the neighbouring country is delightful. It is a large town, with a fine church, and one great street, in the middle whereof is a market-place, which is well furnished with live cattle, and all kinds of provisions, and the river is navigable to it by barges. It has an handsome free-school and an alms-house.

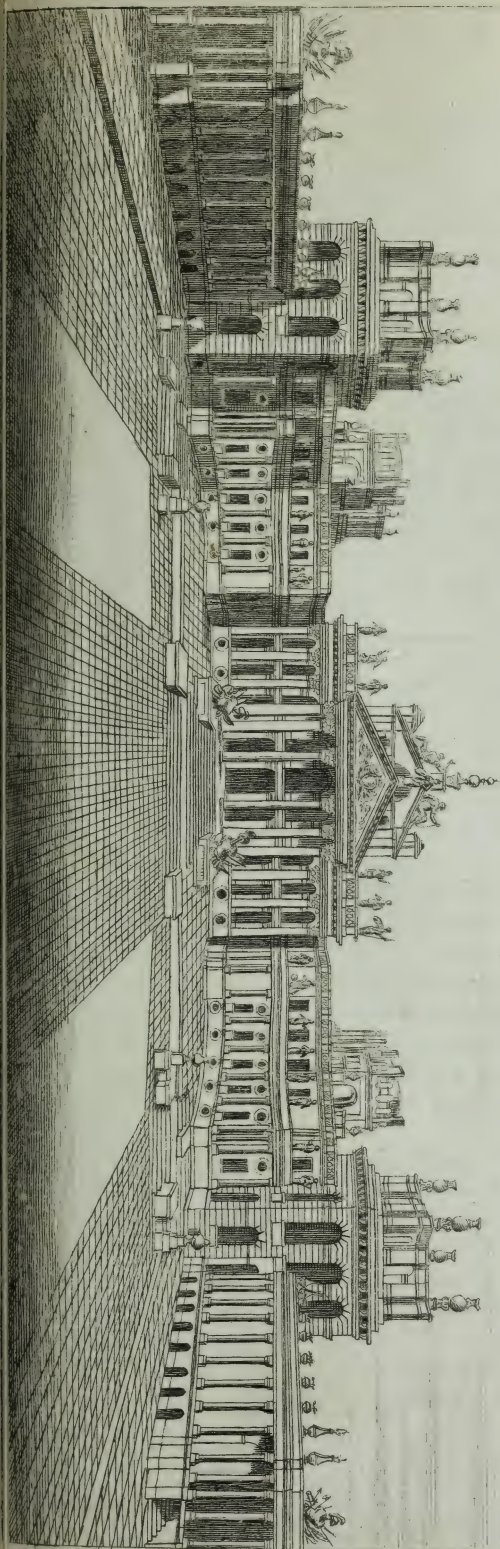
DORCHESTER, which is forty-nine miles from London, was a town of note among the Romans, and afterwards a bishop's see; but it is now an inconsiderable place. It has, however, a very large old church and a good stone bridge over the Thames.

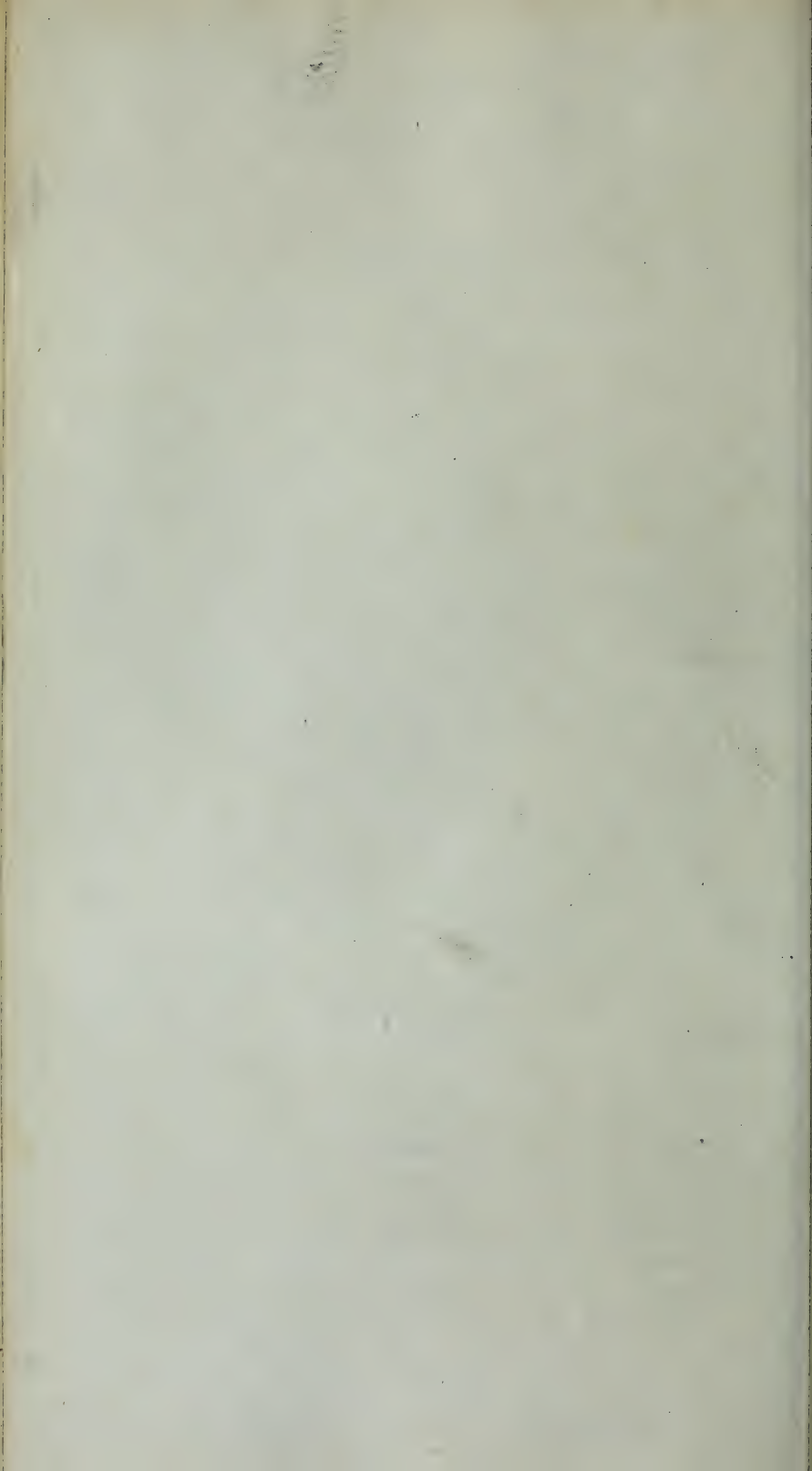
HENLEY UPON THAMES is supposed to be the oldest town in Oxfordshire, and is pleasantly situated on the side of the Thames, which is navigable to it by barges. It is a corporation, governed by a warden, burgesses, and other officers. The buildings are generally good; and here are two free-schools, one a grammar-school, founded and endowed by King James the First, and the other called The Blue Coat School, founded by Lady Elizabeth Periam, for teaching and cloathing poor children. Here is also an alms-house, founded by Dr. Longland, Bishop of Lincoln; and a wooden bridge over the Thames, where, it is said, there was anciently one of stone. The greater part of the inhabitants of this town are maltsters, mealmen, and bargemen, who enrich themselves and the neighbourhood by sending corn, malt, and wood to London; and it is said that three hundred cart loads of malt and corn are often sold here on a market-day.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Blenheim House is the magnificent seat of the Duke of Marlborough, and is one of the most stately edifices in the kingdom. It is situated a little to the west of Woodstock, about four miles and a half from Oxford. In the reign of Queen Anne, the honour and manor of the town and hundred of Woodstock were settled by parliament on that illustrious general John Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for his signal military services. A palace was also built for him at the public expence, and which, to commemorate the important victory he had obtained at *Blenheim* over the French and Bavarian forces, was called *Blenheim House*. It was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and is extremely magnificent, though many objections have been made to it by the connoisseurs in architecture.

From the town of Woodstock we enter the park, through a spacious portal of the Corinthian order; from whence a noble prospect is opened to the palace, the bridge, the lake with its valley, and other beautiful scenes of the park. The house in particular, which we survey from this point obliquely, is nowhere viewed to greater advantage. The front is one hundred and thirty-eight feet from wing to wing: the roof is adorned with a stone balustrade and statues. The south front is not so highly ornamented; but on the pediment of it is a noble





noble busto, larger than life, of Lewis the Fourteenth, taken from the citadel of Tournay. The common entrance is at the east gate, which leads us into a quadrangle, consisting of offices. From thence, opposite the entrance, we proceed into the grand area.

In the centre of the front, a superb portico, elevated on massy columns, admits us to the hall, which is the height of the house, supported by Corinthian pillars. It is one of the largest and finest rooms in England. The cieling is adorned with an allegorical piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill, representing the Duke of Marlborough crowned with victory, who points to the plan of the battle of Blenheim. In the recesses are well-finished casts from the antique statues of the Venus of Medicis, the Roman slave, the *Ataceta*, and Sallust. Over these is a series of paintings, called The Loves of God, which are ascribed to Titian, and which were a present to the Duke from the King of Sardinia. In the arcades on the right and left is a fine arrangement of marble *termini*; and over the door that leads into the saloon, is a bust of the great Duke of Marlborough, with a Latin inscription.

Strangers are usually conducted from the hall into the apartments on the left; and in the first apartment, the hangings begin a suit of tapestry, representing the victories and achievements of Alexander the Great, which are continued in some succeeding rooms. There are also in this room paintings of St. Austin, when young, and of Pope Gregory, both by Titian; of the woman taken in adultery, by Rembrandt; and of Mary of Medicis, by Rubens.

In the second apartment are some pieces of beautiful tapestry, the subjects taken from classical allegory. There are also some fine paintings in this room, one of which is the holy family, by Rubens.

In the third apartment is a picture of Rubens's family, painted by himself; portraits of the Dutchess of Portsmouth and Eleanor Gwyn, mistresses to King Charles the Second, by Vandyke; and also Lord Strafford dictating to his Secretary, by the same. This last is, perhaps, one of Vandyke's principal portrait pieces. The earnestness of the speaker, and the attention of his amanuensis, heighten each other in the most expressive manner.

In the fourth apartment is a portrait of Rubens's wife, by Rubens; of Catharine of Medicis, by the same; and of Mary Queen of Scots, by Vandyke.

In the fifth apartment are four sculpture pieces, a head, and an unfinished piece, all by Rubens; two Madonas, in different attitudes, by Titian; Herod's cruelty, and Queen Esther, by Paul Veronese; and some other pieces by capital masters.

In the sixth apartment begins the tapestry of the Duke of Marlborough's battles, which are introduced by a most lively representation of a sutting booth, foragers, a battle, and a siege. Here are also three good paintings, one of which is a picture of Dobson (an English painter in the reign of King James the First), with his family, by himself. This is an admirable piece, in the old correct manner.

In the seventh apartment, the tapestry represents the battles of Wynendale, Bouchain, and Oudenard, with the siege of Donawert. Here are also three fine pictures, one of which is Jupiter and Europa, by Paul Veronese.

The eighth apartment contains the three graces cloathed; Venus and Adonis, and two other pieces, by Rubens; the Egyptian fortune-teller, by Angelo Carravaggio; and some other pictures of great merit.

The saloon is nobly decorated, and is proportioned to the grandeur of the other rooms. The door cases are of marble, and exceedingly magnificent; the floor is also of marble. The walls are adorned with paintings of the different habits and modes of dress of all nations, by La Guerre. The ceiling, which is executed by the same hand, is an allegorical piece, representing John Duke of Marlborough in the midst of his victories stopped by peace, and time reminding him of the rapidity of his own flight.

In the ninth apartment the tapestry of the Duke's battles is continued, with the battles of Blenheim, Malplaquet, and the siege of Lisse.

In the tenth apartment the tapestry contains the conclusion of the Duke's battles; also a picture of Isaac blessing Jacob, by Rembrandt; a portrait of John Duke of Marlborough by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a fruit-piece, by Michael Angelo.

The eleventh apartment contains two pieces of still-life, by Maltese; and a portrait of the Dutchess of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

The library is a most noble room, upwards of one hundred and eighty-three feet in length, and proportionably broad and lofty. The Doric pilasters of marble, with the complete columns of the same, which support a rich entablature, the window-frames, the surrounding basement of black marble, and
the

the stuccoed compartments of the vaulted cieling, are in very high taste both with respect to design and finishing. It was originally intended as a gallery for paintings; but the late Duke of Marlborough has added utility to elegance, having furnished it with a noble collection of books, made by Lord Sunderland his Grace's father. Their number is said to amount to twenty-four thousand volumes, which have been allowed to be worth thirty thousand pounds, and are said to be the best private collection in England. They are kept under gilt-wire lattices. On the top of the cases is a series of bronzes; and that no assistance to learning might be wanting, the late Duke placed here a fine orrery and planetarium.—At the upper end of the room is a highly finished statue of Queen Anne, by Rysbrack; and over the book-cases are copies of the cartoons, by Le Blond; Lot and his daughters, by Rubens; and a crucifixion, by Vandyke, with other paintings. From the bow-windows of the library we have a delightful prospect of the declivity descending to the river, and of the gradual ascent of the venerable groves which cover the corresponding hills.

The chapel is one of the wings of this stately building, in which is a superb monument to the memory of the old Duke and Dutchess of Marlborough, by Rysbrack. They are represented with their two sons, who died young, as supported by fame and history. Beneath, in a basso relievo, is the taking of Marshal Tallard.

The gardens are spacious and agreeable; they originally consisted of about one hundred acres, but the present Duke has made very large additions, and many elegant improvements. The noble descent to the water on the south and west, covered with flowering shrubs, and embellished with other natural beauties, are not easy to be paralleled.—About the middle of the grand approach, is a magnificent bridge, consisting chiefly of one arch, in the stile of the Rialto at Venice. The water is formed into a spacious lake, which covers the whole extent of a capacious valley, surrounded by an artificial declivity of a prodigious depth, and has been considered, both with regard to its accompaniments and extent, as the most capital piece of water in the kingdom.

The park is between ten and eleven miles in circumference, and contains many beautiful scenes. The lover of rural variety will be entertained here with every circumstance of beauty which he can expect from diversified nature, from hills and vallies, wood and water. In this park originally stood a royal

royal palace, and here Ethelred called a parliament. King Alfred, while he was resident here, translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*. King Henry the First enclosed the park with a wall, the greatest part of which is now remaining. His successor, King Henry the Second, principally resided at this seat, and is said to have erected in the park a house, encompassed with a labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance.—We have before observed, that the story of Fair Rosamond's being secreted here, with a view of securing her from the rage and jealousy of Queen Eleanor is a tradition not well founded; but it is not improbable, that while the amour of this lady and that Prince subsisted, she might reside here; for it is said, that the romantic retreat which was called Fair Rosamond's Bower, was situated here in the valley to the north-west of the bridge, near a remarkable bath or spring called at present Rosamond's Well.

The grant of the park and manor of Woodstock, and of this palace to the Duke of Marlborough, and his important services to the nation, are enumerated on the pedestal of a stately column, one hundred and thirty feet in height, on the top of which is a statue of the Duke. This column is situated in the grand avenue to Blenheim House, and part of the inscription, which is admirably well written, is as follows :

“ The Castle of BLENHEIM was founded by Queen Anne,

“ In the fourth Year of her Reign,

“ In the Year of the Christian Æra, 1705.

“ A Monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the

“ Signal Victory

“ Obtained over the French and Bavarians,

“ Near the Village of BLENHEIM,

“ On the Banks of the Danube,

“ By JOHN, Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

“ The Hero, not only of his Nation, but of his Age;

“ Whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field;

“ Who by Wisdom, Justice, Candour, and Address,

“ Reconciled various, and even opposite, Interests;

“ Acquired an Influence

“ Which no Rank, no Authority can give,

“ Nor any Force, but that of superior Virtue:

“ Became the fixed important Centre,

“ Which united in one common Cause,

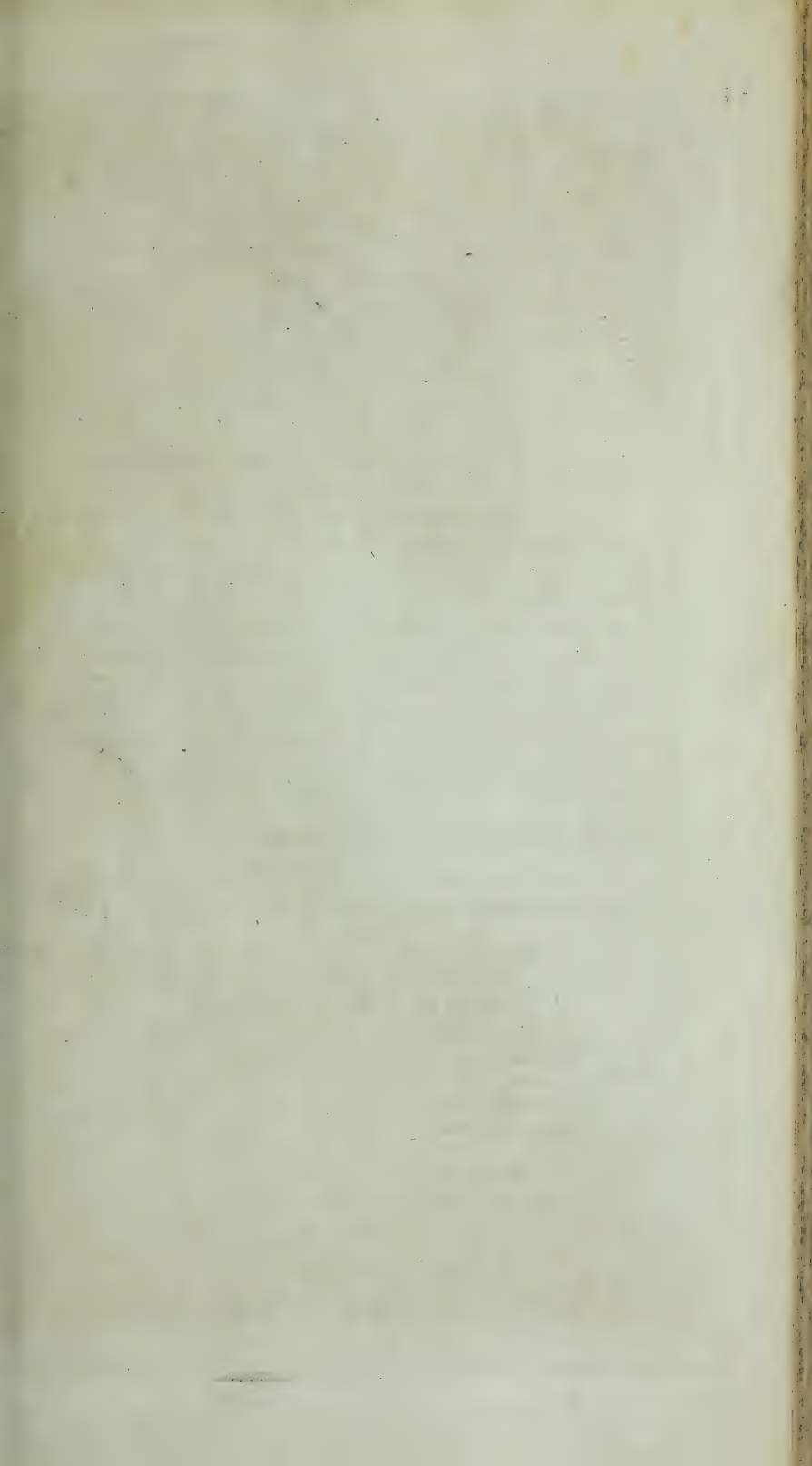
“ The principal States of Europe;

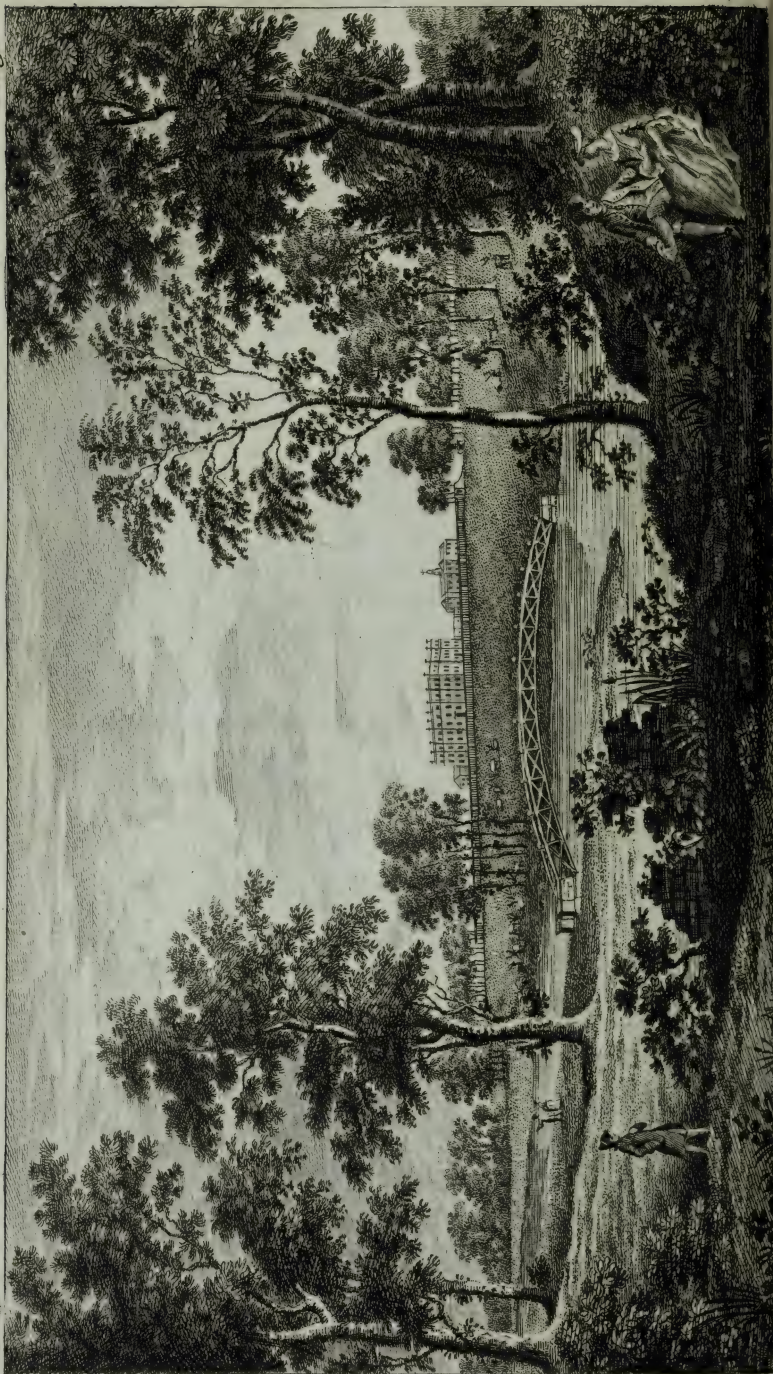
“ Who by military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour,

“ In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,

“ Broke the Power of France,

“ When





“ When raised the highest, when exerted the most;
 “ Rescued the Empire from Desolation;
 “ Asserted and confirmed the Liberties of EUROPE.”

Blenheim House itself was finished at the public expence; but the bridge, the column just mentioned, and the portal contiguous to the town, were erected at the expence of Sarah, Dutcheſs Dowager of Marlborough.

Ditchley is the noble ſeat of the Earl of Litchfield, ſituated about four miles from Blenheim, on the north-weſt. It is a lofty edifice, built of hewn ſtone, ſituated on a hill, which commands all the country, having Blenheim, Oxford, and the hills beyond it, in full view. The ſouthern front is very elegant, and the offices, which form two beautiful wings, have a communication with the principal buildings by circular colonnades.

The hall is elegantly decorated, and finely proportioned. The cieling contains an aſſembly of the gods, painted by Kent. Two of the compartments are filled with hiſtorical pieces from the *Æneid*, by the ſame hand; one of which repreſents *Æneas* meeting *Venus*, his mother, in the wood, near *Carthage*; and the other, *Venus* preſenting *Æneas* with new armour. The ſciences are introduced as ornaments, with buſts of the poets properly diſpoſed; and a ſtatue of the *Venus de Medicis*. The chimney-piece is ſuperb and lofty, decorated with a portrait of the late Earl of Litchfield, by *Akerman*.

The conſtruction of the muſic room is well adapted to the uſe for which it is intended; and its elegance cannot fail to have the moſt pleaſing effect on the ſpectator. There is a painting in this room of *Rubens* and his family hunting wild beaſts, and ſome other good pictures.

The dining room is executed with much ſimple elegance; and here are the capital portraits of King Henry the Eighth and Prince Henry, by *Hans Holbein*, executed with much ſtrength and freedom. There are alſo ſome other good pictures here, particularly a family-piece of King Charles the Firſt, with King Charles the Second at his knee, by *Vandyke*; and two fine portraits, by *Jonſon*.

The damask bed-chamber is adorned with tapeſtry, repreſenting boys ſqueezing grapes, and engaged in other ſports; it alſo contains ſome fine portraits.

The tapeſtry drawing-room is alſo adorned with tapeſtry, repreſenting the muſes and *Apollo*, a vintage, and *Bacchanalian*

nalian scenes; and there are also some good portraits here. From this apartment we have an entertaining view of a winding valley, with a serpentine canal, over which is thrown an elegant bridge from a design of Palladio's.

The cieling and walls of the saloon are richly stuccoed; and in the middle compartment of the roof is a representation of Flora and the Zephyrs. Here is also an excellent antique of the Goddess of Health, about thirty inches in height, purchased from Dr. Mead's collection. On its pedestal is a bass relief of the head of *Æsculapius*, cut with remarkable boldness.

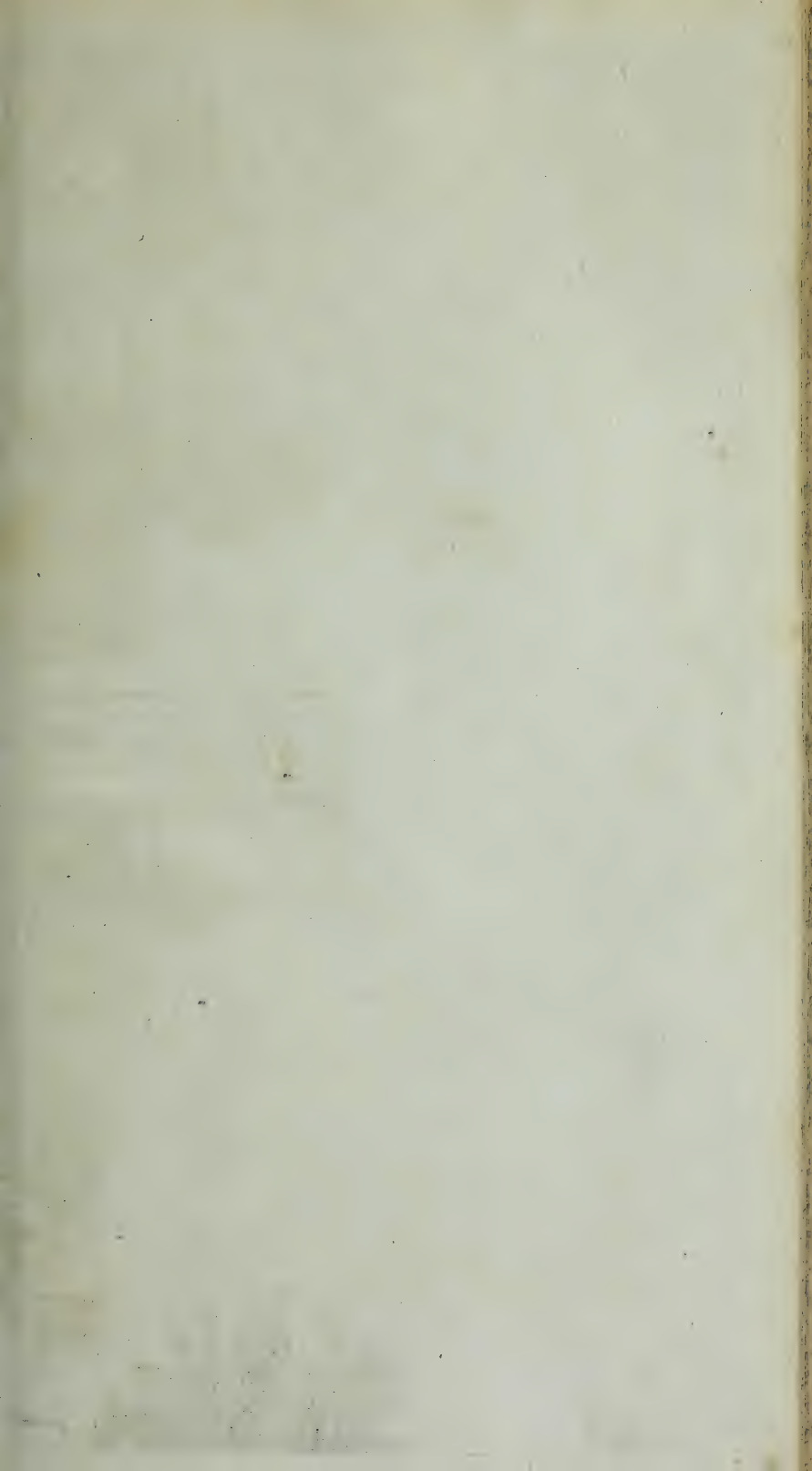
In the green damask drawing-room the chimney-piece is finely executed by Scheemaker, and finished with two small Corinthian columns. In the middle is a landscape by Wootton. Over the doors are two striking pictures, brought from Italy, of ruins, rocks, and cascades. Here is also a table of Italian marble, having a greenish ground interspersed with white veins.

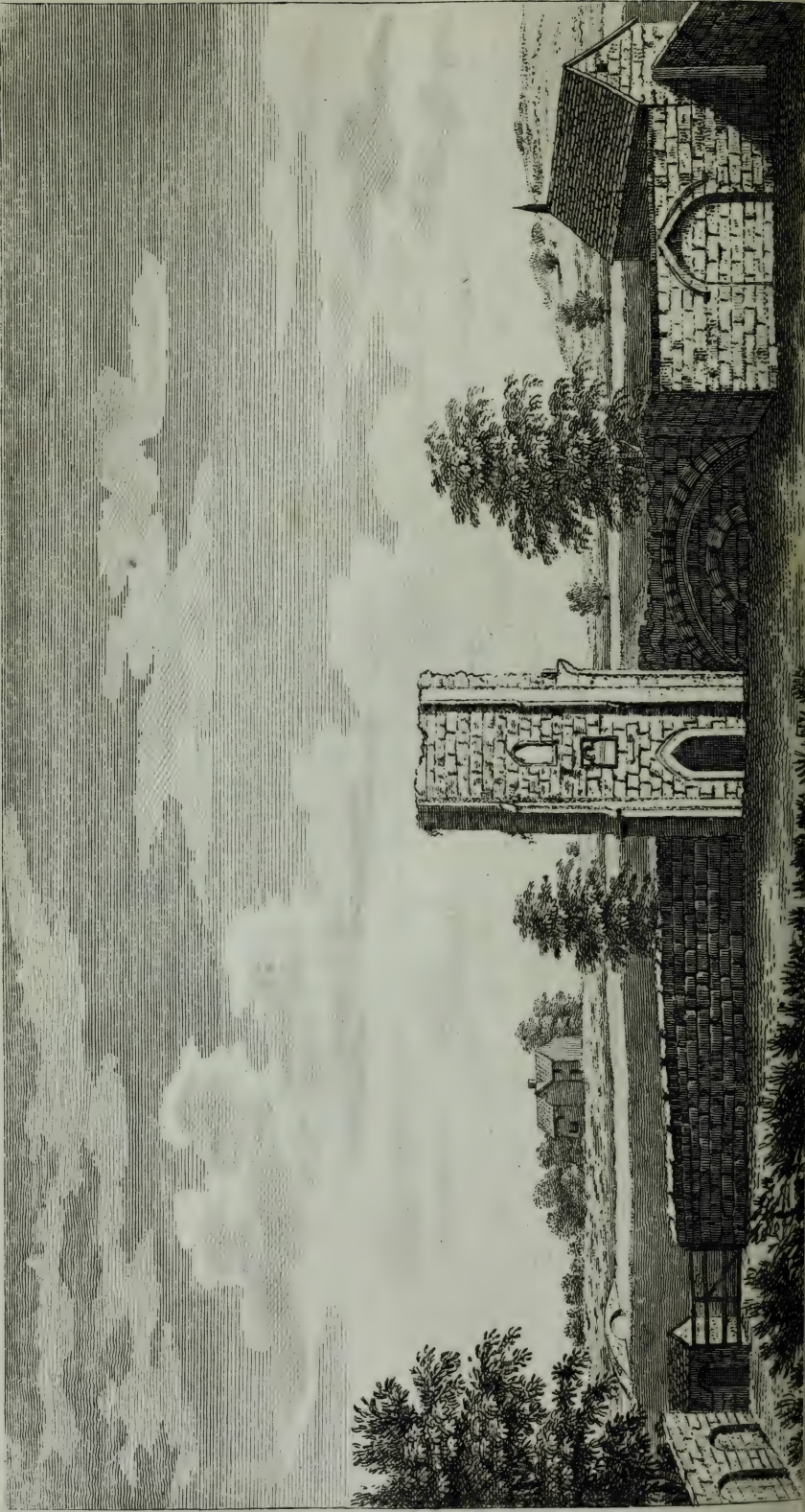
In the gilt drawing-room is a full length portrait of King Charles the Second and the Dutchess of Cleveland, by Lely; with two other portraits, by Kneller, and two curious tables of Egyptian marble.

In the velvet bed-chamber both the bed and hangings are of rich figured Genoa velvet. The chimney-piece is elegantly finished by Scheemaker, and adorned with a prospect of a ruin by Paul Panini.

The tapestry room is curiously ornamented in the Chinese taste. Here are two pieces of tapestry, one of which represents the Cyclops forging the armour of *Æneas*; the other Neptune, with his proper attendants, giving directions about refitting a vessel which had just been ship-wrecked. Over the chimney-piece, which is finely finished in white marble, is a capital picture of the Duke and Dutchess of York, and the Princesses Mary and Anne, by Sir Peter Lely; and over the doors are two masterly landscapes, by an Italian hand.

On the whole, this seat is a repository of valuable portraits, executed by the most eminent artists in that species of painting, Rubens, Vandyke, Sir Peter Lely, and our ingenious countryman and rival of Vandyke, Jonson. As a piece of architecture, this seat is inferior to none for the justness of its proportions, and the convenient disposition of its apartments. With regard to its furniture and decorations, it is finished with taste rather than with splendour; and adorned with that elegance which results from simplicity.





At *Newnham* is the elegant seat of Lord Harcourt, where the late Lord lost his life in 1777, by endeavouring to get his spaniel out of the water, into which he fell himself and was drowned.

Hanwell Park, near Banbury, is the seat of Sir. Jonathan Cope, Baronet. There is here a clock which is esteemed a great curiosity. It moves by water, and shews the time by the rising of a new gilded sun for every hour, moving in a hemisphere of wood, each sun having in its centre a figure for the hour. For instance, 1, which, ascending half way to the zenith of the arch, shews it to be a quarter past 1; at the zenith half an hour; whence descending half way towards the horizon, three quarters; and at last absconding under it, there arises another gilded sun above the horizon at the other side of the arch bearing the figure 2; and so of the rest.

Godstow is a village about two miles north from Oxford, and here are the ruins of a famous nunnery which was founded in the reign of King Stephen for Benedictine nuns. Fair Rosamond, who was seduced by King Henry the Second, spent much of her time with these nuns, before her amour with that Prince, and afterwards ended her days with them. She is said to have been the most beautiful woman of that age, and was the daughter of Lord Clifford, who was a great benefactor to this nunnery. There is great reason to believe that King Henry promised her marriage before he seduced her, though for political reasons he afterwards espoused Eleanor of Guienne. He had two sons by Rosamond; but that lady shook off all connexion with the King, after he brought his Queen to England, and retired to Godstow nunnery, where she spent the remainder of her days in penitence. Part of her monument in the church is still standing; and from the remains of the inscription it appears that she lived to a considerable age; so that the story of her being secreted in a bower near Woodstock, and poisoned by Queen Eleanor, seems to have been a mere fable.

At a little distance from Chipping Norton is a village named *Hook Norton*, which is said to have been an antient seat of the Saxon kings. About the beginning of the tenth century there was a great battle fought there between the Danes and the English, in which the latter were defeated; and there are here several barrows, or sepulchral monuments of the antient Britons. Camden says, this place was formerly inhabited by such clowns and churls, that it was from that circumstance called *Hog's-Norton*, a name which is now frequently given to it.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

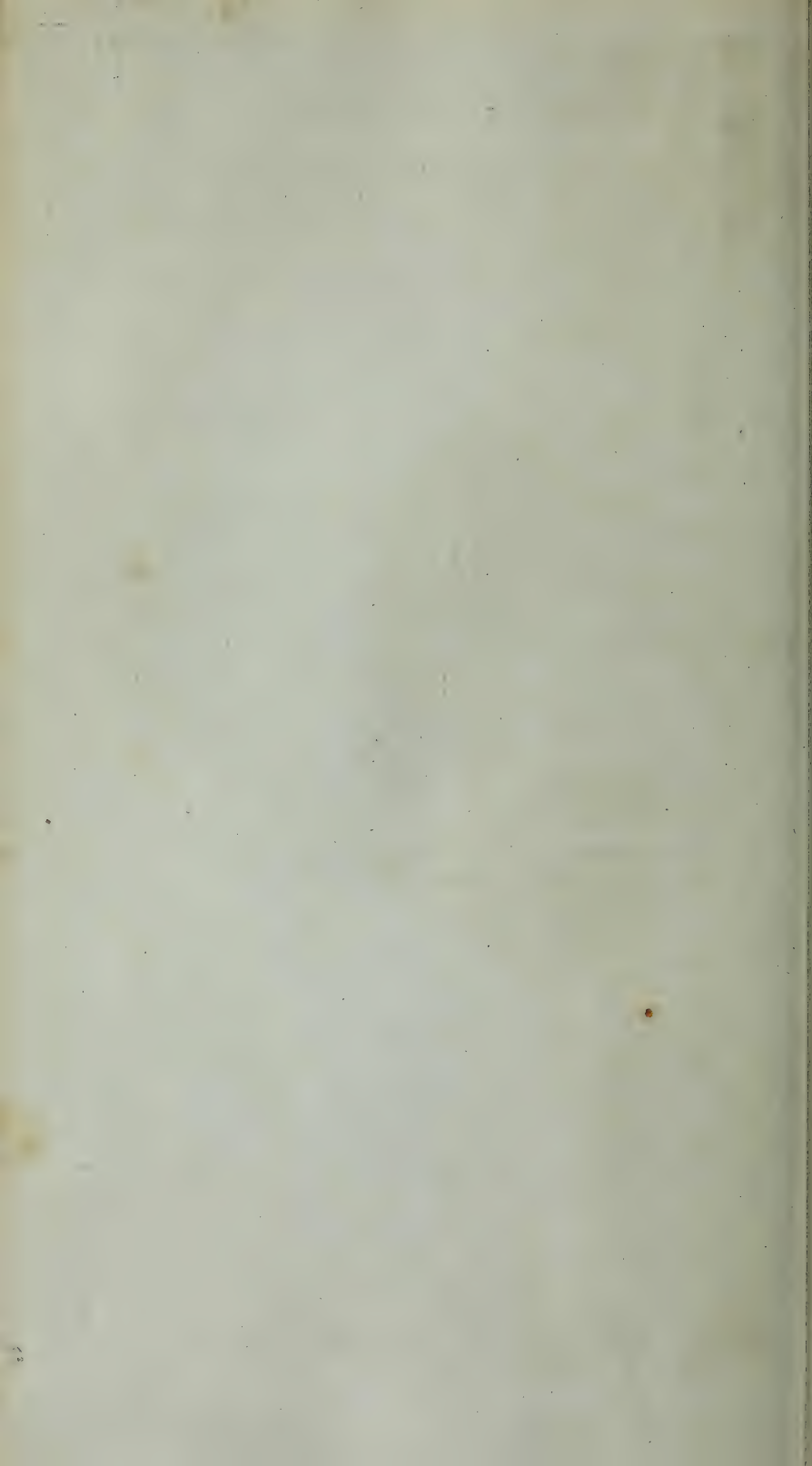
THIS county is bounded on the north and north-east by Lincolnshire; on the south and south-east by Northamptonshire; and on the west, north-west, and south-west by Leicestershire. It is the least county in England, measuring from north to south only fifteen miles, from east to west ten miles, and is but forty miles in circumference. It is divided into five hundreds, has no city, and contains only two market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Peterborough, and is divided into forty-eight parishes. The air of this county is esteemed as good as that of any in England. The soil is very fruitful both in corn and pasture; and that part called The Vale of Catmose in particular is equal to any in the kingdom. It affords also great abundance of wood for firing. This county produces much cattle, particularly sheep; and the rivers, the waters of which are remarkably good, yield a great plenty of fish.

Rutlandshire is washed by two rivers, the Welland and the Gwash. The Welland runs on the south and south-east. The Gwash, or Wash, as it is commonly called, rises near Okeham, in a district of the county surrounded with hills, and called the Vale of Catmose, a name supposed to have been derived from *Coet Maes*, which in the antient British language signifies a woody territory. This river runs eastward, and dividing the county nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Welland, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire.

MARKET-TOWNS.

OKEHAM, which is the county town, is ninety-eight miles from London. It is supposed to have derived its name from some oak trees which grow in the neighbourhood. It is pleasantly situated in the vale of Catmose, and has an antient castle almost in ruins, which was built by Walkelin de Ferrariis in the reign of William the Norman. In this castle is a hall
called





called the shire-hall, where the assizes are held, and the public business of the county transacted. A whimsical antient custom is still kept up here, which is, that the first time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of the lordship, he forfeits a shoe, from the horse he rides on, to the lord of the castle and manor, unless he commutes for it with money; and several horse shoes, some gilded and of curious workmanship, are nailed on the castle hall door; and some of them are stamped with the names of the donors, and made very large and gilt, in proportion to the sum given by way of fine. The custom is derived from the arms of the Ferrers, which are three horse shoes, fixed on the gates, and in the hall.

The town is pretty well built, and has a church dedicated to All Saints, which is a fine structure, with a lofty spire. A free school and an hospital were built here and endowed in the reign of King James the First, and a charity school was opened in 1711. Here is also an hospital, very much decayed, which was founded and endowed in the reign of King Richard the Second.

In 1619, the famous dwarf Jeffery Hudson, was born in this town; some account of whom will probably not be disagreeable to the reader. When he was about seven or eight years of age, he was served up to table in a cold pye, at Burley on the hill, a fine seat near Okeham, which was then in the possession of the Duke of Buckingham. As soon as he made his appearance the Dutchess presented him to the Queen, who retained him in her service. He was then seven or eight years of age, and but eighteen inches in height. The King had a gigantic porter, who once drew him out of his pocket, in a masque at Court, to the surprize of all the spectators. He is said not to have grown any taller till after thirty, when he *shot up* to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made a captain in the royal army. In 1644, he attended the Queen into France, where he had a quarrel with Mr. Crofts, brother to Lord Crofts, whom he challenged. Crofts came to the place of appointment armed only with a squirt. But this merriment ended fatally; for a real duel soon afterwards ensued, in which the antagonists engaged on horseback with pistols; and Jeffery shot Crofts dead at the first fire. He was banished from France for this duel, and was afterwards taken at sea by a Turkish corsair, and was many years a slave in Barbary; but being redeemed he came to England, and in 1678, was taken up on suspicion of being concerned in the Popish plot, and was committed to the Gate-

house in Westminster, where he lay a considerable time, but was at last discharged, and died in 1682, at the age of sixty-three.

UPPINGHAM derives its name from its situation on a rising ground. It is ninety-two miles from London, and is a neat, compact, well built town, with an hospital and a free-school, both founded in 1584. In this place the standards for the weights and measures of the county is appointed to be kept, by a statute of Henry the Seventh.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

The Earl of Gainsborough has a handsome seat at *Exton*; and the Earl of Winchelsea has a fine one at *Burley on the Hill*, near Okeham. The latter is the pride of this little county, and indeed one of the finest seats in England. Here are fine gardens, some excellent paintings, and a good library. The park here is five or six miles in compass, walled in, with fine woods, rich pasture, and a store of game in it. Here is a noble terrace, three hundred yards long, and twelve broad, and paved with flag-stones, and commanding a most extensive prospect. This was once the residence of that remarkable favourite, Villars Duke of Buckingham.

Market Overton, a village three miles distant from Okeham, is supposed to have been the Roman station, called Margidunum by Antonines. Many Roman coins have been dug up here at different times.

At *Ketton*, a village south-east of Okeham, there is a rent collected yearly from the inhabitants, by the sheriff of the county, of two shillings *pro ocreis reginæ*, i. e. for the Queen's boots. The occasion of this tax is not known.

The manor of *Exton*, which is about three miles from Okeham, came, by marriage, to David King of Scots. His wife was daughter and heiress to Judith, the niece of William the Norman, in whose right he also became Earl of Huntingdon. In the church here is a monument erected to the memory of Baptist Noel, Viscount Camden, which was erected in 1684, at the expence of one thousand pounds. It is twenty-two feet high and fourteen broad, and was executed by that famous carver Mr. Grimlin Gibbons.

S H R O P S H I R E.

THIS county, which is sometimes called the county of *Salop*, a name by which the town of Shrewsbury was distinguished by the Normans, is bounded on the north by Cheshire, and part of Flintshire, in the principality of Wales; on the south by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and part of Radnorshire in Wales; on the east by Staffordshire; and on the west by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery in Wales. It is reckoned the largest inland county in England; is of an oval form, forty miles in length from north to south, thirty-three miles in breadth from east to west, and one hundred and thirty-four miles in circumference.

The air is pure and healthy, but the county being mountainous, it is in many places sharp and piercing.

The soil is various; the northern and eastern parts of the county yield great plenty of wheat and barley, but the southern and western parts, which are hilly, are not so fertile, yet afford pasturage for sheep and cattle; and along the banks of the Severn there are large rich meadows that produce abundance of grass. Here are mines of copper, lead, iron, stone, and lime-stone; and the county abounds with inexhaustible pits of coal. Between the surface of most of the coal ground and the coal there lies a stratum, of a black, hard, and very porous substance, which being ground to powder in proper mills, and well boiled with water in coppers, deposits the earthy or gritty parts at the bottom, and throws up a bituminous matter to the surface of the water, which by evaporation is brought to the consistency of pitch; an oil is also produced from the same stratum by distillation, which, mixed with the bituminous substance, dilutes it into a kind of tar.

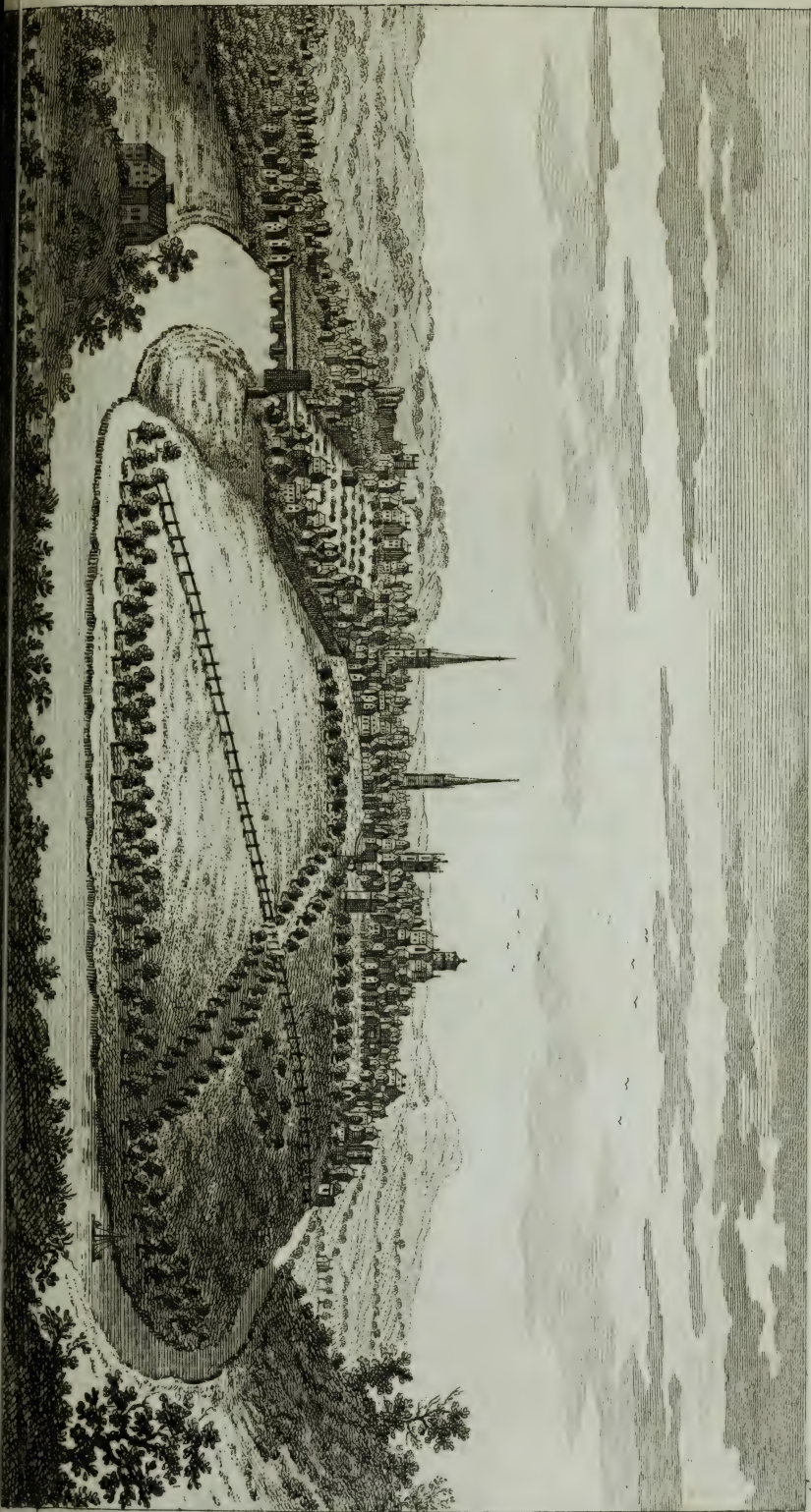
The chief rivers of this county are the Severn, the Teme, and the Colun. The Severn runs through the county from east to west, and divides it nearly into two equal parts. The Teme rises in the north part of Radnorshire, and running eastward, and separating Shropshire from the counties of Radnor, Hereford, and Worcester, falls into the Severn near the city of Worcester. The Colun, or Clun, rises near Bishop's Castle, and running

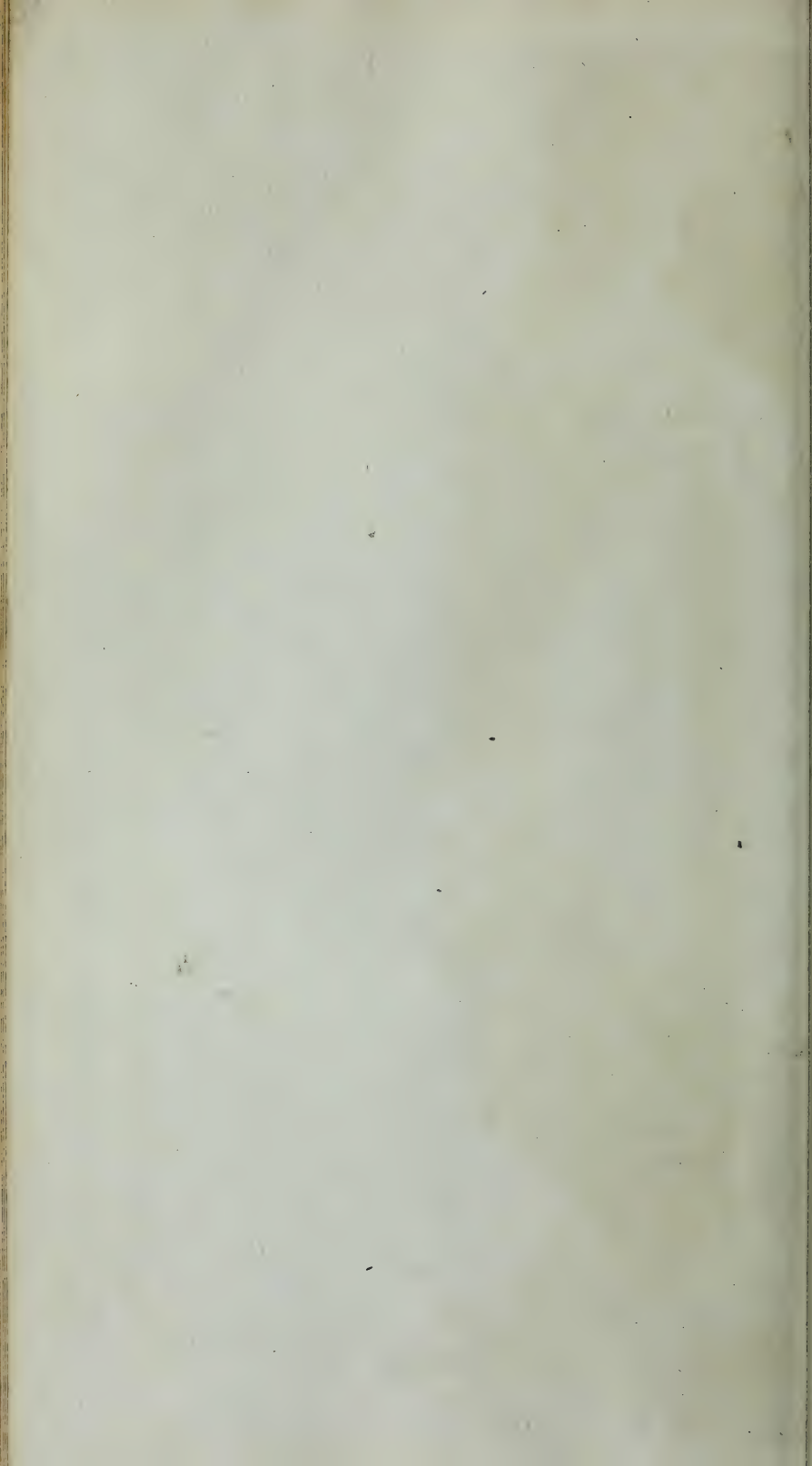
running southward, discharges itself into the Temd, not far from Ludlow. Other less considerable streams in this county are the Ony, the Warren, the Cove, the Rea, the Tern, and the Rodan. The rivers of this county yield great plenty of trout, pike, lamprey, grayling, carp, eel, and other fresh water fish.

This county is divided into fifteen hundreds; it has no city, but contains thirteen market-towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury; that part of it which lies south of the Severn, is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Hereford; and that which lies north is under the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, except Oswestry and a few other places, which belong to the Bishop of St. Asaph. The Archdeacon of Shrewsbury is the Archdeacon for the three dioceses. The county is divided into one hundred and seventy parishes.

MARKET-TOWNS.

SHREWSBURY is one hundred and fifty-six miles from London, and is most delightfully situated on an eminence, with two bridges over the Severn at the foot of it, which encompass it in the form of an horse shoe. It is walled all round, and where the river does not fence it, it has a castle. It was a well built and well frequented place so long ago as the Norman invasion, when twelve of the townsmen were bound to keep guard when the Kings of England come hither, and as many to attend them in hunting. Roger de Montgomery, to whom it was granted by William the Norman, with the title of Earl, erected the castle, and founded an abbey here, whose abbot was mitred and sat in parliament. Mr. Camden says, that, in his time, this was a fine, populous, trading town, much enriched by the industry of the inhabitants, their cloth manufacture, and their commerce with the Welsh, who brought their commodities to this place, as the common mart of both nations. Near the Black Raven Inn, which is noted by being mentioned in the play of the Recruiting Officer, there is one of the largest schools in England. It was first founded and endowed by King Edward the Sixth, by the name of The Free Grammar School. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. It is a fine stately fabric, with a very good library, a chapel, and spacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, in which last university several scholarships are founded in its favour. Besides hospitals, and St. George's and St. Chad's, and

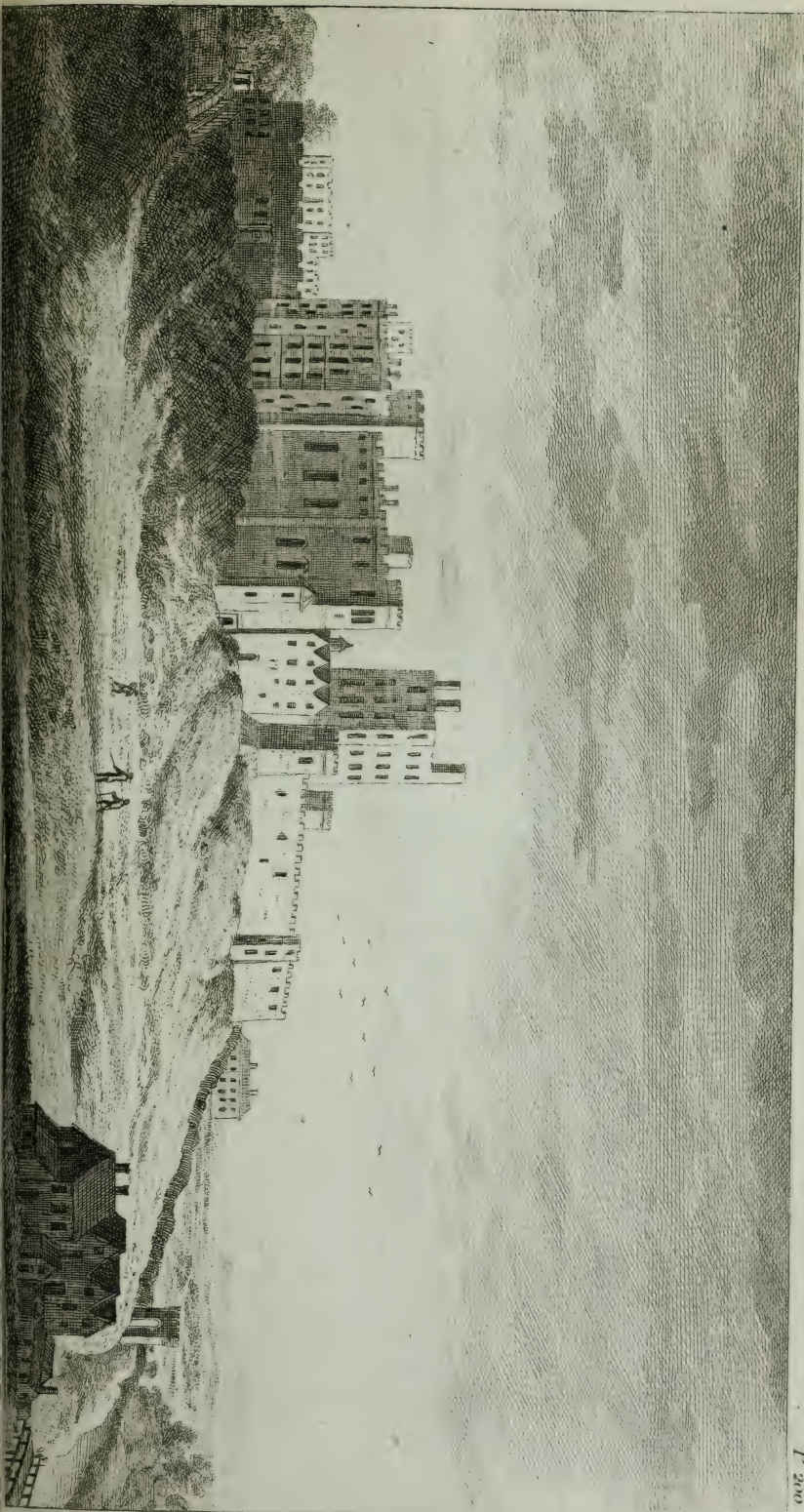




and other alms-houses, here are also several charity-schools. Here are, besides meeting-houses, six churches, including St. Giles's parish, united to that of Holy Cross, or Abbey Foregate; the jurisdiction whereof was granted to the corporation on the dissolution of abbeys, it being no part of the ancient borough of Shrewsbury, or the suburbs thereof. The government of this town is by a mayor, recorder, steward, town clerk, twenty-four aldermen, and forty-eight common councilmen, who have their sword bearer, three serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying causes within itself, even such as are capital, except for high-treason. The burgesses qualified to chuse its members are about four hundred and fifty. Here are twelve trading companies, who repair on the Monday fortnight after Whitsuntide to a place called Kingland, on the south side of the town, but on the opposite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation in arbours or bowers, erected for the purpose, and distinguished by some mottos and devices, alluding to their arts and crafts. The streets of this town are large, and the houses well built, particularly the Earl of Bradford's; which, with others, have hanging gardens down to the river. It is said that King Charles the Second would have erected this town into a city, and that the townsmen refusing the honour, were afterwards called The Proud Salopians. This town has been many years famous for its delicate cakes and excellent brawn. There is such plenty of provisions of all sorts here, especially salmon and other good fish, both from the Severn and the Dee, and the place itself is so pleasant, that it is full of gentry, who have assemblies and balls here once a week all the year round, it being a town reckoned not inferior to St. Edmundsbury or Durham for mirth or gallantry, but it is much bigger than both together; and, it is observed, that more gentlemen's coaches are kept here than in any town in the north-west part of the kingdom, except Chester; for the cheapness of provisions draws many genteel families to this place, who love to live within compass. One great ornament of this town is that called The Quarry, from stones having been dug up there formerly, but since converted into one of the finest walks in England. It takes in at least twenty acres, on the south and south-west side of the town. Between its walls and the Severn it is shaded with a double row of lime trees, and has a fine double alcove in the centre, with seats on one side facing the town, and the other the river. There is a very noble seat upon the Welsh bridge, over the arch

arch of which is the statue of Llewellyn, the idol of the Welsh, and their last Prince of Wales; this being the town where the ancient Princes of Powis Land, or North Wales, used to reside at. The castle is ruinous, but the walls built soon after the conquest, on that side of the town which is not enclosed with the Severn, are yet standing with their gates, though houses are built on some parts of the walls. Here is an infirmary for sixty patients, which was opened in 1747. There is a good town-house here, and many ale-houses round it, which have the name of coffee-houses. They all speak English in the town, though it is inhabited both by English and Welsh; but on the Thursday's market-day, when there is a great market for Welsh cottons, freezes, and flannels, the chief language is Welsh. The ancient road called Watling-street comes hither from London, and goes on to the utmost coast of Wales. It is raised very high above the soil, and so straight, that upon an eminence it may be seen ten or fifteen miles before or behind, over many hill-tops, answering one another like a vista of trees.

LUDLOW is one hundred and thirty-eight miles from London, and stands on the north side of the river Temd, near its conflux with the Corve, on the borders of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. This town was much damaged by the civil wars, during the reigns of King Stephen and Henry the Sixth, but afterwards recovered, especially after Henry the Eighth established the council of the marches, whose lord-president used to keep his courts here, till it was disused in the reign of King William, who appointed two Lord Lieutenants of North and South Wales. It receives great advantages by its thoroughfare to Wales, and the education of the Welsh youth of both sexes. The inhabitants are reckoned very polite. It is as neat and clean a town as any in England, and is as flourishing as most in this part of it. It was incorporated by King Edward the Sixth, has a power of trying and executing criminals distinct from the county, and is governed by two bailiffs, twelve aldermen, twenty-five common-councilmen, a recorder, a town-clerk, steward, chamberlain, &c. The town is divided into four wards, has seven gates in its walls, and a castle over the Corve that was besieged and taken by King Stephen; of which some of the offices are falling down, and a great part of it is turned into a bowling-green; but part of the royal apartments and the sword of state are still left. The walls were at first one mile in compass, and there was a lawn before



before it for near two miles, of which much is now enclosed. The battlements are very high and thick, and adorned with towers. It has a neat chapel, where are the coats of arms of abundance of the Welsh gentry, and over the stable doors are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, the Earls of Pembroke, &c. This castle was a palace of the Prince of Wales, in right of his principality. The river Temd has a good bridge over it, several weirs across it, and turns a great many mills. Here is a large parochial church which was formerly collegiate, in the choir whereof is an inscription relating to Prince Arthur, elder brother to King Henry the Eighth, who died here, and whose bowels were here deposited, though it is said his heart was taken up some time ago in a leaden box. In this choir is a closet, commonly called The Godt House, where the priests used to keep their consecrated utensils; and in the market-place is a conduit, with a long stone cross on it, and a niche, wherein is the image of St. Lawrence, to whom the church was dedicated. On the north side of the town there was a priory, whereof there are few remains to be seen, except those of its church. Here are an alms-house for thirty poor people, and two charity schools. Provisions are very cheap here; and at the annual horse-race there is the best of company. The country round is exceedingly pleasant, and populous, especially that part called The Corvedale, being the vale on the banks of the river Corve.

BRIDGENORTH is distant from London one hundred and thirty-nine miles, and is a very ancient town, having been built in 582, by the widow of Ethelred, King of the Mercians. It had several great privileges granted it by charters from King Henry the Second, and King John; and is governed under King John's charter by two bailiffs, elected yearly out of twenty-four aldermen, by a jury of fourteen men, together with forty-eight common-councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. This town is very beautifully situated on the banks of the river Severn, and is built at the foot, sides, and summit of a sloping rock, formerly decorated with a castle, a very stupendous fragment of which still astonishes the spectator with its hanging tower. Round the edge of this rock runs a most beautiful walk called The Castle Hill, that looks down on a delightful and extensive vale, wherein the river Severn winds its course through the most lovely meadows, overhung with woods, and exhibiting the most enchanting variety of hill and dale, slope

and lawn; with the constant moving picture of boats and barges gliding through them. The situation of this town is no less healthy than it is pleasant: the air is most salubrious, the soil light, clean, and dry. The town is divided into two parts, separated by the river Severn: the High Town, as it is called, seated on the top of the hill, is happily adapted to such constitutions as require a sharp clear air; while the Low Town, situated in the vale beneath, and sheltered on all sides, will please such as like a milder and warmer air. The Upper and Lower Towns are connected by a stone bridge of seven arches, upon which there is a gate and gate-house, with several other houses; the whole consists principally of three streets, well paved and well built; one of which, in the Upper Town, lying parallel to the river, and called Mill-street, because it leads to some mills, is adorned with stately houses, which have cellars dug out of the rock. Here are two churches, and a free-school for the sons of the burghesses, which was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and an hospital for ten poor widows of the Upper Town. This place is supplied with good water by leaden pipes from a spring half a mile distant; and the water of the Severn is also thrown up to the top of Castle Hill by an engine, which was the contrivance of those who erected the water-works at London Bridge. From the high part of the town a hollow way leads down to the bridge that is much admired by strangers, being hewn through the rock to the depth of twenty feet; and though the declivity is very great, yet the way is rendered easy by steps and rails. The necessaries of life are extremely cheap here, and are very plenty, particularly coals and poultry. They excel in gardening, vegetables being very cheap and in great plenty here, insomuch that they supply the neighbouring towns of Birmingham, Kidderminster, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, &c. with great quantities. Though well seated for commerce, the town has been robbed of its trade lately, like several others on the Severn, by the new navigation on the canal to Stourmouth, lower down the river.

OSWESTRY, or OSWALDSTRY, was originally called *Maserfield*, and derives its present name from Oswald, a King of Northumberland, who being defeated here, and slain in battle by Penda, a Prince of Mercia, was beheaded and quartered by order of the conqueror; and his head being fixed upon a pole in this place, the pole or tree, was probably called Oswald's Tree, whence the town might by corruption be called
Oswaldstry

Oswaldstry and Oswestry. It stands upon the borders of Denbighshire, at the distance of one hundred and seventy-one miles from London, and is a very old town; it was anciently a borough, and is still governed by two bailiffs, burgessees, and other officers. It has a church and a good grammar school, with an excellent charity-school for forty boys, besides girls, who are cloathed and taught. This place had formerly a great trade in Welsh cottons and flannels, but it is now so much decayed, that there is scarcely a house in it fit to accommodate a traveller.

NEWPORT is distant from London one hundred and forty miles, and is a good town, with a free grammar-school, founded by William Adams, a native of this place, and a haberdasher of London, and endowed by him to the value of seven thousand pounds, with a library, a house for the master, and a salary of sixty pounds a year, which is now said to be worth a hundred pounds, and thirty pounds a year for an usher. Near the town he also erected two alms-houses, and gave five hundred and fifty pounds towards building a town-house. Here is also an English free-school for the poor children of the town, endowed by a private gentleman with twenty pounds a year, to which the crown has made an addition of five pounds a year.

BISHOPS CASTLE takes its name from its having formerly belonged to the Bishops of Hereford, who probably had a seat or castle here. It is one hundred and forty-two miles from London, and is an old corporation, consisting of a bailiff, recorder, and fifteen aldermen. Its market is famous for cattle and several other commodities, and is much frequented by the Welsh.

CHURCH STRETTON is one hundred and fifty-three miles distant from London, and is remarkable for a good corn market.

WENLOCK, called also GREAT WENLOCK, to distinguish it from a village in its neighbourhood, known by the name of *Little Wenlock*, is one hundred and forty-three miles from London. It is an ancient corporation, governed under the charter of King Charles the First, by a bailiff, a recorder, two justices of the peace, and twelve bailiff peers, or capital burgessees. This place is only remarkable for lime-stone and tobacco-pipe clay.

WHITCHURCH is situated on the borders of Cheshire, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-one miles from London. It is a pleasant, large, populous town, with a handsome church, in which are several monuments of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. In the civil wars this town is said to have raised a whole regiment for the service of King Charles the First.

WEM is situated near the source of the Rodan, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-six miles from London. It has a free-school, founded and liberally endowed by Sir Thomas Adams, Lord Mayor of London, in 1645; and was the birth-place of Mr. Wycherley, the celebrated dramatic writer.

WELLINGTON stands at the distance of one hundred and fifty-two miles from London, but contains nothing worthy notice.

CLEBURY stands on the north side of the river Temd, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six miles from London. It formerly had a castle, but has nothing now remarkable.

DRAYTON is an inconsiderable town, one hundred and fifty-three miles distant from London.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

The most celebrated seat in this county is that which is called *The Leafowes*, which belonged to the late ingenious William Shenstone, Esq; and which is situated in the parish of Hales Owen. The way to it is out of the road from Birmingham to Bewdley. About half a mile from Hales Owen you quit the great road, and turn into a green lane on the left hand, where descending to the bottom of a valley finely shaded, the first object that occurs is a ruined wall, and a small gate within an arch, inscribed "The Priory Gate." Afterwards passing through another small gate, at the bottom of the fine swelling lawn that surrounds the house, you enter upon a winding path, with a piece of water on your right. The path and water over shaded with trees, form a scene at once cool, solemn, and sequestered; which is so striking a contrast to the lovely scene you have just left, that you seem all on a sudden landed in a subterraneous region. Winding
down

down the valley you pass beside a small root-house, where, on a tablet, are these lines :

“ Here in cool grot and mossy cell,
 “ We rural fays and fairies dwell ;
 “ Though rarely seen by mortal eye,
 “ When the pale moon ascending high,
 “ Darts through yon limes her quiv’ring beams,
 “ We frisk it near these chrystal streams.

“ Her beams reflected from the wave,
 “ Afford the light our revels crave ;
 “ The turf with daisies broider’d o’er
 “ Exceeds we wot the Parian floor ;
 “ Nor yet for artful strains we call,
 “ But listen to the water’s fall.

“ Would you then taste our tranquil scene,
 “ Be sure your bosom be serene ;
 “ Devoid of hate, devoid of strife,
 “ Devoid of all that poisons life :
 “ And much it ’vails you in their place,
 “ To graft the love of human race.

“ And tread with awe these favour’d bowers,
 “ Nor wound the shrubs, nor bruise the flowers ;
 “ So may your path with sweets abound !
 “ So may your couch with rest be crown’d !
 “ But harm betide the wayward swain
 “ Who dares our hallow’d haunts prophane !”

You now pass through the priory gate, and are admitted into a part of the valley somewhat different from the former—tall trees, high irregular ground, and rugged seats. The right presents you with perhaps the most natural, if not the most beautiful of the cascades here found : the left with a sloping grove of oaks, and the centre with a pretty circular landscape appearing through the trees, of which Hales Owen steeple, and other objects at a distance, form an interesting part. The seat beneath the ruined wall has these lines of Virgil inscribed :

———“ *Lucis habitamus opacis,
 “ Riparumque toros, & prata recentia rivis
 “ Incolimus.*”

——— We here reside
 In shady groves, or lie on mossy beds,
 Near purling streams, which murmur through the meads.

You now proceed a few paces down the valley to another bench, where you have this cascade in front, which, together with the internal arch and other appendages, make a pretty irregular picture. This stream attending us with its agreeable murmurs as we descend along this pleasing valley, we come next to a small seat, where we have a sloping grove upon the right, and on the left a striking vista of the steeple of Hales Owen, which is here seen in a new light. We now descend further down this sequestered valley, accompanied on the right by the same brawling rivulet running over pebbles, till it empties itself into a fine piece of water at the bottom. The path here winding to the left, conforms to the water before-mentioned, running round the foot of a small hill, and accompanying this semicircular lake into another winding valley, somewhat more open, and not less pleasing than the former. There is a seat about the centre of this water scene, where the ends of it are lost in the two vallies on each side; and in the front it is invisibly connected with another piece of water, of about twenty acres, open to, but not the property of, the owner of the Leasowes. The back ground of this scene is very beautiful, and exhibits a picture of villages and varied ground, finely held up to the eye.—You now leave the priory upon the left, and wind along into the other valley, till by a pleasing serpentine walk you enter a narrow glade, the slopes on each side finely covered with oaks and beeches; on the left of which is a common bench, which affords a retiring place, secluded from every eye, and a short respite, during which the eye reposes on a fine amphitheatre of wood. You now proceed to a seat beneath a fine canopy of spreading oak, on the back of which is this inscription:

“ *Huc ades, O Melibœe! caper tibi saluus, & bædi;*

“ *Et, si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra.*”

Come hither, O Melibœus! your goats and your kids are safe; and, if you are at leisure, rest under this shade.

The picture before it is that of a beautiful home scene; a small lawn of well varied ground, encompassed with hills and well grown oaks, and embellished with a cast of the piping Faunus, amidst trees and shrubs on a slope upon the left; and on the right, and nearer the eye, is an urn inscribed to Mr. William Somerville. The scene is inclosed on all sides by trees; in the middle only there is an opening, where the lawn is continued and winds out of sight. Here, through a gate,
you

you are led by a thicket of many sorts of willows into a large root-house, inscribed to the Earl of Stamford, who was present at the first opening of the cascade, which is the principal object from the root-house. Other cascades may have the advantage of a greater descent and a larger torrent, but a more wild and romantic appearance of water, and at the same time strictly natural, for one hundred and fifty yards together, is perhaps no where to be seen. Proceeding on the right hand path, the next seat affords a scene of what Mr. Shenstone used to call his forest ground, consisting of wild green slopes peeping through dingle, or irregular groups of trees, a confused mixture of savage and cultivated ground, forming a landscape fit for the pencil of Salvator Rosa.—Winding on beside this lawn, which is over-arched with spreading trees, the eye catches at intervals, over an immediate hill, the spire of Hales Owen church, forming here a perfect obelisk; the urn to Mr. Somerville, &c. And now passing through a kind of thicket, we arrive at a natural bower of almost circular oaks, inscribed to Mr. Robert Doddsley, in the manner following:

- “ Come then, my friend, thy sylvan taste display,
- “ Come hear my Faunus tune his rustic lay;
- “ Ah! rather come, and in these dells disown
- “ The care of other strains, and tune thy own.”

On the bank above it, amidst the afore-mentioned shrubs, is a statue of the piping Faunus, which not only embellishes this scene, but is also seen from the court before the house, and from other places. It is surrounded by venerable oaks, and very happily situated. From this bower also you look down upon the afore-mentioned irregular ground, shut up with trees on all sides, except some few openings to the more pleasing parts of this grotesque and hilly country. The next little bench affords the first, but not the most striking view of the priory. It is indeed a small building, but seen as it is beneath trees, and its extremity also hid by the same, it has in some sort the dignity and solemn appearance of a large edifice. Passing through a gate, you enter a small open grove, where the first seat you find affords a picturesque view, through trees, of a clump of oaks at a distance, overshadowing a little cottage upon a green hill. From hence you immediately enter a perfect dome, or circular temple of magnificent beeches, in the centre of which it was intended to place an antique altar or statue of Pan. The path serpentizing through this open grove,

grove, leads us by an easy ascent to a small bench, with this motto from Horace :

——— “ *Me gelidum nemus*
 “ *Nympharumque leves cum satyris chori*
 “ *Secernunt populo.*”

A cool grove and light choirs of nymphs, mingled with satyrs, separate me from the populace.”

Alluding to the retired situation of the grove. There is also seen through an opening to the left, a pleasing landscape of a distant hill, with a white farm house upon the summit ; and to the right a beautiful round slope, crowned with a clump of large firs, with a pyramidical seat on its centre ; to which, after a short walk, the path conducts you. At a little distance from hence is an urn inscribed to the memory of Mr. Shennstone's brother. But you first come to another view of the priory, more advantageous and at a better distance, to which the eye is led down a green slope, through a scenery of tall oaks, in a most agreeable manner ; the grove you have just passed on one side, and a hill of trees and thickets on the other, conducting the eye to a narrow opening through which it appears. You now ascend to a small bench, where the circumjacent country begins to open ; in particular, a glass-house appears between two large clumps of trees, at about the distance of four miles. Ascending to the next seat, which is in the Gothic form, the scene grows more and more extended ; woods and lawns, hills and vallies, thickets and plains, agreeably intermingled. On the back of the seat is the following beautiful inscription :

“ Shepherd, would'st thou here obtain
 “ Pleasure unalloy'd with pain ?
 “ Joy that suits the rural sphere ?
 “ Gentle shepherd, lend an ear.

“ Learn to relish calm delight,
 “ Verdant vales, and fountains bright ;
 “ Trees that nod on sloping hills,
 “ Caves that echo tinkling rills.

“ If thou canst no charms disclose
 “ In the simplest bud that blows ;
 “ Go, forsake thy plain and fold,
 “ Join the crowd, and toil for gold.

“ Tranquil

" Tranquil pleasures never cloy ;
 " Banish each tumultuous joy :
 " All but love—for love inspires
 " Fonder wishes, warmer fires.

" Love and all its joys be thine ;
 " Yet ere thou the reins resign,
 " Hear what reason seems to say,
 " Hear attentive, and obey.

" Crimson leaves the rose adorn,
 " But beneath them lurks a thorn ;
 " Fair and flow'ry is the brake,
 " Yet it hides the vengeful snake.

" Think not she, whose empty pride
 " Dares the fleecy garb deride ;
 " Think not she, who light and vain,
 " Scorns the sheep, can love the swain.

" Artless deeds and simple dress,
 " Mark the chosen shepherds ;
 " Thoughts by decency controul'd,
 " Well conceiv'd and freely told.

" Sense that shuns each conscious air,
 " Wit that falls ere well aware ;
 " Generous pity, prone to sigh,
 " If her kid or lambkin die.

" Let not lucre, let not pride,
 " Draw thee from such charms aside ;
 " Have not those their proper sphere ?
 " Gentler passions triumph here.

" See to sweeten thy repose,
 " The blossom bud, the fountain flows ;
 " Lo ! to crown thy healthful board,
 " All that milk and fruits afford.

" Seek no more—the rest is vain,
 " Pleasure ending soon in pain,
 " Anguish lightly gilded o'er.
 " Close thy wish, and seek no more."

And now passing through a wicket, the path winds up the back part of a circular green hill, discovering little of the country till you enter a clump of stately firs upon the summit.

Over-arched by these is an octagonal seat, the back of which forms a table or pedestal for a bowl, inscribed

“ To all Friends round the Wrekin.”

Which large and venerable hill appears full in front, at the distance of about thirty miles. This scene is a very fine one, divided by the firs into several compartments, each answering to the sides of the octagonal seat, and to every one is allotted a competent number of striking objects to make a compleat picture. Hence the path winds on betwixt two small benches, each of which exhibits a pleasing landscape, which cannot escape the eye of a connoisseur. Here you wind through a small thicket, and soon enter a cavity in the hill, filled with trees, in the centre of which is a seat, from whence is discovered, gleaming across the trees, a considerable length of the serpentine stream, running under a slight rustic bridge to the right. Hence we ascend to a kind of Gothic alcove, looking down a slope, flanked with large oaks and tall beeches, which together over-arch the scene. On the back of this building is found the following inscription :

“ O you that bathe in courtlye blyffe,
 “ Or toyle in fortune’s giddy spheare,
 “ Do not rashly deem amyffe
 “ Of him that bydes contented here.

“ Nor yet disdeigne the russet floale,
 “ Which o’er each careles lymbe he flyngs :
 “ Nor yet deryde the beechen bowle,
 “ In which he quaffs the lympid springs.

“ Forgive him if at eve or dawne
 “ Devoid of worldly eark he stray ;
 “ Or all beside some flowerye lawne,
 “ He waste his inoffensive daye.

“ So may he pardonne fraud and strife,
 “ If such in courtlye haunt he see,
 “ For faults there beene in busye life,
 “ From which these peaceful glennes are free.”

Below the alcove is a large sloping lawn finely bounded, crossed by the serpentine water, and interspersed with single or clumps of oaks at agreeable distances ; farther on the scene is finely varied. Proceeding hence through a wicket, you enter
 upon

upon another lawn, beyond which is a new theatre of wild, shaggy precipices, hanging coppice ground, and smooth round hills between, of an opposite character to the ground which you have passed. Walking along the head of this lawn, you come to a seat under a spreading beech, with this inscription:

“ *Hoc erat in votis ; modus agri non ita magnus,
 “ Hortus ubi, & tectis vicinus jugis aquæ fons,
 “ Et paulum sylvæ, super his foret. Auctius atque
 “ Dii melius facere.”*

This was among my wishes: a portion of land not large, but in which there might be a garden, and contiguous to my house a never-failing spring of water, and besides these a little grove. But the gods have dealt still better, and more bountifully by me.

In the centre of the hanging lawn before you the house is discovered, half hid with trees and bushes. A little hanging wood, and a piece of winding water issues through a noble clump of large oaks and spreading beeches. At the distance of about ten or twelve miles Lord Stamford's ground appears, and beyond it the Clee hills, in this county. Hence still passing along the top of the lawn, you cross another gate, and behind the fence begin to descend into the valley. About half way down it is a small bench, which throws the eye upon a near scene of hanging woods, and shaggy, wild declivities, intermixed with smooth green slopes, and scenes of cultivation. You now return again into the great lawn at bottom, and soon come to a seat which gives a nearer view of the water beforementioned, between the trunks of high overshadowing oaks and beeches; beyond which the winding line of trees is continued down to the valley to the right. To the left, at a distance, the top of Clent Hill appears, and the house upon a swell amidst the trees and bushes. In the centre the eye is carried down a length of lawn, till it rests upon the town and spire of Hales, with some beautiful picturesque ground rising behind it. Somewhat out of the path, and in the centre of a noble clump of stately beeches is a seat inscribed to Mr. Joseph Spence.

You now, through a small gate, enter The Lover's Walk, and proceed to a seat where the water is seen very advantageously at full length, which, though not large, is so agreeably shaped, and has its bounds so well concealed, that the beholder may receive less pleasure from many lakes of greater extent. The margin on one side is fringed with alders, the

other is overhung with most stately oaks and beeches, and the middle, beyond the water, presents the Hales Owen scene, with a group of houses on the slope behind, and the horizon well fringed with the wood. Now winding a few paces round the margin of the water, you come to another small bench, which presents the former scene somewhat varied, with the addition of a whited village among trees upon a hill; proceeding on, you enter the pleasing gloom of this agreeable walk, and come to a bench beneath a spreading beech that overhangs both walk and water, which has been called The Affignation Seat, and has this inscription on the back of it from Virgil :

“ *Nerine Galatea ! thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ,
 “ Candidior cygnis, hædera formosior alba !
 “ Cum primum pasti repetent præsepia tauri,
 “ Si qua tui Corydonis habit te cura, venito.* ”

Divine Galatea ! sweeter to me than Hyblean thyme, whiter than swans, fairer than white ivy ; as soon as the well-fed steers shall have returned to their stalls, do thou come hither, if thou hast any regard for Corydon.

Here the path begins gradually to ascend beneath a depth of shade, by the side of which is a small bubbling rill, either forming little peninsulas rolling over pebbles, or falling down in small cascades, all under cover, and taught to murmur very agreeably. This soft and pensive scene, very properly called The Lover's Walk, is terminated by an ornamental urn, inscribed to Miss Dolman, a beautiful and amiable relation of Mr. Shenstone's, who died of the small-pox when about twenty-one years of age. The ascent from hence winds somewhat more steeply to another seat, where the eye is thrown over a rough scene of broken and furry ground, upon a piece of water in the flat, whose extremities are hid behind trees and shrubs, amongst which the house appears, and makes upon the whole no unpleasing picture. The path still winds under cover up the hill, the steep declivity of which is somewhat eased by the serpentine of it, till you come to a small bench, with this line from Pope's *Eloisa* :

“ Divine oblivion of low thoughted care ! ”

The opening before it presents a solitary scene of trees, thickets, and precipices, and terminates upon a green hill, with a clump of firs on the top. You may find the great use as well as beauty of the serpentine path in climbing up this wood.

The

The first seat of which, in allusion to the beautiful scene before it, has the following lines from Virgil :

———“ *Hic latis otia fundis,
“ Speluncæ, vivique lacus, hic frigida Tempe,
“ Mugitusque bouum, mollesque sub arbore somni.”*

Here are peaceful retreats in spacious fields, grottoes, and chrytal lakes ; with cool, delicious vales, the lowings of kine, and gentle slumbers under shady trees.

Here the eye looking down a slope beneath the spreading arms of oak and beech trees, passes first over some rough furry ground, then over water to the large swelling lawn, in the centre of which the house is discovered among trees and thickets ; this forms the fore grounds. Beyond this appears a swell of waste furry land, diversified with a cottage, and a road that winds behind a farm-house, and a fine clump of trees. The back scene of all is a semicircular range of hills, diversified with wood, scenes of cultivation, and enclosures, to about four or five miles distance. Still winding up into the wood, you come to a slight seat, opening through the trees to a bridge of five piers, crossing a large piece of water at about half a mile distance. The next seat looks down from a considerable height, along the side of a steep precipice, upon some irregular and pleasing ground ; and now you turn on a sudden into a long, strait lined walk in the wood, arched over with tall trees, and terminating with a small rustic building. Though the walk be strait lined, yet the base rises and falls so agreeably, as leaves no reason to censure its formality. About the middle of this avenue, you arrive at a lofty gothic seat, whence you look down a slope, through the wood on each side. This view is indeed a fine one ; the eye first travelling down over well variegated ground into the valley, where is a large piece of water. The ground from hence rises gradually to the top of Clent-hill, and the landscape is enriched with a view of Hales Owen, the late Lord Dudley's house, and a large wood of Lord Lyttleton's. Hence you proceed to the rustic building before mentioned, a slight and unexpensive edifice, formed of rough unhewn stone, commonly called here *The Temple of Pan* ; having a trophy of the Tibia and Syrix, with this inscription from Virgil over the entrance :

“ *Pan primus calamos cera conjungere plures*
“ *Edocuit ; Pan curat oves, oviumque magistros.”*

Pan,

Pan, who first taught us to conjoin our reeds,
 Pan, who protects the sheep, their masters feeds.

Hence mounting once more to the right through this dark umbrageous walk, you enter at once upon a lightsome high natural terras, whence the eye is thrown over the scenes which have been viewed before, together with many fine additional ones, and all beheld from a declivity that approaches as near to a precipice as is agreeable. In the middle is a seat with this inscription :

“ *Divini Gloria Ruris !* ”

To the glory of the country !

This is by far the most magnificent scene here. It would be idle to mention the Clee-hills, the Wrekin, the Welch mountains, or Caer Caradoc, at a prodigious distance ; which, though they finely terminate the scene, should not be mentioned at the Leafowes, the beauty of which turns chiefly upon distinguishable scenes. The valley upon the right is equally enriched, and the opposite side is well fringed with wood ; and the high hills on the one side of this long winding vale rolling agreeably into the hollows on the other. Hence returning back into the wood, and crossing Pan’s Temple, you go directly down the slope, into another part of Mr. Shenstone’s ground, till you come to a seat under a noble beech, presenting a rich variety of fore ground ; and, at above half a mile’s distance, the Gothic alcove, on a hill well covered with woods, a pretty cottage under trees, in the more distant part of the concave, and a farm house upon the right, all picturesque objects. The next, and the subsequent seat, afford pretty much the same scenes, a little enlarged ; with the addition of that remarkable clump of trees called *Frankly Beeches*, near the old family seat of the Lyttletons, and from whence the Lords of that name derive their title. You come now to a handsome Gothic scene, backed with a clump of firs, which throws the eye in front full upon the cascade in the valley, issuing from beneath a dark shade of poplars. The house appears in the centre of a large swelling lawn, bushed with trees and thicket. The pleasing variety of easy swells and hollows, bounded by scenes less smooth and cultivated, affords the most delightful picture of domestic retirement and tranquility. You now descend to a seat enclosed with handsome pales, and inscribed to the late Lord Lyttleton. It presents a beautiful view up a valley, contracted

tracted gradually, and ending in a group of most magnificent oaks and beeches. The right hand side is enlivened with two striking cascades, and a winding stream, seen at intervals between tufts of trees and woodland. To the left appears the hanging wood already mentioned, with the Gothic screen on the slope in the centre. Winding still downwards, you come to a small seat, where one of the offices of the house, and a view of a cottage on very high ground, are seen over the tops of the trees of the grove in the adjacent valley. The next seat shews another face of the same valley, the water gliding calmly along betwixt two seeming groves, without any cascade. The scene is very significantly alluded to by the motto from Virgil :

“ *Rura mihi, et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes,
Flumina amem, sylvasque inglorius.* ”

May fields and streams gliding in the vallies be my delight, and may I enjoy the rivers and the woods in peaceful obscurity.

You now descend to a beautiful gloomy scene, called *Virgil's Grove* : At the entrance you pass by a small obelisk on the right hand, inscribed to Virgil. Before this is a slight bench, where some of the same objects are seen again, but in a different point of view. The whole scene is opaque and gloomy, consisting of a small deep valley, the sides of which are enclosed with irregular tufts of hazel and other underwood ; and the whole overshadowed with lofty trees, rising out of the bottom of the valley, through which a copious stream makes its way by mossy banks, enamelled with primroses, and a variety of wild wood flowers. The first seat you approach is inscribed to the celebrated Mr. James Thomson, author of the *Seasons* ; and the following lines are also placed on it :

“ *Quæ tibi, quæ tali reddam pro carmine dona ?
Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus Austri,
Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam littora, nec quæ
Saxosæ inter decurrunt flumina vallis.* ”

What shall I give thee, what return can I make for so excellent a song ? for neither do the whispers of the rising south wind, nor the gentle dashing of the waves, so much delight, nor rivers gliding among the rocky vallies.

This seat is placed upon a steep bank, on the edge of the valley, from which the eye is here drawn down into the flat below,
by

by the light that glimmers in front, and by the sound of various cascades, by which the winding stream is agreeably broken. Opposite to this seat, the ground rises again to a kind of dripping fountain, where a small rill trickles down a rude nich of rock-work, through fern, liverwort, and aquatic trees. After falling down these cascades, it winds under a bridge of one arch, and then empties itself into a small lake, which catches it below. On the left is seen one of the most beautiful cascades imaginable, through a kind of vista or glade, falling down a precipice over-arched with trees. You now proceed to a seat, at the bottom of a large root, on the side of a slope, with this inscription :

“ O let me haunt the peaceful shade ;
 “ Nor let ambition e’er invade
 “ The tenants of this leafy bower,
 “ That shun her paths, and flight her power.

“ Hither the peaceful halcyon flies
 “ From social meads, and open skies ;
 “ Pleas’d by this rill her course to steer,
 “ And hide her sapphire plumage here.

“ The trout bedropt with crimson stains,
 “ Forfakes the river’s proud domains,
 “ Forfakes the sun’s unwelcome gleam,
 “ To lurk within this humble stream.

“ And sure I hear the Naiad say,
 “ Flow, flow, my streams, this devious way,
 “ Though lovely soft thy murmurs are,
 “ Thy waters lovely, cool, and fair.

“ Flow, gentle stream, nor let the vain
 “ Thy small unsullied stores disdain ;
 “ Nor let the penfive sage repine,
 “ Whose latent course resembles thine.”

The view from it is a tranquil scene of water, gliding through sloping ground, with a sketch through the trees of the small pond below. Farther on, you lose all sight of water, and only hear the noise. You now turn all on a sudden upon the high cascade, which attracted admiration before in vista. The scene around is quite a grotto of native stone, roots of trees overhanging it, and the whole shaded over head. However, you first approach upon the left a chalybeat spring, with an iron bowl chained to it. Then turning to the right, you find a stone seat, making part of the aforesaid cave. You now wind
 up

up a shady path on the left hand, and crossing the head of the cascade, pass beside the river that supplies it, in your way up to the house. One seat first occurs under a shady oak as you ascend the hill; soon after you enter the shrubbery, which half surrounds the house, where you find two seats, inscribed to Mr. Richard Graves and Mr. Richard Jago, two of Mr. Shensstone's most particular friends. From the seat inscribed to Mr. Jago is an opening down the valley, over a lawn, well edged with oaks, to a piece of water crossed by a considerable bridge in the flat; which, with the steeple of Hales (a village amidst trees) make on the whole a very pleasing picture. Thus winding through flowering shrubs, besides a menagerie for doves, you are conducted to the stables. But it should not be forgot, that on the entrance into this shrubbery, the first object that strikes us is a Venus de Medicis, beside a basin of gold fish, encompassed with shrubs, and illustrated with the following inscription:

— “ *Semi—reducta Venus.* ”

- “ To Venus, Venus here retir'd,
 “ My sober vows I pay;
 “ Not her on Paphian plains admir'd—
 “ The bold, the pert, the gay.
- “ Not her whose am'rous leer prevail'd
 “ To bribe the Phrygian boy;
 “ Not her who, clad in armour, fail'd
 “ To save disastrous Troy.
- “ Fresh rising from the foamy tide,
 “ She every bosom warms;
 “ While half withdrawn she seems to hide,
 “ And half reveals her charms.
- “ Learn hence, ye boasted sons of taste,
 “ Who plan the rural shade—
 “ Learn hence to shun the vicious waste
 “ Of pomp at large display'd.
- “ Let sweet concealment's magic art
 “ Your mazy bounds invest;
 “ And while the sight unveils a part,
 “ Let fancy paint the rest.
- “ Let coy reserve with cost unite
 “ To grace your wood or field;
 “ No ray obtrusive pall the sight,
 “ In aught you paint or build.

“ And far be driven the sumptuous glare.

“ Of gold from British groves ;

“ And far the meretricious air

“ Of China’s vain alcoves.

“ ’Tis bashful beauty ever twines.

“ The most coercive chain ;

“ ’Tis she that sov’reign rule declines,

“ Who best deserves to reign.”

Hawkestone is a fine seat belonging to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. The house, which is built in a very good taste, standing low, is not seen from the road ; but the hill, which stands above the house, and fronts the Wrekin, is made very agreeable, by cutting away the rocks, and forming them into bastions, and regular Gothic buildings, with the same stone. Here is a fine vineyard planted in terraces, which overlooks the country beyond Shrewsbury, in which the grapes generally ripen as soon as in most parts of England, owing to its situation, being defended on every side, and open only to the south.

Near Oswestry is *Halston*, the seat of John Myton, Esq. The house is situated on an elevated plot of ground, which rises out of an extensive flat. This flat, being well dotted with trees, foreshortens the prospect, till it is bounded by the magnificent scenery of the surrounding hills, which distinctly form, in various shapes, many pleasing points of view. A very extensive wood flanks each side of the house, which is bounded by a fine piece of water, made by extending the banks of the river Perry, and by conveying a branch of it through the lower part of the woods, inclosing several islands, whose shores are shaded with very large full-grown oaks, which, all together, form one of the most pleasing artificial pieces of water that is any where to be met with.

The late Duke of Kingston had a seat in this county known by the name of *Tong Castle*. It is a very ancient structure, and in the Saxon times belonged to the Earls of Northumberland. At *Pepper Hill*, sixteen miles from Shrewsbury, is the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. *Shenton Hall*, three miles from Drayton, is the seat of Lord Viscount Kilmurray. At *Stoke*, near Wenlock, is a seat of Lord Craven. *Ockley Park*, near Manslow, is the seat of the Earl of Powis. At *Uppley* is the seat of Sir Thomas Whitmore ; at *Longnor*, that of Sir Richard Corbet, Bart. and at *Houghton*, near Shesnal, that of Sir Hugh Briggs,

Briggs, Bart. At *Audley*, near Bridgnorth, is the seat of Sir Richard Aston; and at *Lanwarda*, near Oswestry, is the seat of Sir Watkin William Wynne, Bart. At *West Coppice* is the seat of Edward Powis, Esq; where he has a deer-park bounded by the Severn. At *Aston Burnel* is the seat of Sir Edward Smith, Bart. and at *Buntingsdale*, near Drayton, that of Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart.

Shropshire being a frontier county between England and Wales, was anciently better fortified than any other county in England, having no less than thirty-two castles, besides fortified towns. The extremities of Shropshire towards Wales, being the limits of both countries, was called The Marches of Wales, and governed by some of the nobility of this county, who were stiled Lords of the Marches. These lords, within the bounds of their several jurisdictions, acted with a kind of palatine authority, which approached nearer to sovereign power than perhaps any delegated authority whatever; but this power, which was generally exercised with great insolence over the inhabitants of the Marches, was by degrees abolished after the reduction of Wales, and the accession of it to the crown of England.

The famous military way called *Watling-street*, enters Shropshire out of Staffordshire, at Boningale, a village on the borders of that county, north-east of Bridgenorth. From Boningale it passes north-west to Wellington, and from thence south-west through Wroxeter, where, crossing the Severn at a place called Wroxeter Ford, it runs southward through the county into Herefordshire. In the neighbourhood of Wroxeter this road is very entire, and being strait, and raised a considerable height above the level of the soil, may be seen from hence to the extent of ten or fifteen miles, both southward and northward.

Wroxeter was certainly a Roman city, and is generally thought to have been the station called by the Romans *Uriconium* or *Viroconium*. It was called *Caer Uruach* by the ancient Britons, and *Wrekin Cester* by the Saxons. It was, without doubt, the second if not the first city of the ancient Cornavii, and fortified by the Romans to secure the ford of the Severn. The extent of the wall was about three miles, and from some fragments of it that still remain, the foundation appears to have been nine feet thick. It had a vast trench on the outside, which, even at this day, is in some places very deep.—Here are also other remains of Roman buildings, called *The Old Works*

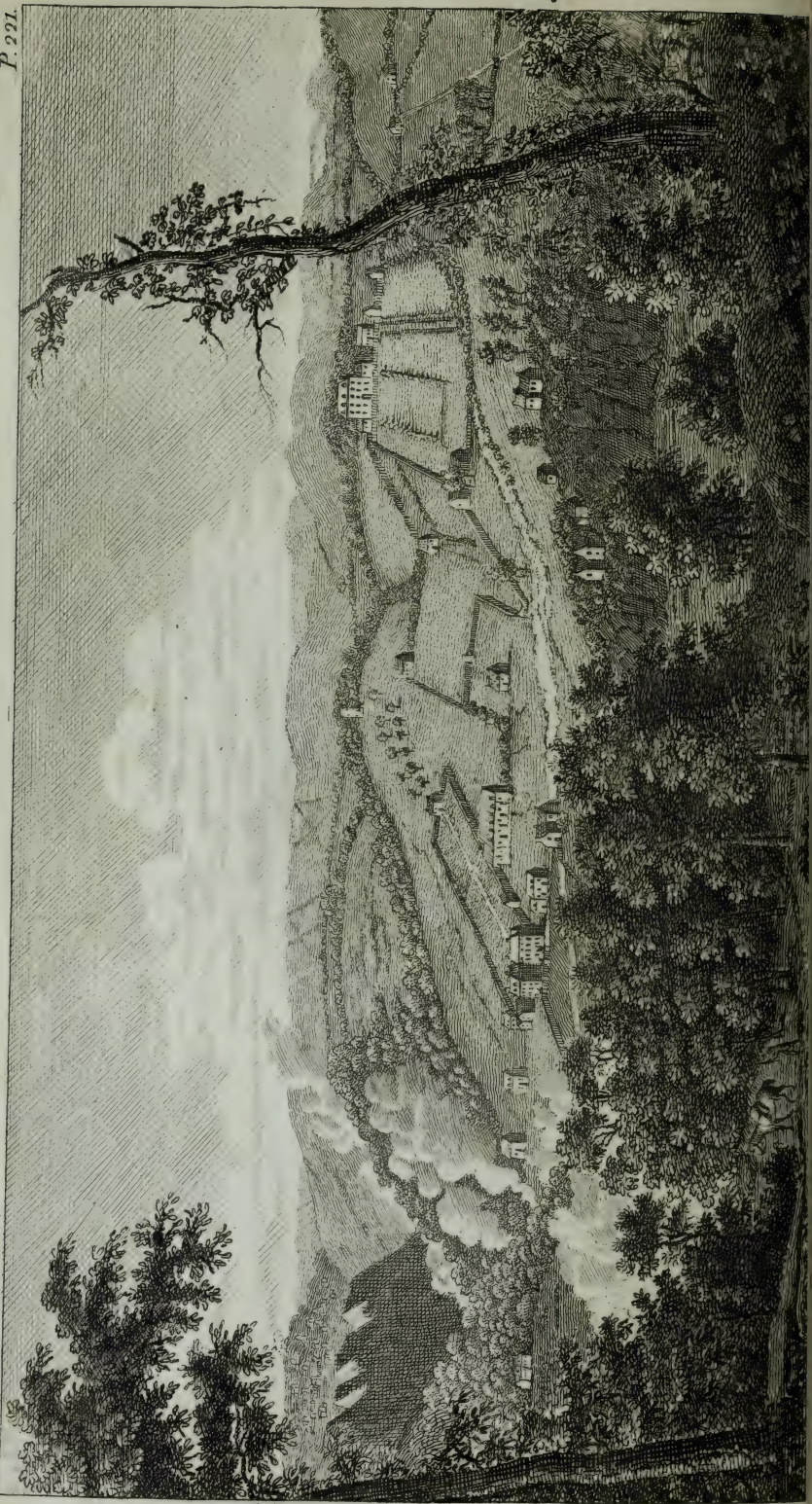
of *Wroxeter*. These are fragments of a stone wall, about one hundred feet long, and in the middle twenty feet high. Some years ago here was discovered a square room under ground, supported by four rows of small brick pillars, with a double floor of mortar, built in the nature of a sudatory, or sweating-house, much in use among the Romans. In the channel of the Severn, near this place, when the water is low, there may be seen the remains of a stone bridge; and in and about this village Roman coins, and other remains of Roman antiquity, have frequently been dug up.—When or how this considerable place was demolished is not certainly known, but it is highly probable that it was destroyed by the Saxons, because, among the great number of Roman coins found here, there has not yet been discovered a single piece of the Saxon money. From the blackness of the soil here, and the defaced appearance of most of the coins, it is probable that this place was consumed by fire.

At *Caer Caradock*, a hill near the conflux of the Clun and the Temd, are still to be seen some remains of a fortification, erected by the famous British King Caractacus, in the year 53, and gallantly defended against Ostorius and a Roman army. It is commonly called *The Gair*, and is situated on the east side of the hill, which is accessible only on the west. The ramparts are walled, but now for the most part covered with earth; and though the soil of this hill is a hard rock, yet the trenches of the Roman camp are very deep. This fortification, however, was taken by Ostorius, and the British Prince Caractacus and his family sent prisoner to Rome, for which the Roman senate decreed their general a triumph; but the behaviour of Caractacus at Rome was so noble that the Emperor Claudius set him and his family at liberty.

Other traces in this neighbourhood of Roman camps and British fortifications, said to be destroyed in the same celebrated expedition of Ostorius against Caractacus, are a perfect Roman camp called Brandon; a British camp called Coxoll; the ruins of a large fort on the south part of a hill called Tongley; another great fort called The Bishop's Mote, on the west side of a hill within a mile of Bishop's Castle; and on the east side of the same fort is an acre of ground surrounded with an intrenchment.

At *Aston Burnel*, three miles from Great Wenlock, a parliament was held in the reign of King Edward the First, when the Lords sat in a castle and the Commons in a barn,
both





both which are now standing. In this sessions of parliament the famous statute called The Statute Merchant, was enacted for the assurance of debts.

Boscobel House and Grove, north-east of Bridgnorth, upon the borders of Staffordshire, are famous for having been the hiding places of King Charles the Second, after his defeat at Worcester, in which his Majesty eluded the search of the enemy sent in pursuit of him. In the night his Majesty was concealed in the house, and toward morning was conducted to the grove, where he hid himself in the top of a great oak tree, from whence he saw a troop that were in search of him diverted to another side of the grove in chase of an owl, which flew out of a neighbouring tree, and fluttered along the ground, as if he had been broken winged. The tree which concealed this Prince was afterwards called The Royal Oak, and inclosed with a brick wall, but is now almost cut away by travellers.

One of the greatest curiosities in this county is a well at *Brosely*, a little to the north-east of Wenlock, which exhales a vapour that, when contracted to a small vent by an iron cover with a hole in it, catches fire from any flame applied to it, and burns up like a lamp, so that eggs or even meat may be boiled over it: upon taking off the cover the flame goes out; and it is remarkable that a piece of meat boiled in it has not the least smell or taste of its sulphureous quality. The water is extremely cold, and as much so immediately after the fire is out as before the vapour was lighted.

At *Pitchforth* or *Pitchford*, north-west of Wenlock, there is a well, upon the water of which floats a liquid bitumen, which the people in the neighbourhood skim off, and use instead of pitch, whence the place is called Pitchford. Some have pretended that this bitumen cures wounds and the epilepsy.

Wrekin Hill is noted for being the highest hill in all the county, and stands between the Severn and Watling-street.

Colebrooke Dale in this county is extremely rural and pleasant.

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded by the Bristol Channel on the north-west; by part of Gloucestershire on the north-east; by Dorsetshire on the south; by Devonshire on the west; and by Wiltshire on the east. It is a county of great extent, being about sixty miles in length, from west to east, fifty miles in breadth, from north to south, and two hundred and ninety miles in circumference.

The air of this county is said to be the mildest in England: it is in most places very healthy, and upon the hilly part exceedingly fine.

The soil of Somersetshire is various; the eastern and western parts are mountainous and stoney; they yield, however, good pasture for sheep, and by the help of art and industry are made to produce corn. The lower grounds, except such as are boggy or fenny, afford corn and grass in great plenty; and a valley of a very large extent, divided into five hundreds, and called Taunton Dean, or The Vale of Taunton, is so exceedingly rich, that it affords corn, grass, and fine fruit in great abundance, without manure. The grain of this county supplies many foreign and domestic markets. There is no part of the kingdom where wood thrives better than in Somersetshire; and teasle, a species of thistle, much used in dressing cloth, is almost peculiar to this county. In this county also, on the beach of the Bristol Channel, there is found a weed, or sea plant, of which the inhabitants make cakes, called Laver, which are wholesome and nourishing food, and not to be found in any other part of the kingdom.

Somersetshire is famous for good beer, and for great plenty and variety of cyder; and the best cheese in the kingdom is said to be made at Cheddar near Axbridge. The oxen of this county are as large as those of Lancashire or Lincolnshire, and the grain of the flesh is said to be finer. The vallies fatten a prodigious number of sheep, of the largest size in England: the south shore also furnishes the inhabitants with lobsters, crabs, and mackarel; the Bristol Channel and the Severn, with soles, flounders, plaise, shrimps, prawns, herrings, and cod;

cod; the Parret produces plenty of excellent salmon; and the Avon abounds with a sort of blackish eels, scarcely as big as a goose-quill, called elvers, which are skimmed up in vast quantities with small nets, and which, when the skin is taken off, are made into cakes and fried. There is great plenty of wild fowl in this county, but there being but few parks, venison is scarce.

There is a tract of mountains in this county called *Mendip Hills*, which occupy a vast space of ground, and stretch from Whatley, near Frome Selwood, on the east, to Axbridge on the west, and from Glastonbury on the south, to Bedminster near Bristol on the north. These mountains are the most famous in England for coal and lead mines, but the lead is less soft, ductile, and fusible, than that of Derbyshire, and consequently not so proper for sheeting, because, when melted, it runs into knots. It is therefore generally exported, or cast into bullets and small shot. In these hills there are also mines of copper and oker, and the lapis calaminaris, which melted with copper turns it into brass, is dug up here in greater quantities than in any other part of England.

The beautiful fossil called Bristol Stone is found in great abundance in some rocks upon the banks of the Avon near Bristol; and at Bishop's Chew, or Chew Magna, near Wrington, there is dug up a red bole, which is called by the country people Redding, and is distributed from thence all over England, for marking sheep, and other uses. It is said to be sometimes substituted by apothecaries for a sort of medicinal earth brought from Armenia.

The principal rivers of this county are the Avon, the Bry, and the Pedred or Parret. The Avon, called also Avon West, rises in Wiltshire, and separates Somersetshire from Gloucestershire. The Bry, called also the Bru and the Brent, rises in a large wood or forest, in the east part of this county, upon the borders of Wiltshire, called Selwood, from which the neighbouring country was formerly called Selwoodshire. From Selwood it runs westward, and dividing the county nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Bristol Channel a few miles north of Bridgewater. The Pedred, or Parret, rises in the southernmost part of the county, near Crewkerne, and running north west, is joined by the Evel or Ivel, the Thone or Tone, the Ordred, and some other small rivers, and discharges itself into the ætuary of the Bry. Other less considerable rivers in this county are the Frome, the Axe, and the Torr.

This

This county is large and populous. It is divided into forty-two hundreds, and contains three cities and thirty-one market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Bath and Wells, and has three hundred and eighty-five parishes.

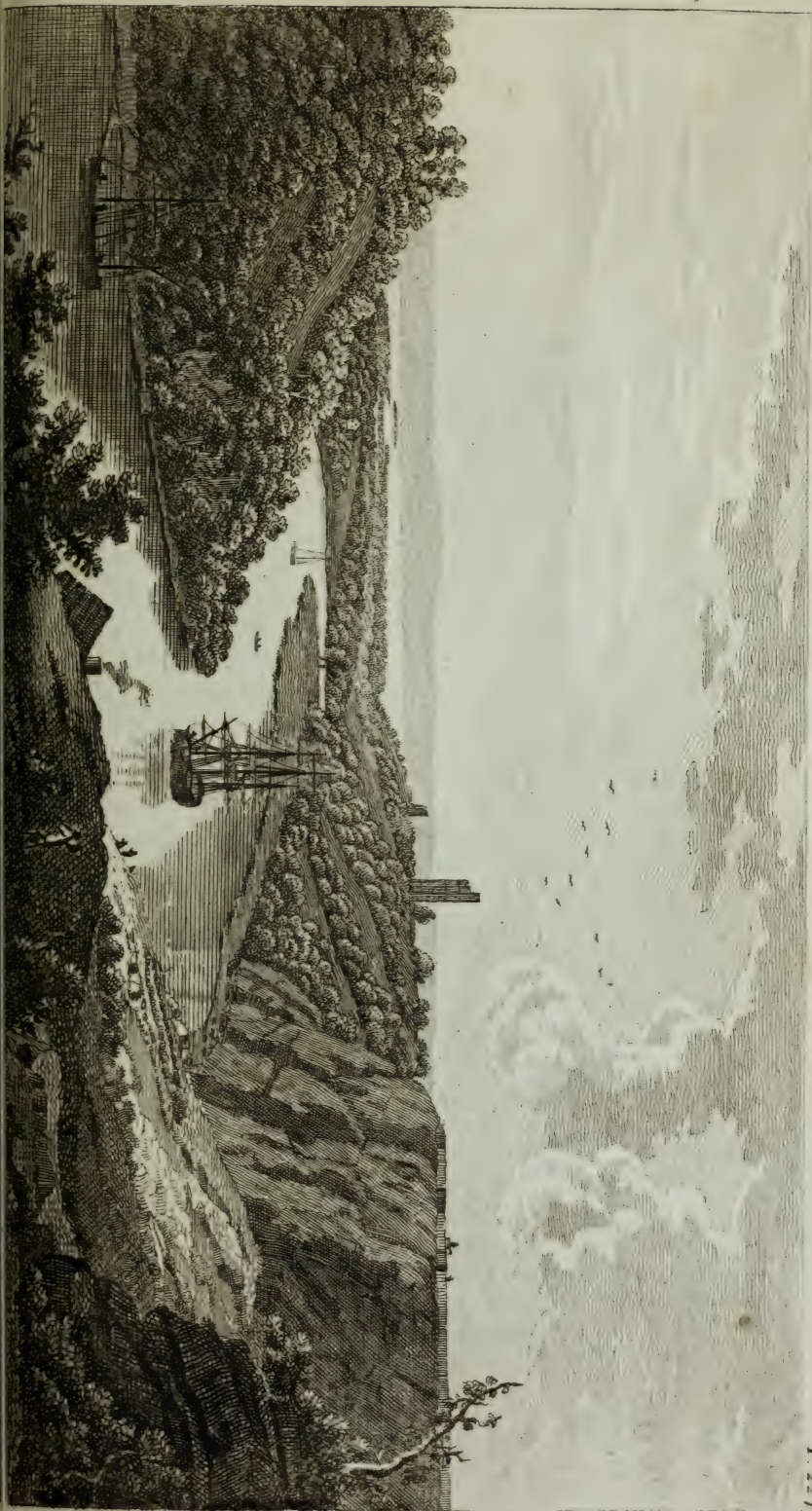
All sorts of cloth are manufactured in this county, as broad and narrow kerseys, druggets, duroys, and shalloons, together with stockings and buttons; and in the south-east parts are made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone, in the first hands, has been rated at a million a year; and if a calculation was made of the other manufactures of the county, and its produce by mines, tillage, feeding, grazing, dairies, and other articles of trade, it is thought that the account would be more than the produce of any other county, Middlesex only excepted.

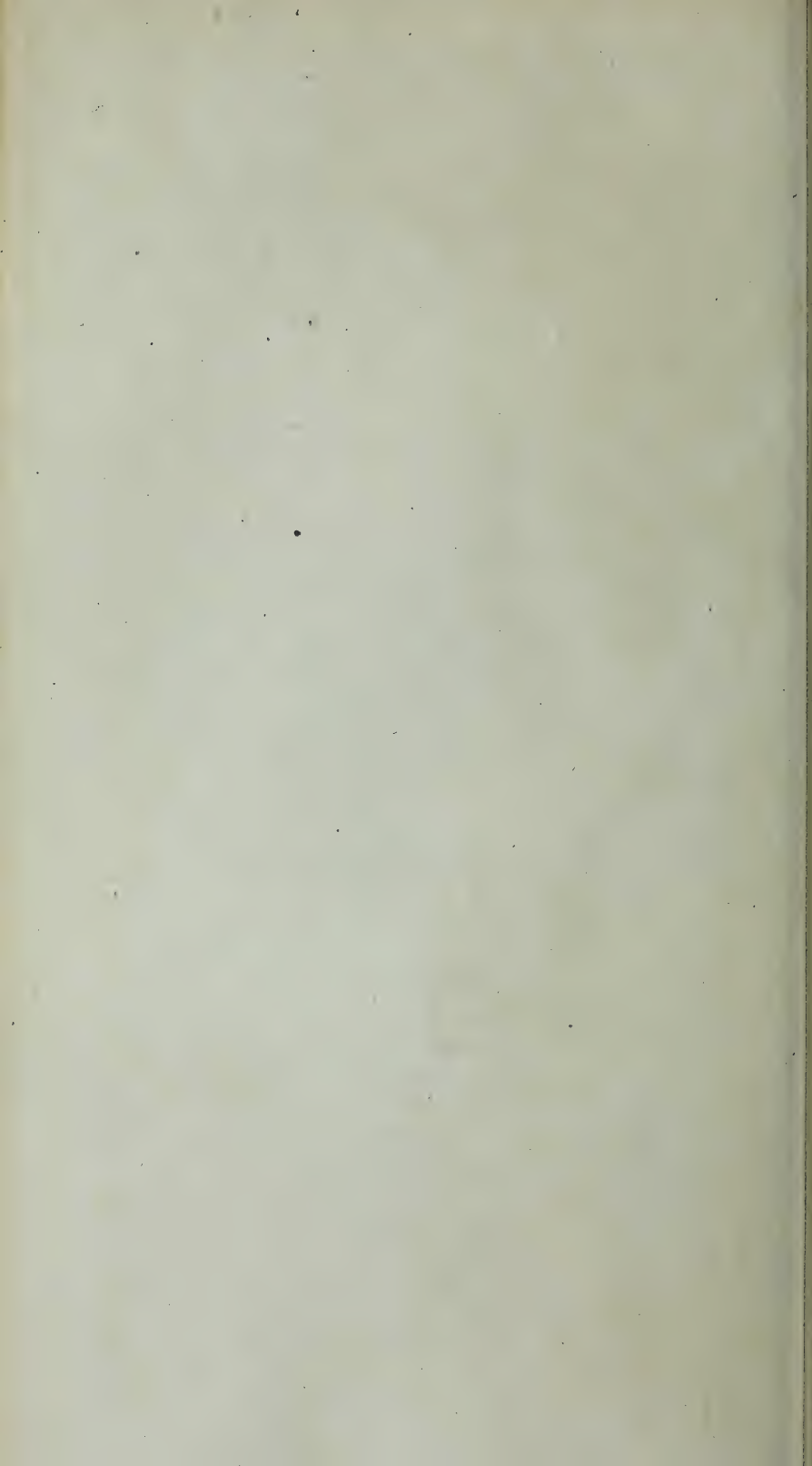
C I T I E S.

BRISTOL is reckoned the second city in the British dominions for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants. It is one hundred and seventeen miles from London, and was made a county of itself in the reign of King Edward the Third. It first had the privilege of a mayor in the reign of King Henry the Third, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, and forty-two common-councilmen. It is a bishop's see; and the tradesmen of the city are incorporated into several companies, each of which has a hall, or some large hired room, for their meetings; and by a charter of Queen Elizabeth, every man that marries the daughter of a citizen of Bristol becomes free of the city.

This city stands upon the north and south sides of the river Avon, and is therefore partly in the county of Gloucester and partly in that of Somerset; but though the greatest part of the city now stands upon the Gloucestershire side of the river, yet before Bristol was made a county of itself, it was by the parliament rolls always reckoned to be in Somersetshire.

The north and south parts of this city are connected by a handsome stone bridge over the Avon, which is a great ornament to the city, and extremely convenient. Many very capital improvements have lately been made in Bristol, and the city with its suburbs is very compact, being almost as broad as long. The Gloucestershire side of the city is four miles and half in circumference, and is more populous than the Somersetshire side; which latter is two miles and half in circumference,





ference, which makes the whole circumference of the city seven miles. It is supposed to contain thirteen thousand houses, and ninety-five thousand inhabitants.

This city had formerly a castle, and was inclosed with walls, which were demolished in the time of William the Second, yet some parts of them still remain, together with two of their gates, Ratcliffe-gate and Temple-gate. There are also several other gates leading into the city, the names of which are, St. Nicholas's-gate, Back-street-gate, Marsh-gate, St. Leonard's-gate, St. Giles's-gate, St. John's-gate, Needleless-gate, Pithay-gate, Froomgate, Newgate, and Castlegate. Here is a cathedral and eighteen parish churches, besides seven or eight meeting-houses of protestant dissenters, including a considerable number of quakers. The cathedral was formerly the collegiate church of a monastery, dedicated to St. Augustine, and was founded in 1148, by Robert Fitz-Harding, and upon the dissolution of monasteries was erected by King Henry the Eighth into a bishop's see, with a dean, six prebendaries, and other officers: there is nothing in the building worthy of note. The other churches in this city which merit particular notice are, St. Mary's Radcliff, which is the chief parish church of this city, and stands without the walls, in the county of Somerset; it was built in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, by William Canning, an alderman of this city, and is a magnificent structure, in the Gothic style, with a high tower; the roof is curiously vaulted with stone, and it may, perhaps, be reckoned the finest parish church in England—St. Stephen's church, which stands in the heart of the city, and has a very beautiful and stately tower—The church of All Saints: this has a steeple built in imitation of that of Bow church in the city of London—And Temple church, which is remarkable for a tower that leans to one side.

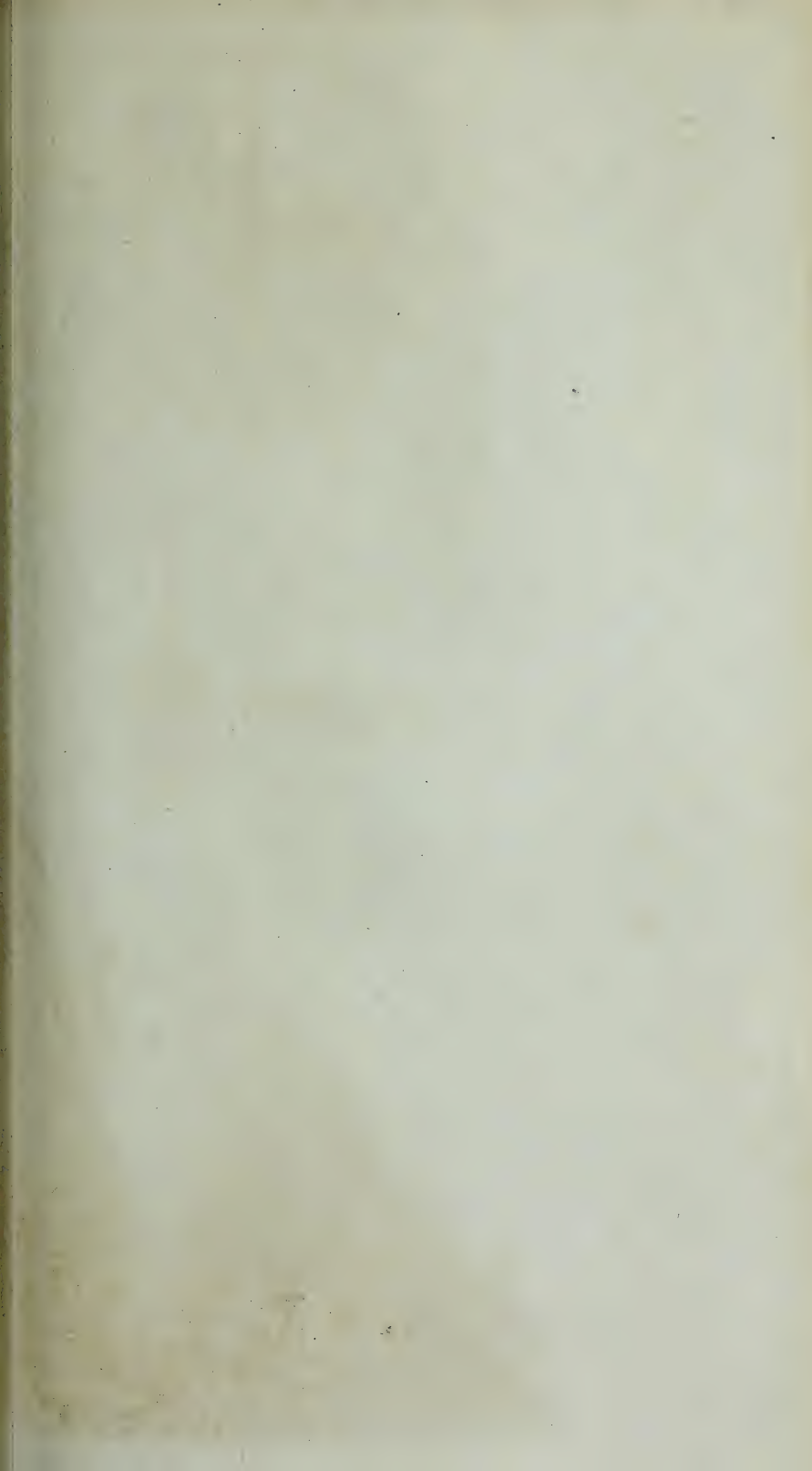
There are in this city eighteen charitable foundations called hospitals, the principal of which are the ten following: Queen Elizabeth's-hospital, which, before the dissolution of the monasteries, was a collegiate church, but afterwards converted to a charitable use, by T. Carre, a wealthy citizen of this place, who is supposed to have lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who gave her name to this hospital. In 1700 it was rebuilt, and further endowed by contribution. Here one hundred boys are taught to read and write, and otherwise fitted out for sea or land service, and eight pounds eight shillings is given to put each boy apprentice, upon his leaving the hospital. The boys of this hospital are dressed much like those of Christ's-hospital at London.—Colston's hospi-

tal, founded by Edward Colston, Esq; for one hundred boys, who are maintained and taught for seven years, when they are put out apprentices. The master of this school is allowed one thousand pound a year for the maintenance of the boys. —An hospital founded also by Edward Colston, in 1691, for twelve men and twelve women, with an allowance of three shillings a week each, and twenty-four sacks of coals a year. The elder brother has six shillings a week; the governor has an apartment and garden, with an handsome allowance; and here is a neat chapel, in which prayers are read twice every day.—An hospital founded partly by Edward Colston, and partly by the merchants of this city, for thirty poor men and women, who have each two shillings a week besides coals — A school built and endowed by Mr. Colston, for teaching and cloathing forty boys.—Foster's-hospital, for six men and eight women, each of whom has an allowance of two shillings a week.—Merchant Taylors-hospital, where two men and nine women have each two-shillings and six-pence a week, besides a dinner, and one shilling every three months. —St. John's hospital, where twelve women are allowed two shillings a week, besides a sack of coals, and one shilling each at Christmas.—An hospital over against St. John's, for twelve men and twelve women, who are allowed two shillings and four-pence a week each, and washing.—And St. Peter's-hospital, which is an infirmary opened in 1738, for the sick and distressed poor of this city.

Here is a guildhall, in which are held the sessions and assizes, and the mayor's and sheriff's court; and adjoining to it is a spacious lofty room, called St. George's-chapel, in which the mayor and sheriffs are annually chosen; and here is also a large council room, where the mayor and some of the aldermen meet every day, except Sundays, for the administration of justice.

On the 13th of March, 1741, was laid in this city the first stone of an exchange, which was finished and opened with great pomp on the 21st of September, 1743. It is built in the manner of the Royal Exchange at London, and is about two-thirds as large. The structure is all of free-stone, and is the best of its kind in Europe. It has four entrances to the square within, and above are rooms for shops. The ground upon which it stands cost the chamber of the city twenty thousand pounds, and behind the building there is a large piece of ground laid out for the markets.

In a street called Wine-street, in this city, there is a large corn market built of free stone, and a guard room adjoining to





to it, with barracks for soldiers. In this city there is a delightful square, called College Green, from whence there is a fine view of the city and harbour. On the north side of a large square, called Queen's-square (which is adorned with rows of trees and an equestrian statue of King William the Third), there is a custom-house, with a quay half a mile in length, said to be one of the most commodious in England for shipping and landing of merchants goods.

This place is famous for a medicinal hot spring, which rises near the Avon, about a mile from the city, and is very much frequented from April to September. The water of this spring is thought to be impregnated with chalk, lapis calcarius and calaminaris. It is lighter than other water, clear, pure, and soft, and has a gentle degree of heat. It is prescribed for inflammations, spitting of blood, the dysentery, diabetes, &c. It is not only drank at the pump-room, but every morning cried in the streets of the city like milk, and it retains its virtues longer than any other medicinal waters. Near the well there is a house built, with an assembly room, and convenient lodgings.

Considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, particularly cantaloons, are carried on in this city; and there are fifteen glass-houses, that are supplied with coal from Kingswood and Mendip-hills, some for glasses and others for bottles, for which there is a great demand at the hot well in the neighbourhood, and at the bath for exporting their mineral waters, &c.

Bristol has the most considerable trade of any port in the British dominions, except London. Its merchants were the first adventurers to the West Indies; and it was computed above half a century ago, that the trade of this city employed no less than two thousand sail of ships. It has a very great trade to the West Indies, fifty West India ships having frequently arrived here at once. It has also a considerable trade to North America, Guinea, Holland, Hamburgh, and Norway. A principal branch of its commerce is that with Ireland, from whence tallow, linen, woollen; and bay-yarn, are imported in vast quantities. Its trade to the Streights is also very considerable, and it has acquired the whole trade of South Wales, and the greatest part of the trade of North Wales, by the conveniency of the Severn and the Wye. Also the shopkeepers here, who are generally wholesale dealers, send goods by land carriage to Exeter, Bath, Frome, and all the principal towns from Southampton even to the banks of the Trent.

On the north-west side of the city is Brandon-hill, where the laundresses dry their linen, for which purpose it is said it was granted to the city by Queen Elizabeth.

BATH is one hundred and seven miles from London. This city took its name from some natural hot baths, for the medical virtues of which this place has been long celebrated and much frequented. This city was famous among the Romans for its medicinal waters. Upon the spot where the cathedral church now stands, a temple is said to have formerly been dedicated to Minerva, who was the tutelar deity of those springs, and from thence the ancient Britons called the city *Caer Palladur*, i. e. *The city of the water of Pallas*. It was afterwards called by the Saxons *Accmannesceaster*, which signifies *The city of valetudinarians*; and upon Lansdown Hill, near this city, there are still to be seen the remains of a fortification, thought to have been thrown up by the Saxons, in the year 520, when they defended themselves against the victorious King Arthur.

Bath is a Bishop's see, united to that of Wells, and is governed under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, eight aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen. This city stands in a valley, upon the north bank of the river Avon, and is incircled by hills in the form of an amphitheatre. It is surrounded with walls, which though slight and almost entire, are supposed to have been the work of the Romans, and the upper part seems to have been repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings. The small compass of ground enclosed by these walls, is in the form of a pentagon, and in the walls there are four gates and a postern, which, some years since, were all demolished and taken away. The gates were the North Gate, which was the entrance from London; the West Gate, a handsome stone building, where some of the royal family have formerly lodged; the South Gate, which led to the bridge over the Avon; and the East Gate, which led to a ferry over the same river.

There are in this city a cathedral and three parish churches. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, was begun in 1137, by Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of this see, but not finished till 1612; though small, it is a noble structure, and the inside of the roof is neatly wrought: in the middle there is an handsome tower, with a ring of eight bells, and the east window is very magnificent. On the principal front of this cathedral, besides statues of the twelve apostles, are the figures of angels ascending, in memory of a dream, by which, it is said, the afore-mentioned prelate was induced to build this church. The
parish

parish churches are St. James's, St. Mary's, and St. Michael's, in each of which there is a ring of bells, but in the buildings there is nothing remarkable. On the south side of the cathedral there are some remains of an abbey, to which the church formerly belonged. The gate-house of the abbey is still standing : it has a long time been converted into lodgings, and was honoured with the residence of King James the Second ; Queen Mary, consort of King William ; Queen Anne, and her royal consort, George Prince of Denmark.

There are in this city a free-school and two charity schools ; one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls, who are clothed and taught. Here is an hospital dedicated to St. John, and founded by Fitz Joceline, Bishop of this see in the twelfth century, for the poor sick people who come hither for the benefit of the waters, with a handsome chapel of white free-stone. Here also is an alms-house, called Ruscot's Charity, and endowed for the maintenance of twelve men and twelve women. There are other alms-houses in this place, supported chiefly by the chamber of the city ; and in 1738 the first stone was laid of a general hospital or infirmary, which is a good building, one hundred feet in front and ninety deep : it will accommodate one hundred and fifty patients, and is intended for the reception of the sick and lame from all parts of the kingdom.

There is a grove near the Abbey church called Orange Square, in compliment to the Prince of Orange, and a monumental stone erected, with an inscription, importing that his health was restored by drinking these waters. Over the market-house is the town-hall, a grand stone building, erected on twenty pillars, at the upper end of which are pictures of Frederic, Prince of Wales, son of King George the Second, and of his Princess, being their present to the corporation ; and round this hall hang the pictures of all the members of the corporation, drawn at the expence of the late General Wade, then one of the representatives. Here are also the effigies of the British King Coal, who is said to have given the city its first charter ; and of Edgar, a Saxon King, who was crowned here in the year 974.

In this city there are five hot baths, called the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Cross Bath, the Hot Bath, and the Leper's Bath. There is also a Cold Bath. In each bath there is a pump, for applying the water in a stream, upon any particular part of the body, when it is required ; and each is furnished with benches to sit on, rings to hold by, and proper guides for both sexes.

The

The King's Bath is sixty feet square, supplied by many hot springs that rise in the middle of it. Contiguous to this bath is a neat pump-room, where the company meet to drink the water, which is conveyed to it from the springs, as hot as it can be drank, by a marble pump. There is in this bath a figure of an ancient British King, called Bleyden the Soothsayer, with an inscription, importing that he discovered the use of these springs three hundred years before the Christian æra.

The Queen's Bath is separated from the King's Bath only by a wall. It has no spring, but receives its water from the King's Bath, therefore is less hot.

The Cross Bath had its name from a cross that formerly stood in the middle of it. It is of a triangular form, and its heat is also less than that of the King's Bath, because it has fewer springs. This bath, which is most frequented by persons of quality, was covered by James Ley, Earl of Marlborough. On one side is a gallery, where gentlemen and ladies converse with their friends in the bath. On the opposite side is a balcony for music, which plays all the time of bathing; and in the middle there is a marble pillar, adorned with curious sculptures, which was erected at the expence of the Earl of Melfort, in compliment to King James the Second and his Queen, and in memory of their meeting here. The guides of this bath say, that in a strong westerly wind a cold air blows from the springs, but when the wind is easterly and the weather close, with a small rain, the water is so hot as scarcely to be endured, though the King's Bath and the Hot Bath are then colder than usual. It is also observed, that in hot weather a large black fly is frequently seen in the water of this bath, and is said to live under water, and to come up from the springs. This bath will fill in fifteen or sixteen hours all the year round, and is more temperate than either the King's Bath or the Hot Bath. The water is said to corrode silver.

The Hot Bath was thus called from having been formerly hotter than the rest, but was not then so large as it is now.

The Leper's Bath is formed from the overflowings of the Cross Bath, and is allotted for the use of the poor people, supported by the charity of the place.

The Cold Bath is supplied by a fine cold spring, and was erected by contribution.

These hot springs were fenced in by the Romans with a wall, to separate them from the common cold springs, with which this place abounds; and there is a tradition, that they also made subterranean canals to carry off the cold waters, lest they should

mix with these. As this city lies in a valley, surrounded with hills, the heat of these waters and their milky detergent quality, are ascribed to the admixture and fermentation of two different waters, distilling from two hills, one called Clarton Down, and the other Landsdown. The water from Clarton Down is supposed to be sulphureous or bituminous, with a mixture of nitre; and the water from Landsdown is thought to be tinged with iron ore.—These waters are grateful to the stomach, have a mineral taste and a strong scent; they are of a bluish colour, and send up a thin vapour; they are neither diuretic nor cathartic, though if salt be added they purge immediately. After long standing they deposit a black mud, which is used by way of cataplasms for local pains, and prove of more service to some than the waters themselves. This mud they also deposit on distillation. They are beneficial in disorders of the head, in cuticular diseases, in obstructions and constipations of the bowels, which they strengthen by restoring their lost tone and reviving the vital heat. They are found of great use in the scurvy and stone, and in most diseases of women and children, and are used as a last remedy in obstinate chronic diseases, which they sometimes cure.—The seasons for drinking the Bath waters are the spring and autumn: the spring season begins with April and ends with June; the autumn season begins with September and lasts till December, and some patients remain here all the winter. In the spring this place is most frequented for health, and in the autumn for pleasure, when at least two-thirds of the company come to partake of the amusements of the place. In some seasons there have been no less than eight thousand persons at Bath, besides its inhabitants. There is an officer put in by the mayor to superintend the baths, to keep order among the bathers and their guides.

Without the walls of this city there is a quadrangle of elegant buildings, called *Queen Square*. The front extends two hundred feet, and is enriched with columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order. On one side of the square is a fine chapel, and in the centre an obelisk seventy feet high, with an inscription, importing that “it was erected by Richard Nash, Esq; in memory of honour bestowed, and in gratitude for benefits conferred on this city by the Prince and Princess of Wales, in 1738,” when their Royal Highnesses lodged in this square.—On the 10th of March, 1739-40, the first stone of another new and magnificent square was laid, on the south side of the city, upon the bank of the river. The principal

cipal side of this square, according to the original plan, was to have the appearance of but one house, though it was to have been divided into several. It is five hundred feet long, and the two wings are two hundred and sixty feet each. In each front are sixty-three windows, and in each wing thirty-one. This building from the neighbouring hills looks like one grand palace. It was to have been adorned with three hundred columns and pilasters of the Corinthian order: upon the corner of every side there was to have been a tower, and in every front a centre-house and pediment; but in executing this plan, it was judged necessary to lay aside the ornaments. In this square is a superb ball-room, in form of an Egyptian hall, ninety feet long and fifty-two broad, and an assembly-room of the same dimensions, with a garden and bowling-green.—On the east side is a grand parade called *The North Parade*, two hundred yards in length, and a terrace five hundred yards in circumference, with several other walks; and a bridge of one arch, one hundred and twenty feet wide, over the river Avon, on the south side of this square.—Here is also another grand parade, called *The South Parade*, with a row of stately houses; and the north side of an area, six hundred and twenty feet in length from north to south, and three hundred and ten in breadth, called *The Royal Forum*, is enclosed with a magnificent pile of buildings, consisting of nine houses, and forming one uniform structure, crowned with a balustrade.—The stone of which the houses are built is for the most part dug out of quarries upon Clarton Down, where there are frequent horse-races. From these quarries it is brought down a steep hill to the river Avon, by means of a curious machine, invented by Mr. Allen, formerly post-master and mayor of this city: stone is therefore purchased at this place at so small an expence, that building is cheaper here than perhaps in any other part of the kingdom. From the same quarries stone is also sent by the Avon to Bristol, London, and other places, in great abundance, for building.

Among the buildings here is that called *The King's Circus*, which is of a circular form, and is esteemed one of the most elegant buildings in England, the houses being all uniform, and of one size; the front is adorned with three rows of pilasters, the first Doric, the second Ionic, and the third Corinthian, and on the whole forms a most beautiful appearance.

Besides the cathedral and three parish churches, here are likewise meeting houses for Protestant Dissenters, and some years ago the Countess of Huntingdon, at her own sole expence, built a chapel for the use of the Methodists.

WELLS is one hundred and twenty miles from London. This city derives its name from the great number of springs or wells that are in and about it. It was erected into an episcopal see in 905; but Johannes de Villula, the sixteenth Bishop transferred this see to Bath, and renounced the title of Wells; after which hot disputes arose between the churches of Bath and Wells concerning the election of a Bishop; but they were compromised about the year 1133, by Bishop Robert, and it was settled that whenever the see became vacant, the Bishop should be elected by the canons both of Bath and Wells, but the precedency in stile should be given to Bath; that he should be installed in both churches, and afterwards it was determined that both churches should make one full chapter for the Bishop.

Wells was first made a free borough in the time of King Henry the Second, and was raised into a city by Queen Elizabeth, under whose charter it is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven masters or aldermen, sixteen gownsmen or common-councilmen. This is a small but neat city, situated at the bottom of Mendip Hills; the buildings are handsome and the streets broad. Here is a cathedral and one parish church; the cathedral is said to have been first built by King Ina, about the year 704: it was afterwards so effectually repaired by Bishop Fitz Joceline, that it was considered as a new work. The front of this Gothic structure, which has been built upwards of five hundred years, is much admired for its imagery and carved work, but particularly for a window which is most curiously painted. Adjoining to the church are spacious cloisters and a chapter-house, which is built in the manner of a rotunda, supported by one pillar in the middle. There is also belonging to the cathedral some very good houses and a Bishop's palace, in which is a fine chapel, built by Bishop Fitz Jocelin, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist.—The palace is one of the handsomest in the kingdom: it is fortified with walls and a moat, and on the south side looks like a castle. The members of this cathedral are a Bishop, Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, three Arch-Deacons, a Treasurer, Sub-Dean, fifty-nine Prebendaries, an Organist, four Priest-Vicars, eight Lay-Vicars, six Choristers, and other officers.

Here is a charity-school, which was erected in 1714, for teaching twenty boys and twenty girls. An hospital was founded here by Bishop Babwith for thirty poor men and women; and another hospital was founded by Bishop Still for the maintenance of a few poor women. Mr. Bricks, a woollen-

draper, built an alms-house here for four poor men; Mr. Llewellyn built another for poor women; Mr. Harper another for four poor wool-combers; and Mr. Andrews another for four poor women.—In the middle of the city is the old market-house called The Cross; and near it is another market-house, which is a handsome building, and is also the town-house, where the corporation meets, and where the judges hold the assizes. Here is also a town-hall, which stands over Bishop Babwith's hospital.—Near the Bishop's palace is a well called St. Andrew's Well, which is reckoned one of the finest springs in the kingdom.—Some bone-lace is made here; but the poor are chiefly employed in knitting stockings.—The little river Welte runs at the back of the town, and the adjacent country is pleasant.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

TAUNTON is so called by a corruption of the original name *Thone-Town* or *Tone-Town*, which it derived from its situation upon the bank of the river Thone or Tone. This town is one hundred and forty-five miles from London, and had a charter from King Charles the First, which was forfeited in the reign of King Charles the Second, by the corporation refusing to renounce the solemn league and covenant. After this the borough remained seventeen years without a charter, at the end of which time a new one was procured for it from King Charles the Second; under which it is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a justice of the peace, two aldermen, twenty-four capital burgesses, a town-clerk, two constables, two portreeves, and two serjeants at mace. Besides these magistrates, there are six gentlemen who are justices of the peace at large, and may act within the borough. The mayor and aldermen are chosen yearly out of the burgesses; and the portreeves have the benefit of the standings in the market, which they let upon lease for forty or fifty pounds a year. The mayor's officers have no power to arrest; and there is no prison here, but a bridewell for vagrants, debtors and criminals being sent to the county gaol at Ilchester; nor have the corporation any lands, houses, or joint stock of money, so that though this is one of the most flourishing towns in the county, it is the meanest corporation.

There is something particular in the method used by some persons in this town to qualify themselves for being electors in the choice of members to represent them in parliament. It is a privilege

a privilege of this place that every pot walloper, that is, all who dress their own victuals, are entitled to vote. In consequence of this privilege, the inmates or lodgers, some short time before an election, have each a fire made in the street, at which they dress victuals publicly, lest their votes should be called in question.

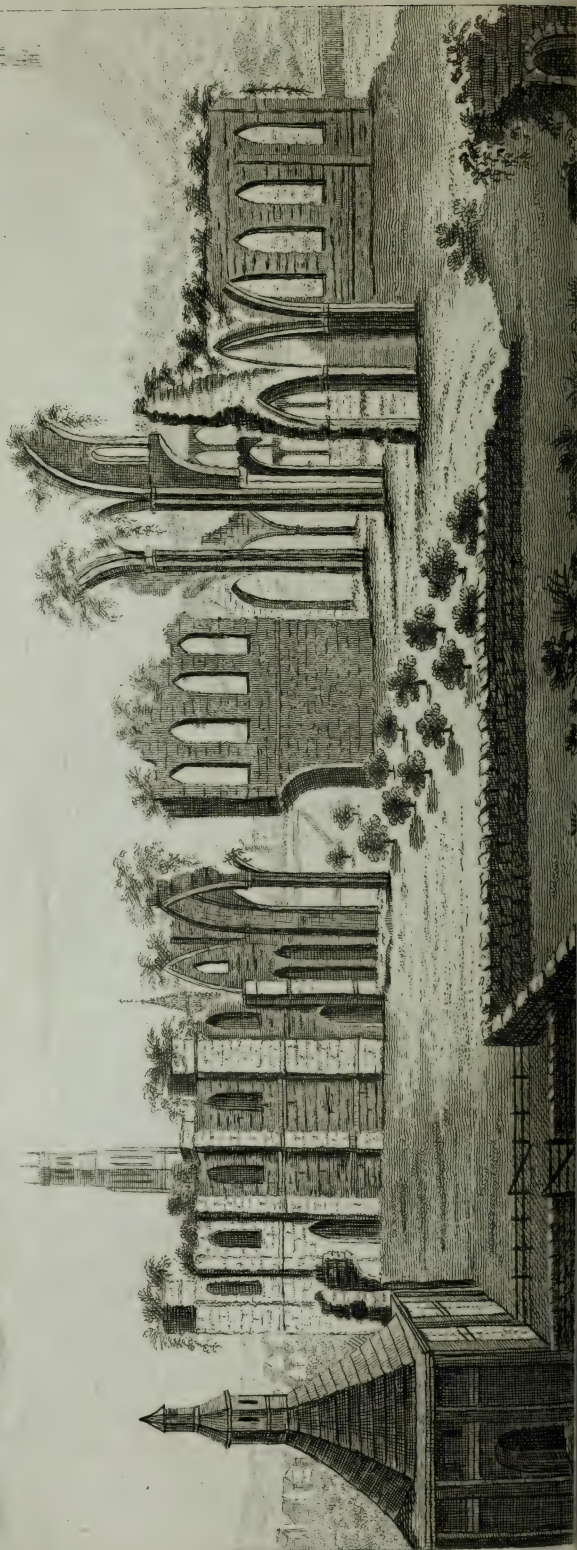
This town is most delightfully situated; and the streets are many of them spacious and handsome; and here are two parish churches, one of which, St. Mary Magdalen's, is a spacious edifice, with a high tower and stately pinnacles, adorned with carved work.—Here are also several meeting-houses of Protestant Dissenters, and a Dissenting academy to train up persons for their ministers. Here are likewise a grammar school, well endowed, and an hospital for six men and ten women; and also alms-houses, founded by Mr. Huish, a native of this place, and others founded by Mrs. Henley for twenty men and women.

A castle was built here by one of the Bishops of Winchester, to the prelates of which see this town and deanery belonged, even before the conquest. This castle was a building of great extent: the castle hall, with the outward gate and porter's lodge, are still standing; and in the hall, which is very large, the spring assizes for the county are generally held. At the entrance into the court, and over against the hall, is the exchequer, where the Bishop's clerk keeps his office, and a court is held every Saturday for the Bishop's tenants.—Here is a market-house, over which is a town-hall; and a stone bridge is erected over the Tone, consisting of six arches, and kept in repair at the expence of the county. Many thousand persons are here employed in the manufacture of serges, duroys, sagathees, shalloons, and other woollen stuffs, for the weaving of which one thousand one hundred looms have at a time been employed in this place.—The river Tone, by an act of parliament passed in the reign of King William the Third, was made navigable by barges from Taunton to Bridgewater.

BRIDGEWATER is one hundred and forty-two miles from London. It was made a free borough by King John, and a distinct county by King Henry the Eighth. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, two aldermen, who are justices of the peace, and twenty-four common-councilmen. It has also a town-clerk, a clerk of the market, a water-bailiff, and two serjeants at mace. Out of the common-council are annually chosen two bailiffs, who are invested with a power equal to

that of sheriff, as the sheriff of the county cannot send any process into the borough. Out of the common-council is chosen every year a receiver, who collects the town rents, and makes payments. The revenues of the corporation, which consist of the manor of the borough, the great and small tythes, and some estates in Dorsetshire, are valued at ten thousand pounds a year, and its freemen are free of all the ports in England and Ireland, except London and Dublin. This is one of the most considerable towns in the county; it is a port, situated upon the river Parret, at the distance of twelve miles from the Bristol Channel; from whence a spring tide flows twenty-two feet at the key, and comes in with so much rage and roar that it is called a boar. Here is a castle, built by William de Brivere, Lord of Bridgewater, in the reign of King John; and a church, with a spire, which is one of the loftiest in England. This town has also a fine meeting-house, with particular seats for such of the mayors and aldermen as are Dissenters; and here is a private academy for such of their youth as are intended for preachers. Near the church is a large free-school, built of free-stone, and under the school-room are lodgings for the poor of the parish. Here is a neat alms-house, built by Major Ingram, who was a native of this place. Here is a spacious town-hall and a high cross, and under the cross is a cistern, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and thence carried to most of the streets. This town has a stone bridge over the Parret, which was begun by William de Brivere (who built the castle), and finished by Thomas Trivet, the succeeding lord of the manor. The same William de Brivere also built a key here, which is called The Haven. By its convenience for navigation this town carries on a pretty good coast trade to Bristol, Wales, and Cornwall; and upwards of twenty coal ships are constantly employed from this port. It has a foreign trade, chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland. Wool is imported hither in great quantities from Ireland. The receipts of the customs here amount to upwards of three thousand pounds a year. The market is the most considerable in the county for corn, cattle, sheep, hogs, and cheese; and there is no part of the kingdom in which provisions are cheaper.

ILCHESTER is one hundred and twenty eight miles from London; and is so called because it had once a castle, and is situated upon the river Ivel. It is a very ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs and twelve burghesses, who are lords of
the



the manor. In the reign of King Edward the Third the assizes for the county were fixed here; but they have long since been alternately at Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater. Here the knights of the shire, for representing the county in parliament are chosen. The county court is held here; and here is the gaol for debtors and malefactors. This was anciently a place of great importance and very populous. About the time of the Norman invasion it not only had a castle, which is now in ruins, but was encompassed with a double wall. It has a bridge over the Ivel, on which are still to be seen the remains of two ancient towers. It had also several parish churches, though now there is but one; and the chief dependance of the place is upon the county gaol, for which reason it cannot be supposed a polite, a wealthy, or a comfortable residence.

GLASTONBURY is one hundred and twenty-five miles from London, and stands in a peninsula formed by the river Bry and a small nameless stream. The peninsula was formerly called The Isle of Avalon. Before the dissolution of monasteries, Glastonbury was a town of great importance; for by the ruins that still remain, here appears to have been the most magnificent abbey in the world, and such was its antiquity, that it has been called The Mother of All Saints. Its abbot had revenues and honours greatly above those of any other subject; he had the title of lord, and sat among the Barons in parliament; and this town, while under the protection of its abbots was a parliamentary borough; but upon the dissolution of its abbey, it not only lost that privilege, but ceased also to be a corporation, till it was incorporated by Queen Anne, who granted it a new charter for a mayor and burgeses, by which it is now governed. Here are two parish churches, in the structure of which there is nothing remarkable. The only manufacture carried on here is that of stockings; and the chief support of it arises from the great resort of people to see the ruins of the abbey.

Near this place there is a hill called The Torr, from a tower that formerly stood on it, which rose like a pyramid, to a great height, and served as a land mark for seamen.

Glastonbury was once famous for a kind of hawthorn tree, which is said to have first taken root from a staff stuck in the ground by Joseph of Arimathea, and to blossom on Christmas-Day only of all the days in the year. But it is very doubtful whether that Joseph of Arimathea was ever in Britain; and though

though it is certain it was a hawthorn-tree in the abbey church-yard, and that it was cut down in the time of the civil wars; yet it is false that the branches of it, that were saved and planted in the neighbourhood, bud always, or only upon Christmas-day; for they blossom sometimes three or four days after, and seldom so soon as Christmas-day, unless the weather be very mild.

At a little distance from the old church, and facing the monks church-yard, are two remarkable pyramids, with inscriptions that are in characters unintelligible, and an image in Bishop's vestments.—It having been recorded in the songs of the old British bards, that King Arthur was buried in the abbey church of Glastonbury, King Henry the Second ordered a search to be made there for his tomb; and about seven feet under ground a sort of tomb-stone was found, with a large plate of lead on it, and on the plate was the following inscription in barbarous and Gothic letters:

“ Hic Jacet Sepultus Inclitus Rex Arturius in Insula Avalonia.”

About nine feet below this stone was found a coffin of hollowed oak, containing the bones of a human body, supposed to be King Arthur's.

YEOVIL is so called from a corruption of the original name *Ivel*, a name derived from the river Ivel, upon the bank of which it is situated. It is one hundred and twenty-three miles from London, and is governed by a portreeve and twelve burgeses. The portreeve is annually chosen, and, in conjunction with the burgeses, holds a court of record here every three weeks. The portreeve and burgeses have lands out upon leases. This is a good large town, and a great thoroughfare on the post road to Cornwall. The streets are narrow, and the houses for the most part mean; but here is a large church, with a ring of six great bells, a charity-school for thirty boys, and a town-hall. There is a manufacture for cloth here, but the principal one is for gloves. Here is a considerable market for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, linen, sail-cloth, and other commodities.

FROME SELWOOD derives its name from its situation upon the bank of the river *Frome*, which was formerly called *Selwoodshire*. It is one hundred and four miles distant from London, and is governed by two constables, chosen annually at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. It is larger than
some

Some cities; but the streets are very irregular. Here is no more than one church, which is a handsome building, with a ring of six good bells, and a fine organ; but here are six or seven meeting-houses, Presbyterians, Baptists, &c. two of which, one of the Presbyterians, and one of the Baptists, are built of free-stone, and are perhaps as handsome and as spacious as any meeting-house in England. Not far from the church there is a free-school; and here is an alms-house or rather a workhouse, with a chapel belonging to it. This town has also a fine stone bridge over the river Frome; and here is a very considerable manufacture of broad cloth, in which so many hands were employed about the beginning of the present century, that the annual return from London for this commodity alone was computed at no less than seven hundred thousand pounds. About sixty years ago all England was supplied with wire cards for carding wool from this place; and the town has been long famous for fine beer.

MILBORNE PORT is one hundred and fifteen miles from London, and was a borough in the time of the Norman invasion. It is governed by nine capital burgesses, who chuse annually two bailiffs, and these bailiffs make the returns of the members that represent it in parliament. Besides the bailiffs there are seven commonalty stewards, who are trustees of the profits of the lands given to the poor of this town; and of these, two are chosen yearly for the particular distribution of these profits, and for the custody of the common seal of the borough. Here are likewise two constables of considerable power. This town has a church, but the houses are detached from one another, and scattered in a very irregular manner.

MINEHEAD is one hundred and sixty-six miles from London, and is an ancient borough, governed by two constables, chosen yearly at a court-leet held here by the lord of the manor. This town is an harbour in the Bristol Channel, and is much frequented by passengers to and from Ireland. It has a fine quay, and the largest ships may enter and ride safe in the harbour. The town is well built, and carries on a considerable trade with Ireland in wool, and with South Wales in coals. Here are several considerable merchants, who carry on a trade to Virginia, the West Indies, and other places; and three or four thousand barrels of herrings are here caught, cured, and shipped off annually for the Levant and other parts of the world.

WATCHET is an ancient little port on the coast of the Bristol Channel, at the distance of one hundred and fifty-eight miles from London. There are about seven or eight vessels belonging to this port, which trade in coals, or serve as coasters to Bristol, where they supply the glass houses with the ashes of sea weed, of which abundance is burnt here for that purpose. Great quantities of alabaster, which fall from the cliffs here, by the wash of the sea, are also sent to that city. The inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood burn vast heaps of pebble stones, which are found upon the coasts, into lime, for dressing their lands, but chiefly to serve as a cement for building, no cement being more durable than this in mason-work that is to lie in water, where it will turn as hard as marble.

KEYNSHAM is one hundred and fifteen miles from London, and is situated on the south bank of the Avon, and on the west bank of a small river called the Chew, which at this place discharges itself into the Avon. It is a great thoroughfare in what is called the lower road between Bath and Bristol. It is reckoned a foggy place; but has a fine large church, a charity-school, a stone bridge of fifteen arches over the river Avon, and another stone bridge over the river Chew: its chief trade is malting. In the neighbourhood there is a quarry, where stones are often found of a serpentine form, but generally without the representation of a head. Every spring the river here swarms with millions of little eels, scarcely as big as goose quills, which are caught on the top of the water with small nets, and by a cruel art they have, make them scower off their skins, when they look very white, and then make them into cakes, which they fry and eat. In other counties they are reckoned a dainty.

LANGPORT stands on the river Parret, at the distance of one hundred and thirty two miles from London. In it is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Taunton, and other towns in the west, and formerly sent members to parliament, but it lost that privilege, and is now governed by a portreeve and a recorder. A great many lighters are constantly employed in bringing coals and other commodities to this place from Bridgewater, by the river Parret.

AXBRIDGE derived its name from a bridge here over the river Axe, on the north bank of which it stands, at the foot of Mendip

Mendip-hills, and at the distance of one hundred and thirty-five miles from London. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, bailiff, a recorder, town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor has two maces carried before him, one by a serjeant, and the other by a person appointed by the bailiff. This is a neat little town, with an alms-house well endowed.

BRUTON is so called from its situation upon the river Bru or Bry, and is one hundred and fourteen miles from London. It is a well built populous town, with a handsome church, and a good free-school, founded by Edward the Sixth. Here is a stately alms-house, consisting of the ruins of a priory ; and a market place, over which is a spacious hall, where the quarter sessions are sometimes held for the eastern division of the county. This town has a stone bridge over the river Bry, and carries on a trade in serges, stockings, malt, and other commodities.

SOUTH PETHERTON. Petherton is a corruption of the original name, *Pedred's Town*, a name derived from the river Pedred, now commonly called Parret, upon the bank of which it is situated ; and the epithet *South*, was added to distinguish it from a place of the same name upon the bank of the river Pedred, about twelve miles north-west of this town, called North Petherton. It is one hundred and twenty-six miles from London, and had anciently a palace, built by Ina the West Saxon king, but now contains nothing remarkable.

SOMERTON is a post town, situated on a branch of the Parret, and is a very healthy place. It is governed by a bailiff, who is chosen by the inhabitants. It has a hall for the petty sessions, and an alm-house for eight poor people, and a free school for teaching Latin, Greek, and Hebrew ; but its chief support is the markets and fairs that are held for the cattle which are fed in the neighbourhood. Somerton was antiently the most celebrated town in the county, which from hence took its name.

CHARD is one hundred and forty-one miles from London, and was made a free borough in the reign of King Henry the Third, a privilege which it has since lost. The assizes were also held here formerly. It chiefly consists of four streets, which terminate near the market place. Here are two alms-

houses, and a small woollen manufactory : and there are fulling mills in the neighbourhood.

DUNSTER is situated on the coast of the Bristol channel, and is one hundred and sixty-three miles from London. It has a ruinous castle, consisting of two wings and three towers, and a large church, which was built in the reign of King Henry the Seventh. This house stands on a low ground, every where shut in with hills, except toward the Severn Sea. Its only manufacture is kerseys.

CASTLE CAREY is one hundred and seventeen miles from London, and is so called from a castle with which this place was formerly fortified.

SHEPTON MALLET is one hundred and fifteen miles from London, and is governed by a constable. It is a very large market town ; the streets are narrow, and the town being situated on hills, they are also steep and very irregular. It is well watered with rivulets, and has some considerable clothiers, for whose business those rivulets are very convenient.

WRINTON is a pretty good town, situated among the Mendip hills, and is distant from London one hundred and twenty-nine miles. Here is a handsome church, with a high tower, adorned with four pinnacles ; and also a small charity school. A considerable trade is carried on here in teazles, which are a sort of thistles used in dressing cloth, and are cultivated in great abundance in this neighbourhood.

PHILIPS-NORTON is one hundred and four miles from London, and is only remarkable for a fair, which, for a wholesale trade, is reckoned as great as any in England, but lasts only for one day.

ILMINSTER is one hundred and forty-two miles from London. It has a very good church, in which is a stately monument, erected to the memory of the founder of Wadham College, in Oxford.

WELLINGTON is one hundred and fifty-two miles from London, and has a large church, and an hospital for six men and six women. Here is a manufacture of serges, druggets, and other woollen stuffs, and a considerable pottery.

WINCAUNTON

WINCAUNTON is one hundred and thirteen miles from London. The greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire in April 1747. Here is a considerable market for corn, cheese, and cattle.

STOWEY is one hundred and fifty miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable.

WIVELISCOMBE is one hundred and fifty-nine miles from London, and has an hospital endowed by Sir John Coventry for twelve poor persons. An urn full of Roman coins was found here some years since.

NORTH CURRY stands upon the river Tone, one hundred and thirty-nine miles from London, and is a pretty town, with good markets.

PENSFORD is one hundred and eighteen miles from London, and has a manufacture of woollen cloth.

DULVERTON is one hundred and sixty nine miles from London, and is a pretty little town, with a good market. It is situated on the borders of Devonshire, and stands on the Dunsbrook, over which it has a bridge near that river's fall into the Exe. There are some lead mines near this town, but the ore is hard and barren, and the lead that comes from it harder than that of Mendip Hills.

CROSCOMB is distant one hundred and thirteen miles from London. Some cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is stockings.

CREWKERNE is one hundred and thirty-two miles from London, and is situated on the borders of Dorsetshire, upon the river Parret, and has a charity-school.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Prior Park, near Bath, was the seat of the late Ralph Allen, Esq; who first projected the scheme of the cross-post-roads, by which he acquired a considerable fortune. He was a gentleman of a very amiable character, and much distinguished for his taste and the liberality of his spirit. This elegant man-

sion is situated near the summit of Charlton Hill, from which the prospect is extensive and delightful. From the front windows there is a compleat view of the city of Bath, and the rising grounds by which it is encompassed. The house is built in the Corinthian order, and on each side are two large wings for offices, which form a line of one thousand feet. The upper part is crowned with a balustrade. The portico is in the centre of the middle story, and behind it is a fine hall, and a chapel for divine service. All the rooms are furnished in a very magnificent taste. The gardens, which are opposite to the front of the house, are laid out with great elegance; and being on the declivity of a hill, the serpentine walks are rendered extremely agreeable by the falling of small streams, which are admirably adapted to the situation. Behind the house, near the summit of the hill, is a fine terrace, which commands a very delightful prospect.

Burton Court, eleven miles from Somerton, was the seat of the late Sir William Pynsent, Bart. but is now one of the seats of the Earl of Chatham.

About six miles from Bridgewater is *Enmore Castle*, the seat of Lord Egmont, built in the form of the old castles, which, amid the rivalships, animosities, and dangers of the feudal times, were the habitations of potent barons. It is surrounded by a moat, approached by a draw-bridge, and possesses the minutest part of that species of fortification which was impregnable before the art of making powder and the use of artillery were known. On this account it deserves the attention, and will reward the curiosity of the inquisitive traveller.

About two miles from Taunton is the seat of Colonel Bampfylde, whose gardens can boast a richness of scenery almost peculiar to themselves; a part whereof is a water-fall esteemed by many almost equal to that of Tivoli in Italy, so much celebrated by travellers, and so continually the subject of the painter's art.

Cleveland Court and *Kennet St. George* are two seats belonging to the Earl of Bristol; and *Ken Court* is a seat of Earl Poulet. *Orchard Portman* is the seat of Henry Portman, Esq; and at *Brympton* is the seat of Sir Ralph Sydenham. *Marston Bigot*, near Frome, is the seat of the Earl of Corke; and at *Canington*, two miles from Bridgewater, is a seat of
Lord

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. *Witham Friery*, near Frome, is a seat of the Earl of Egremont. At *Buckland*, five miles from Taunton, is a seat of Lord Hawley; and *Farley Castle*, near Philip's Norton, is the seat of Mr. Houlston.

The hills and rocks of this county are its principal natural curiosities; and of these *Mendip Hills* are the most remarkable, especially for lead and coal mines. It is observed, that the air upon Mendip Hills is moist, cold, foggy, thick, and heavy; the soil is red and stony; snow, frosts, and dews, continue longer upon these hills than on any part of the neighbouring grounds, except near the mines, where the snow soon melts. Thunder storms, nocturnal lights, and fiery meteors, are more frequent here than any where else in the county. The trees near the lead mines have their tops burnt, their leaves and bark discoloured and scorched, and are stunted in their growth. The veins of some of these mines have been known to run up into the roots of trees, which, notwithstanding, looked as well at the top as the other trees. The ore in some places runs in a vein, and in other places it is found dispersed in banks, and lying between rocks: some of it is harder and some softer. The clearest and heaviest ore is the best; and thirty-six hundreds of such ore yield about a ton of lead. It is observed, that the fumes of the lead produce diseases which commonly prove mortal to such as are employed in melting it. The owners of cattle that feed near the places where the lead ore is washed, employ persons on purpose to keep them out of the reach of the smok; and it is said, that no dog, cat, or fowl, or any other animal, will live long in the neighbourhood of the place where the lead is usually melted. It is a custom here with such miners as live at a distance, to leave their ore and tools all night upon the hills, either in the open air, or in some slight hut, without much apprehension of having them stolen; and if any miner is convicted of a theft of this kind, he is condemned to a sort of punishment which is called *Burning of the Hill*, and is thus performed: The criminal, with his hands and feet at liberty, is shut up in one of the little huts erected for keeping the ore and tools, which hut being surrounded with dry furze, fern, and other such wood, is set on fire and the man left to make his escape as he can, by breaking open his prison and rushing through the fire: he is besides ever after excluded from working in the mines of Mendip hills. In the coal mines upon these hills there are frequent fire damps, by which many have been killed, and others much burnt and maimed;

maimed; some have been blown up at the mouth of the works, and the turn-beam, which hangs over the shaft, has been often torn off the frame by the force of the blast.

On the south side of Mendip Hills, near a place called Wokey, about a mile from Wells, is a very remarkable cave, known by the name of *Wokey Hole*. The entrance to this cave is parallel to the horizon, at the bottom of a rock one hundred and eighty feet high; and over the rock is a steep mountain, the top of which is thought to be a mile above the bottom of the rock. At the entrance into the cave there is a deep descent of about fifty or sixty feet; the cave itself is about two hundred feet in length, in some parts fifty or sixty broad, and in others not above ten or twelve, and the greatest height is about fifty feet, though in some places the roof is not above four or five feet from the bottom. There are several partial divisions of it, which the imaginations of some people have distinguished into a kitchen, a hall, a dancing-room, a cellar, and other apartments; and water of a petrifying quality being constantly dropping from the roof, and forming a variety of stony figures, fancy has improved them into resemblances of old women, dogs, bells, organs, and other things. The echo of any noise within this cavern is so strong, that a large stone, such as a man may lift up without much difficulty, being dropped on the rocky bottom of the cave, sounds with a noise as loud as the report of a cannon. At the extremity of this cave there issues a stream of water sufficient to drive a mill; which passes through the rock, near the entrance into the valley. Here are always people ready, for a small reward, to attend strangers into the cave with lights.

Near Chedder there are two rocks called *Chedder Cliffs*, and between these is a frightful chasm, the sides of which are near three hundred feet high. From the bottom of one of the hills there issues a stream, so rapid, that it is said to drive twelve mills within a quarter of a mile of the spring.

In the river Parret, near its confluence with the Tone, north-west of Langport, there is a small island, containing scarce two acres of ground, called *The Isle of Athelney*, a name derived from the ancient Saxon name *Ætheling*, which signifies *an island of nobles*. It had this name from having been the place to which King Alfred retreated with a few of his nobles to hide himself, after he had been defeated by the Danes.

That

That King afterwards built a monastery here, the foundations of which were discovered by some labourers in the year 1674. Among other subterraneous remains of this building, were found the bases of church pillars, consisting of wrought free-stone, with coloured tiles, and other things of the same kind; and soon afterwards, near this island, was found a sort of metal or picture of St. Cuthbert, with a Saxon inscription, importing that it was made by order of King Alfred. It appears by its form to have hung by a string; and it is conjectured that the King wore it either as an amulet, or in veneration of St. Cuthbert, who is said to have appeared to him in his troubles, and assured him of the victories that he afterwards obtained over the Danes.

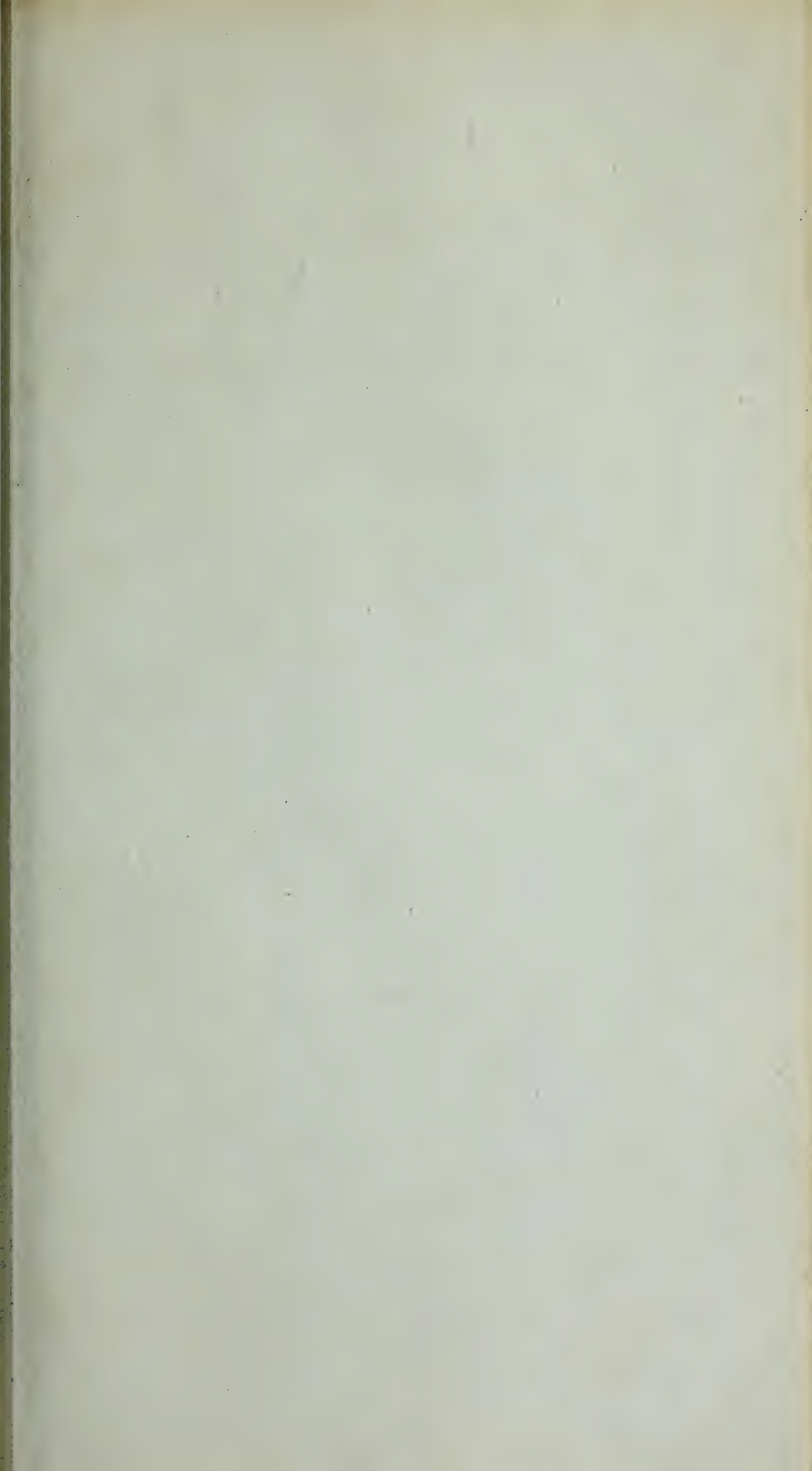
At Stanton Drew, near Pensford, there is a monument called *The Wedding*, consisting of stones about six feet high, ranged in a circle about ninety feet in diameter. The occasion of this monument is not known, but the name is derived from a fabulous tradition, that as a bride was going to be married, she and the rest of the company were changed into stones.

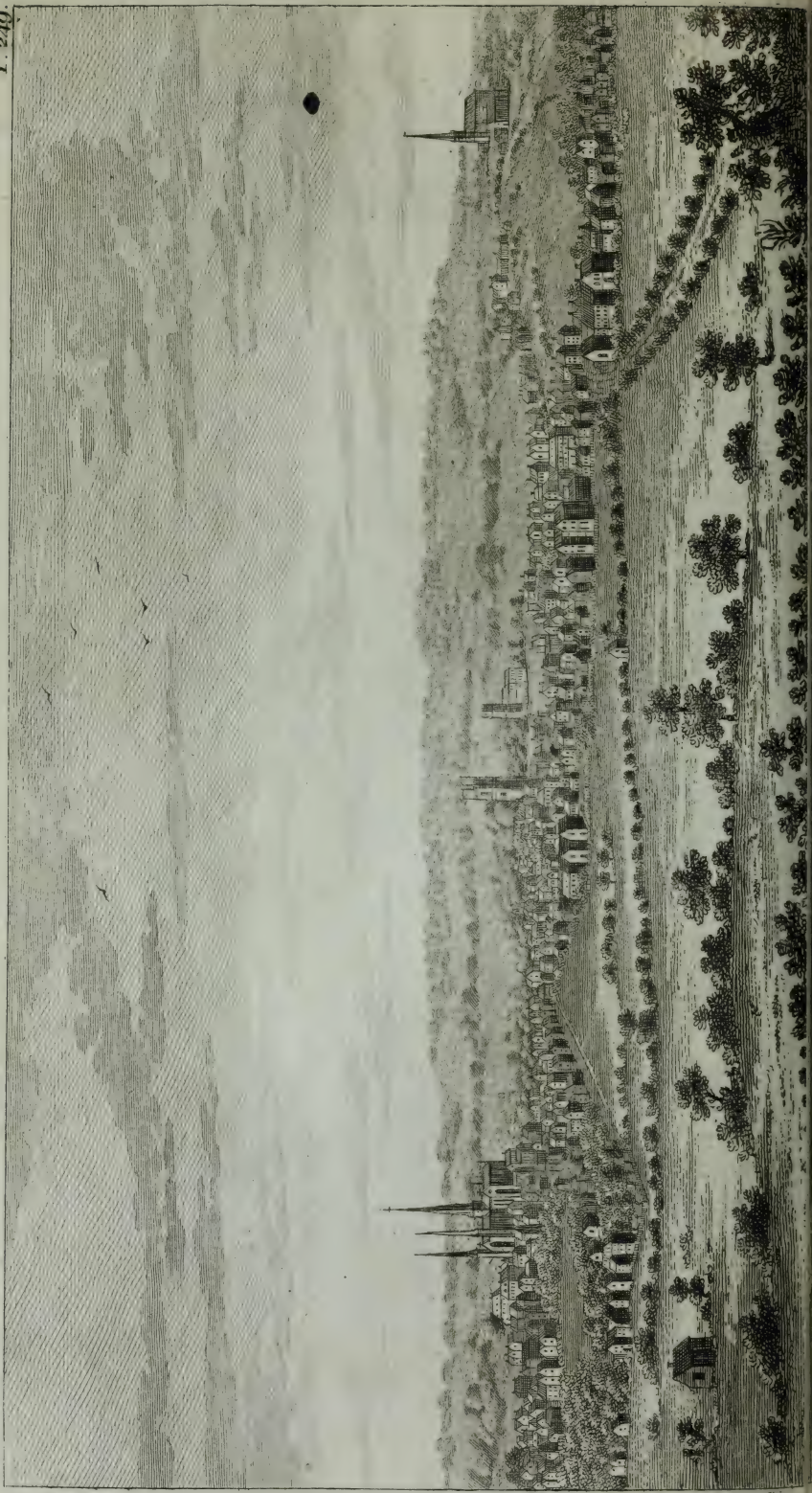


STAFFORDSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the north-west by Cheshire; on the north-east by Derbyshire; on the south by Worcestershire; on the west by Shropshire; and on the east by Warwickshire. It extends from north to south forty miles, and is one hundred and forty-one miles in circumference.

The air of Staffordshire is in general pure and healthy; but in some parts it is sharp and cold, particularly in the mountainous places north-west of the town of Stone. The arable and pasture land is excellent, and even the mountainous parts, by good tillage, will produce considerable crops of corn; but they are remarkable for a short and sweet grass, which makes the cattle as fine as those of Lancashire. On the banks of the Trent and the Dove, the meadows are as rich as any in England, and maintain great dairies, which supply the markets with vast quantities of butter and cheese. The rivers afford plenty of almost all sorts of fresh water fish; and the county in general abounds with provisions of all kinds. Besides plenty of turf and peat, for firing, this county yields three sorts of coals, which are distinguished by the names of Pit Coal, Peacock Coal, and Cannel Coal. The Pit Coal is dug chiefly in the south part of the county, at Wednesbury, Dudley, and Sedgley, not far from Wolverhampton. The Peacock Coal, so called from its reflecting various colours, like those of a peacock's tail, is found at Henley Green, near Newcastle under Line, and is better for the forge than for the kitchen. The Cannel Coal, which gives a very clear and bright flame, derives its name from *canwil*, an ancient British word for *candle*. It is so hard as to bear polishing, and is used in this county for paving churches and other public buildings; it is also manufactured into snuff boxes and other toys. Under the surface of the ground, in several parts of this county, are found yellow and red cker, tobacco-pipe clay, potters clay, fullers earth, and a sort of brick earth, which burns blue, and is supposed to be the earth of which the Romans made their urns. Here are also found stones and minerals of various sorts; as fire-stone for the hearths of iron furnaces and ovens, lime-stone, iron-stone,





stone or ore, the best kind of which is called Mufh, and is found at Rushal, near Walsall. This is the ore from which the best iron is extracted. Some of these iron stones are as big as the crown of a man's hat; and some of them being hollow in the inside, contain about a pint of a sharp cold liquor, which is said to be very grateful to the taste, and of which the workmen are very fond. Copper stones, or ore, are dug out of Ecton Hill, near Leek; and lead ore is dug in other parts of the county. Here are also found the hæmatites or blood-stones, alabaster, divers kinds of marble, quarry-stones, mill-stones, and grind-stones, of several colours.

The principal rivers of this county are the Trent, the Dove, the Thame or Tame, and the Sow. Whence the Trent derives its name is not known: it is esteemed the third river in England, and rises from two or three springs in the north-west part of this county, near Leek; it runs south-east, and dividing Staffordshire nearly into two equal parts, enters Derbyshire near Burton upon Trent; and running north-east, through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, falls into the Humber, north of Burton, in Lincolnshire. The Dove rises in Derbyshire, and separates that county from Staffordshire. The Thame rises in the south part of this county, not far from Wolverhampton, and runs south-east into Warwickshire, where, directing its course northward, it enters Staffordshire again near Tamworth, and falls into the river Trent, a few miles north-west of Tamworth. The Sow rises not far westward of Newcastle under Line, and running south-east, and passing by the town of Stafford, falls into the Trent, about three miles east of Stafford. Other less considerable rivers of this county are Walsal Water, the Black Brook, the Penk, Eccleshall Water, the Charnet, and the Hamps.

This county is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city, and eighteen market-towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and has one hundred and fifty parishes.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloth, and iron utensils, all kinds of which are made here in great perfection.

C I T Y.

The city of LITCHFIELD is one hundred and seventeen miles from London, and united with the city of Coventry in

Warwickshire, is the see of a bishop, who is called Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. It is both a city and county, incorporated by King Edward the Sixth, and governed by two bailiffs, twenty-four burgeses, a recorder, a sheriff, a steward, and other officers. The district comprehended in the county of this city is ten or twelve miles in circumference; and the sheriff rides round it in procession on the 8th of September annually, and then feasts the corporation and the neighbouring gentry.

Litchfield stands in a valley, three miles south of the Trent, and is divided by a stream, which runs into that river. The division of it on the south side of this stream is called The City, and that on the north side is called The Close, from its being enclosed with a wall and a dry ditch on every side, except that next the city: both parts are connected by two bridges, but the city is by much the largest. Litchfield is thought to be the most considerable city in the north-west of England, except Chester. It is a long straggling place, but has some handsome houses; the streets are well paved and kept clean; and this being a great thoroughfare from London to the north-west counties, here are several very good inns.

This city has a cathedral and three parish churches. The cathedral, which stands in the Close, was founded in the year 1148: it suffered much in the civil wars under Charles the First, but was so well repaired soon after the Restoration, that it is now one of the noblest Gothic structures in England. It extends in length, on the inside, four hundred and fifty feet, of which the choir is one hundred and ten, and it is eighty feet broad. There is a fine lofty steeple over the middle of the church: the front is adorned with a good portico, and over that are two corresponding spires. Above the portico are also twenty-six statues of the prophets, apostles, and Kings of Judah, as big as the life. There are also several statues on the inside of this church. The choir is in great part paved with alabaster and cannel coal, in imitation of black and white marble; and behind the choir is a neat chapel. The prebendaries stalls are of excellent workmanship: they were erected at the charge of some gentlemen in the county; and each stall bears the name and arms of the donor. In the Close are a palace for the Bishop, a house for the Dean, and very handsome houses for the Prebendaries. In the parish churches there is nothing remarkable; but one of them, dedicated to St. Michael, has a church-yard that contains six or seven acres of ground.

In

In this city there is a gaol for felons and debtors apprehended within its liberties, a free-school, and a large and well endowed hospital for the relief of the poor : and in the neighbourhood of this city there are frequent horse races. Litchfield is famous for fine ale.

MARKET TOWNS.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, which is one hundred and forty-eight miles from London, was first called *Newcastle*, from a castle now in ruins, built here in the reign of King Henry the Third, and by way of distinction from an older castle, which stood at Chestertown, a village in the neighbourhood. It was afterwards called *Newcastle under Line*, or *Lime*, from its situation upon the east side of a branch of the Trent, called the *Line*, or the *Lime*, to distinguish it from Newcastle upon Tyne, in the county of Northumberland.

This town was first incorporated by King Henry the First, and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth and King Charles the Second. It is governed by a mayor, two bailiffs, and twenty-four common-councilmen ; and the corporation has a court, which holds pleas for actions under forty pounds. The streets are broad and well paved, but the buildings low and mostly thatched. Here were formerly four churches, which are now reduced to one. The cloathing trade flourishes much in this town, but the chief manufacture is hats ; and here is an incorporated company of felt-makers.

Near this place there is a greater quantity of stone-ware made than in any other place in England, so that the inhabitants of Newcastle and its neighbourhood are said to export this manufacture to the value of several thousand pounds per annum.—There is also carried on at the same place a manufacture of earthen ware, in imitation of china, which is neatly figured, coloured, and gilt.—In the neighbourhood of Newcastle there are frequent horse-races, though the place is almost surrounded with coal-pits.

This place was formerly famous for a peculiar method of taming shrews ; this was by putting a bridle into the scold's mouth, in such a manner as quite to deprive her of speech for the time, and so leading her about the town till she made signs of her intention to keep her tongue in better discipline for the future.

future; and then setting her at liberty, upon her promising amendment.

STAFFORD is one hundred and thirty-five miles from London. In Doomsday book, which contains a survey of England made in the time of William the Norman, this town is called a city, but it does not appear to have been incorporated before the reign of King John, who made a corporation of it, and King Edward the Sixth both confirmed and enlarged its charter; and by virtue of a statute of Queen Elizabeth, not only the county assizes, but the quarter sessions are always to be kept here. The situation of this town is low, upon the banks of the river Sow, but the streets are well paved, and the houses generally built of stone and covered with slate. Here was formerly a castle, built by William the Norman, which is now in ruins; and the town is thought to have been walled in, from some remains of walls that are still to be seen round it. Here are two handsome parish churches, a free-school, and an hospital, built towards the close of the last century, by Mr. Martin Noel, a native of this town. Here is a spacious market-place, in which is a shire-hall, and here is a good bridge over the river Sow. Stafford has a manufacture of cloth, which has greatly increased the wealth and inhabitants of the place; and it is famous, as well as some other towns in the county, for ale.

TAMWORTH is one hundred and thirteen miles from London, and is so equally divided by the river Tame, that one half of it, which stands upon the western bank of that river, is in Staffordshire, and the other half in Warwickshire; and the borough is by some writers placed in Staffordshire, and by others in Warwickshire. This is the oldest town in these parts, and was the royal seat of the Mercian Kings; but it appears to have been first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, under whose charter it is governed, by a high steward, two bailiffs, one for each county, a recorder, a town-clerk, an under-steward, twenty-four principal burghesses, two serjeants at mace, and other officers. The corporation have power to keep a three weeks court of record, and a court-leet twice a year; and they have a gaol and a common seal. In the Staffordshire side of this town there is a church, which is collegiate, a grammar-school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and a fine hospital, founded by Mr. Guy, the founder of the noble hospital in the Borough of Southwark, that bears his name.

This

This town has a considerable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures.

WALSAL is a small corporation town, one hundred and sixteen miles from London. There are several iron mines near it; and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of spurs, bridle-bits, stirrups, and buckles.

TUTBURY is situated upon the river Dove, a little before it joins the Trent, and is one hundred and twenty-eight miles from London. On a hill near the town is an ancient castle, which formerly belonged to John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster. It is still a good old dwelling-house, walled all round, except on the side of a hill, where it is so steep that it needs no fortification; and yet there it is inclosed with a strong pale. It has a prospect to the east over the Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham, on the north-west and north to Uttoxeter, Rowcester, Ashburn, and Derby; on the south-east towards Burton and Ashby de la Zouch, &c. and on the south and south-east are all wood lands, in which are many parks that belong, for the most part, to the castle and honour of Tutbury, to which many of the neighbours are homagers, and of which they hold their estates.

STONE is one hundred and forty miles from London, and is said to have derived its name from an heap of stones thrown up here, according to a custom of the Saxons, to perpetuate the memory of a murder committed by Wolphere, a King of Mercia, on his two sons, for embracing Christianity. The town stands upon the north bank of the river Trent, in the great road from London to Chester. It is well provided with good inns, and here is a small charity-school, and a free grammar school.

WOLVERHAMPTON is one hundred and twenty-four miles from London, and stands upon a high ground. It is a populous town, well built, and the streets are well paved, but all the water the town is supplied with, except what falls from the skies, comes from four weak springs of different qualities, which go by the names of Pudding Well, Horse Well, Washing Well, and Meal Well, all appropriated to their several uses: from the last they fetch all the water they use for boiling and brewing, in leather budgets laid across a horse, with a funnel at the top, by which they fill them; and to the other
three

three wells they carry their tripe, horses, and linen. To this scarcity of water, and the high situation of the place, is ascribed its healthy state, notwithstanding the adjacent coal-pits; and it is said the plague was never known here. The chief manufacturers of this town are locksmiths, who are reckoned the most expert of any in England. They are so curious in this art, that they can contrive a lock so, that if a servant be sent into the closet with a master key, or their own, it will shew how many times that servant has gone in at any distance of time, and how many times the lock has been shot for a whole year, some of them being made to discover five hundred or a thousand times. A lock with a curious set of chimes in it, that sold for twenty pounds, was made in this town. Here is a collegiate church, which is annexed to the dean and chapter of Windsor.

PENKRIDGE is one hundred and twenty-five miles from London, and derives its name from its situation upon the river Penk, over which it has a stone bridge. Here is one of the greatest fairs in the kingdom for horses, both for the saddle and draught.

RUGELEY is one hundred and twenty-four miles from London, and is a handsome well-built town, in the Lancashire and Cheshire road from London, and one side of Cankwood Chace.

LEEK is one hundred and fifty-four miles from London, has a manufacture for buttons, and is noted for excellent ale.

At what are called The Blue Hills in the neighbourhood of this town there are coal mines, and a salt stream comes from thence, which tinges the stones and earth through which it runs with a rusty colour, and, with the infusion of galls, turns as black as ink. Here are rocks of an exceeding great height, without any turf or mould upon them.

KINVER is one hundred and twenty-nine miles from London; and has an old fortification in it, and a remarkable stone two yards high and four yards in circumference, which some suppose to have been a British Deity, and others that it was in memorial of a battle fought here by that people: they call it Battle Stone, or Bolt Stone.

BURTON UPON TRENT is one hundred and twenty-three miles from London: it was formerly distinguished by its abbey,

bey, whose abbots being mitred, sat in parliament; but it is now chiefly noted for its ale. Here is an exceeding fine bridge over the Trent, which is entirely built of square free stone, and is above a quarter of a mile in length, with thirty-seven arches, through which the river runs, and here divides into three channels. The parish church is adjoining to the decayed abbey. The town consists chiefly of one large street, extending from the abbey to the bridge. Here is a manufacture of cloth. Barges come up hither by the help of art, with a full stream in a deep safe channel.

Between the Trent, Dove, and Blithe, near this town, is Needwood, a large forest, with many parks in it, where the gentlemen in the neighbourhood often divert themselves with hunting and horse races.

UTTOXETER, or UTCESTER, stands on a gentle ascent, upon the western bank of the river Dove, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-four miles from London. It is a pretty large town; the streets are broad, clean, and well paved, but the houses in general are meanly built. Here is a spacious market place, with a cross in the centre, and a good stone bridge over the Dove. The market is one of the most considerable in these parts for cattle, sheep, swine, butter, cheese, corn, and all sorts of provisions. Some of the London cheesemongers have factors here, who, it is said, buy up cheese to the value of five hundred pounds every market day.

BROMLEY PAGETS is one hundred and twenty-nine miles from London, and is a pretty town, on the skirts of Derbyshire, remarkable for a sport on New-Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called The Hobby-Horse Dance, from a person who rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, and kept time with the music, while six other men danced the hay, and other country dances, with as many rein-deers heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder they maintained their poor, and repaired the church.

BETLEY is one hundred and fifty-seven miles from London, and is a small inconsiderable place.

BREWOOD is one hundred and thirty-two miles from London, and is a pretty little town, with a free-school.

CHEADLE is distant from London one hundred and forty-four miles, and has a charity school.

ECCLESHAL stands at the distance of one hundred and forty-two miles from London. It is a pretty place, has a good charity-school, and is famous for pedlars wares.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

At *Trentham* is the noble seat of Earl Gower, which is esteemed the finest in this county. The house is modern, and built on the plan of the Queen's palace in St. James's park. It is situated close to the church, which renders the entrance into the house very inconvenient, the church and church-yard being in front. The park is very beautiful, has two large pieces of water in it, and the hills, which rise immediately from the water, are finely covered with wood, which has a noble effect as you pass the road to Newcastle. The park is walled round, and from the high ground in it you have every way an extensive prospect into the surrounding country.

Near Stone, Lord Archibald Hamilton, in 1772, built an elegant house called *Sandon Hall*, which commands an extensive prospect of the Staffordshire navigation, and affords a pleasing view of this fine country.

About three miles from Stafford is *Shuckborough*, the seat of Mr. Anson, the nephew of the late Lord Anson. The house stands near the Trent, contains very fine apartments, which are furnished, in a very splendid manner, and the gardens are elegant.

Beaufort, near Litchfield, is a famous old seat, said to be built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. It now belongs to the Earl of Uxbridge. The park is very fine, and its situation is extremely pleasant. In the park is a famous piece of antiquity, being a large camp or fortification, surrounded with a double trench, very large and deep.

Upon

Upon the extremity of this county, just on the borders of Worcestershire, situated upon a high mountain, is the famous ancient *Castle of Dudley*, a building of great extent, with trenches about it cut out of a rock, and hath an high tower upon it on the south side. It was built by Dodo, a Saxon, in the year 700. Great part of it is in ruins, and the rest converted into a noble seat, where Lord Ward resides. The castle, surrounded by a noble amphitheatre of wood, overtops all the trees that encompass it, and has a most extensive prospect over five counties, and into part of Wales.

At *Newborough*, five miles from Litchfield, is a seat of the Duke of Bridgewater; at *Elford*, near Litchfield, is the seat of the Earl of Berkshire. *Stafford Castle* is the seat of the late Earl of Stafford. The Earl of Dartmouth has a seat at *Sandwell*; as has also the Earl of Stamford at *Envield Hall*, three miles from Sturbridge. At *Ridware*, near Litchfield, is the seat of Lord Leigh; at *Careswell*, nine miles from Stafford, Lord Vane has a seat; as has also Lord Aston, at *Tixal*, near Stafford; and Lord Chetwynd has a fine park and gardens at *Ingestree*.

Watling-street and *Ikenild-street*, two of the four great military ways of the Romans in Britain, run through this county. *Watling-street* crosses the river Tame out of Warwickshire into Staffordshire, at Falkeley Bridge, near Tamworth, and running westward passes into Shropshire, near Brewood. *Ikenild-street* enters Staffordshire at Streeton, near Tutbury, and running south-west, crosses *Watling-street* about a mile south of Litchfield, and passes into Warwickshire at Handsworth, near Birmingham, in that county. Upon these two ancient roads have been discovered, in this county, considerable remains of Roman antiquities.

Upon *Watling-street*, near the place where that road is intersected by *Ikenild-street*, there is a small village called *Wall*, from the remains of some walls which enclose about two acres of ground, known by the name of *Castle Crofts*. Here have been found Roman coins, and two ancient pavements of Roman bricks. The inhabitants have a tradition that there was a city here, which was destroyed before the Norman invasion; and it is generally believed, that the city at this place, was that called *Eboracum* by Antoninus.

At *Alton*, about three miles from Cheadle, are the ruins of a castle, which was built here in the time of William the Norman, and about the year 1173, the twenty-second of King Henry the Second, was in possession of Bertram de Verdun.

Apewood Castle, north-west of Kinver, upon the borders of Shropshire, is an ancient fortification, which stands on a high promontory, and is supposed to have been British. It has a steep ridge for half a mile together, with hollows cut in the ground, over which the tents are supposed to have been pitched. And on Ashwood Heath is the appearance of a Roman camp.

There are in this county medicinal springs of various qualities; some impregnated with bitumen, some with salts, and others with sulphur. Of the bituminous kind is a warm spring at Beresford, south-east of Leek, near the bank of the Dove, and another at Hints, near Tamworth. Of the saline kind, the strongest are the brine pits at Chartley, near Stafford, of the water of which as good white salt is made as any in England. Among the springs of a weaker brine there is one in Blue Hill, near Leek, which tinges the stone and earth it touches with a rusty colour, and which galls will turn as black as ink. Of the sulphureous sort is St. Erasmus's Well, at Incester, two miles north-east of Stafford; and another spring at Codsall, north-west of Wolverhampton. There are also other medicinal waters in this county, not reducible to either of these classes, which are said to have performed great cures, as Salter's Well, near Newcastle under Line, which has the reputation of curing the King's evil; Elder Well, at Blimhill, near Penkridge, said to cure disorders of the eyes; and a well called The Spaw, near Wolverhampton, which is reputed to have cured diseases of various kinds.

S U F F O L K.

THIS county is bounded on the east by the German Ocean; on the west by Cambridgeshire; on the south by Essex; and on the north by Norfolk. It is forty-five miles in length, twenty in breadth, and one hundred and forty in circumference; containing twenty-eight market towns, five hundred and seventy-five parishes, about one thousand five hundred villages, and nine hundred and ninety-five thousand acres. The most general division of this county is into two parts; the first, called The Franchise, or Liberty of St. Edmund, comprehends the western part of the county; and the second, called The Geldable Land, contains the eastern part; and each part furnishes a distinct grand jury at the county assizes. There are two other general divisions of this county into High Suffolk and Low Suffolk; and it is farther divided into twenty-two hundreds. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Norwich.

The air of this county is pure, pleasant, and healthy, even near the sea shore, because the beach being generally sandy and shelly, shoots off the sea, and prevents stagnated water and sinking mud.

The soil of the county of Suffolk is different in different parts of it: the eastern parts, bordering on the sea, are sandy and full of heaths, but yield abundance of rye, pease, and hemp, and feed vast flocks of sheep. The middle part of the county, which is called High Suffolk, or The Woodlands, consists chiefly of a rich deep clay and marle, and produces wood, and good pasture that feeds great numbers of cattle: the parts bordering on Essex and Cambridge, likewise afford excellent pasture, and abound with corn, all except a small tract towards Newmarket, in Cambridgeshire, which is for the most part a green heath.

It is said that the feeding cattle and sheep on turnips was first practised in Suffolk. The milk of this county is reckoned the best in England; and it has been long observed, that the Suffolk cheese is greatly impoverished to enrich the Suffolk butter:

butter : it is, however, found, that the cheese of this county is very proper for long voyages, being preserved by its dryness. But the butter that is made here in great quantities, and sent to most parts of England, is not to be equalled in any part of the kingdom. It is observed, that more turkies are bred in this county, and that part of Norfolk which borders upon it, than in all the rest of England ; London and all the counties round it being chiefly supplied with turkies from hence. Fuel is very plentiful in this county, High Suffolk affording wood in great abundance, and Low Suffolk, or that part of the county which runs along the sea side, being constantly supplied with coals from Newcastle. The principal manufactures are woollen and linen cloths.

This county is well watered with several rivers, the principal of which are the Lesser Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Deben, the Orwel, the Ald, and the Blith. The Deben rises near Mendelsham, and running south-east, and passing by Debenham and Woodbridge, falls into the German Sea eleven miles south-east of Woodbridge. The river Orwel, or Gipping, rises not far from Mendelsham, and running south-east, and almost parallel to the Deben, passes by Ipswich, to which it is navigable by great ships, and at the distance of ten miles from which it discharges itself into the German Ocean, together with the Stour, both rivers forming one large mouth or æstuary. The Orwel does not flow much higher than Ipswich, but there the tide generally rises twelve feet, though at low water the harbour is almost dry. The river Ald rises near Framlingham, and running south-east, and passing by Aldborough and Orford, falls into the German Sea a few miles from Orford. The Blith rises near Halesworth, and running almost directly eastward, falls into the German Sea at Southwold. Other less considerable rivers of this county are the Ore, the Berdon, and the Bourn or Lark.

MARKET-TOWNS.

IPSWICH is a neat well built, populous town, at the distance of sixty-nine miles from London. It is about a mile in length, and somewhat more in breadth, forming a kind of half-moon, on the banks of the river Orwel, over which it has a good bridge of stone. It is a corporation : its chief manufactures are linen and woollen. There are twelve parish churches here, besides two chapels, and meeting-houses. Here is a free-school,

school, with a good library; and three charity schools, in two of which are seventy boys, and in the third forty girls. Here is also a work-house, and two hospitals, one for lunatics, called Christ's Hospital, and the other for poor old men and women, founded by Mr. Henry Tooley in 1556, besides several alms-houses. But the most distinguished charity set on foot here, and continued throughout the county, for the relief of widows and orphans of poor deceased clergymen, was begun in 1704, which rose from a subscription of six pounds for the first year, to three hundred and two live pounds in the year 1740, and for thirty-seven years the whole amounted to four thousand four hundred and sixteen pounds nine shillings and six pence. Christ-church, one of the six or seven religious houses formerly in this town, has been converted to a mansion-house, where is a fine park and bowling-green. Another of them is a court of judicature, where the quarter sessions is held for Ipswich division, and part of it is a gaol.

An ingenious traveller compared the situation of this town to that of Rome, because there is a rising ground on the entrance at the left hand, and a river on the right, separating it from the suburbs, as the Tyber does Rome from St. Peter's. The town he compares to a noble old house, which has stood a long time untenanted, and out of repair; but it is much improved of late. A college begun by Cardinal Wolsey, on the ruins of a small college of Black-canons, though left unfinished by him, still bears his name.

The town enjoys several considerable privileges, as the passing fines and recoveries, trying criminal and capital causes, and even those of the town, among themselves, appointing the assize of bread, wine, beer, &c. The country round Ipswich is chiefly applied to the production of corn, considerable quantities of which are shipped off for London, and sometimes for Holland. This country likewise has an inexhaustible store of timber, of which the inhabitants send large quantities to the King's yard at Chatham, often running it over from the mouth of the river at Harwich in one tide.

Ipswich has a convenient quay and custom-house, but the harbour was formerly much more commodious than it is now, for which reason the number of its ships, as well as its trade by sea, has of late years much decayed. Many of the houses in this town are built in the antique fashion, but there are more genteel people live here than in any other town in the county, except Edmundsbury; and this is thought to be one
of

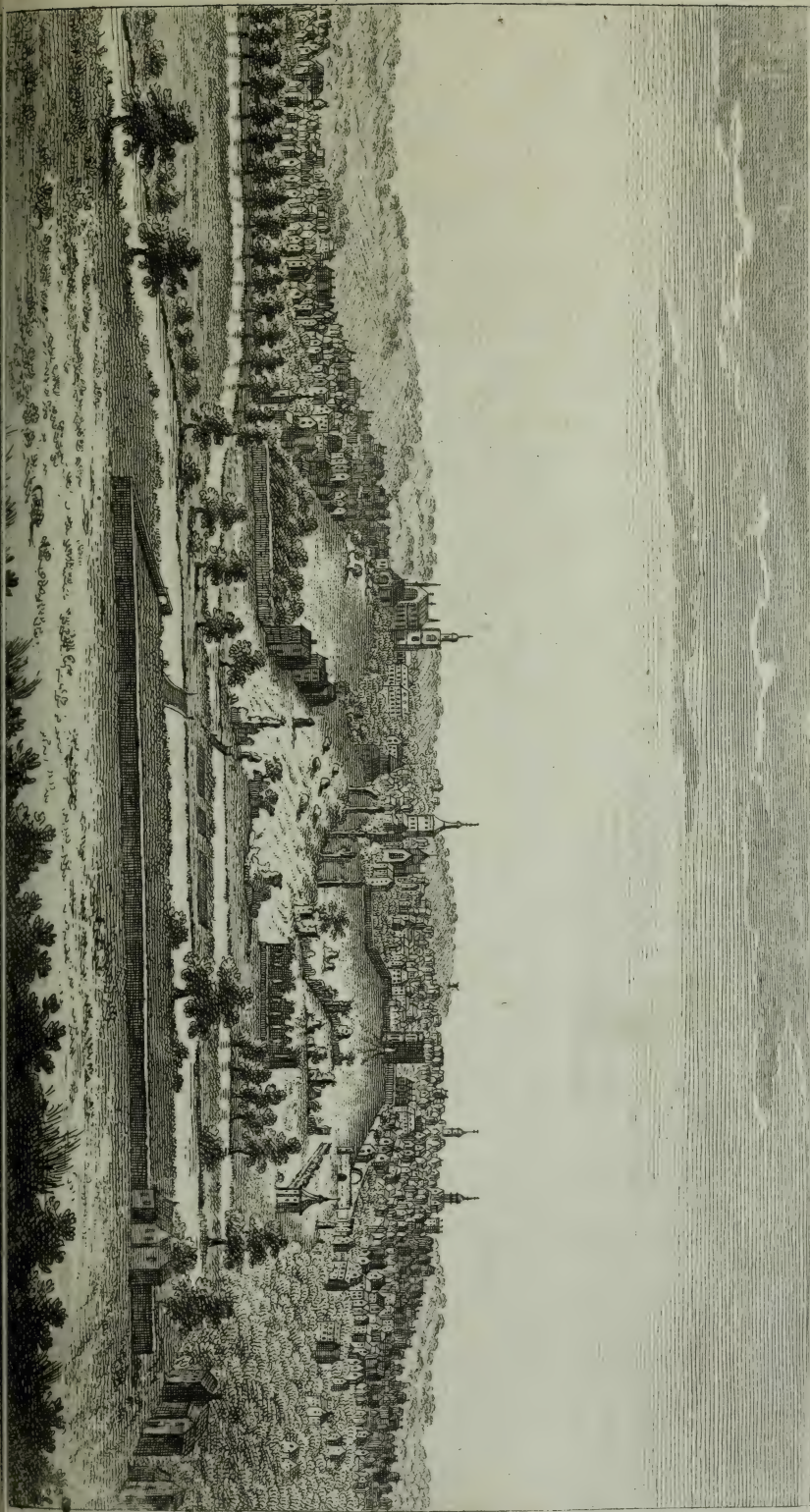
of the best places in England, for families to reside in that have but small incomes, on account of easy house rent, good company, and plenty of all sorts of provisions.

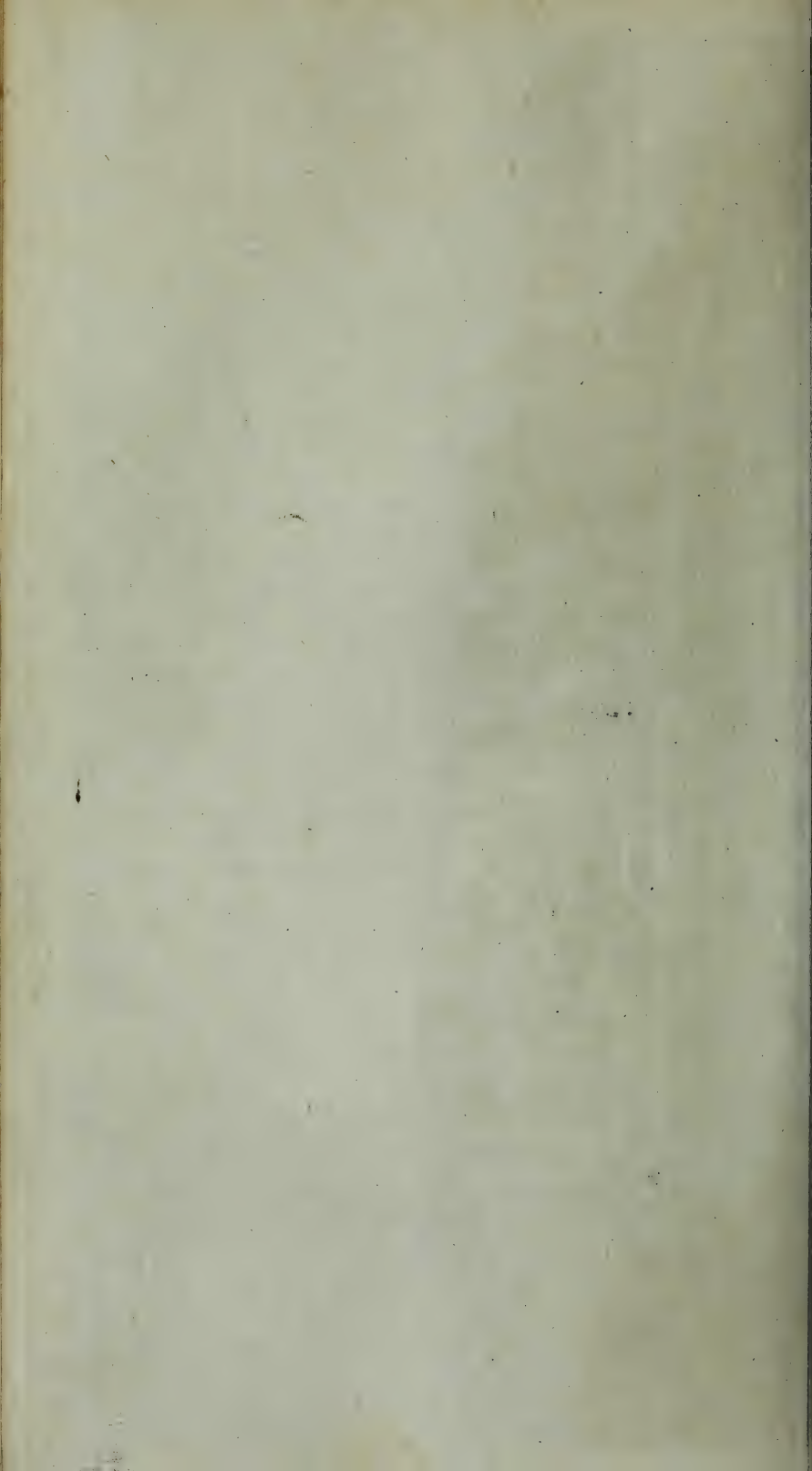
ST. EDMUND'S BURY, which is seventy-two miles from London, was originally called St. Edmund's Burgh, from an abbey founded here in honour of St. Edmund, King of the East Angles, who was not only crowned, but also buried in this place, after being murdered by the Danes about the year 1012. This abbey was reckoned one of the largest in the world. Before the dissolution of the monasteries there were five hospitals here, one college, and above forty churches and chapels, most of them well endowed. Here was a mint in the reigns of King Edward the First and Second, and in that of John; and this place has been famous for several parliaments or national assemblies, which have been held here.

This town, with its suburbs, extends in length, from north to south, one mile and an half; it is a mile and a quarter broad, and three miles in circumference. It is walled in, and has five gates; one of which, the Abbey-gate, is still a fine monument of that superb building. It is divided into five wards, and contains thirty-four streets, which are all straight, spacious, well paved, and generally cut one another at right angles. This place is called the Montpelier of England, for the goodness of its air, the beautiful rise of the town, and its open and extensive prospect. The river Bourn, or Larke, on which the town is built, is navigable from Lynne to Farnham. Angel hill, where the fairs are kept, and where is an handsome spacious plain, is much resorted to by people of fashion in this neighbourhood, especially during the time of the fairs, one of which is as great a fair as almost any in England. It begins on St. Matthew's day, and lasts a fortnight, during which time all manner of public diversions are exhibited.

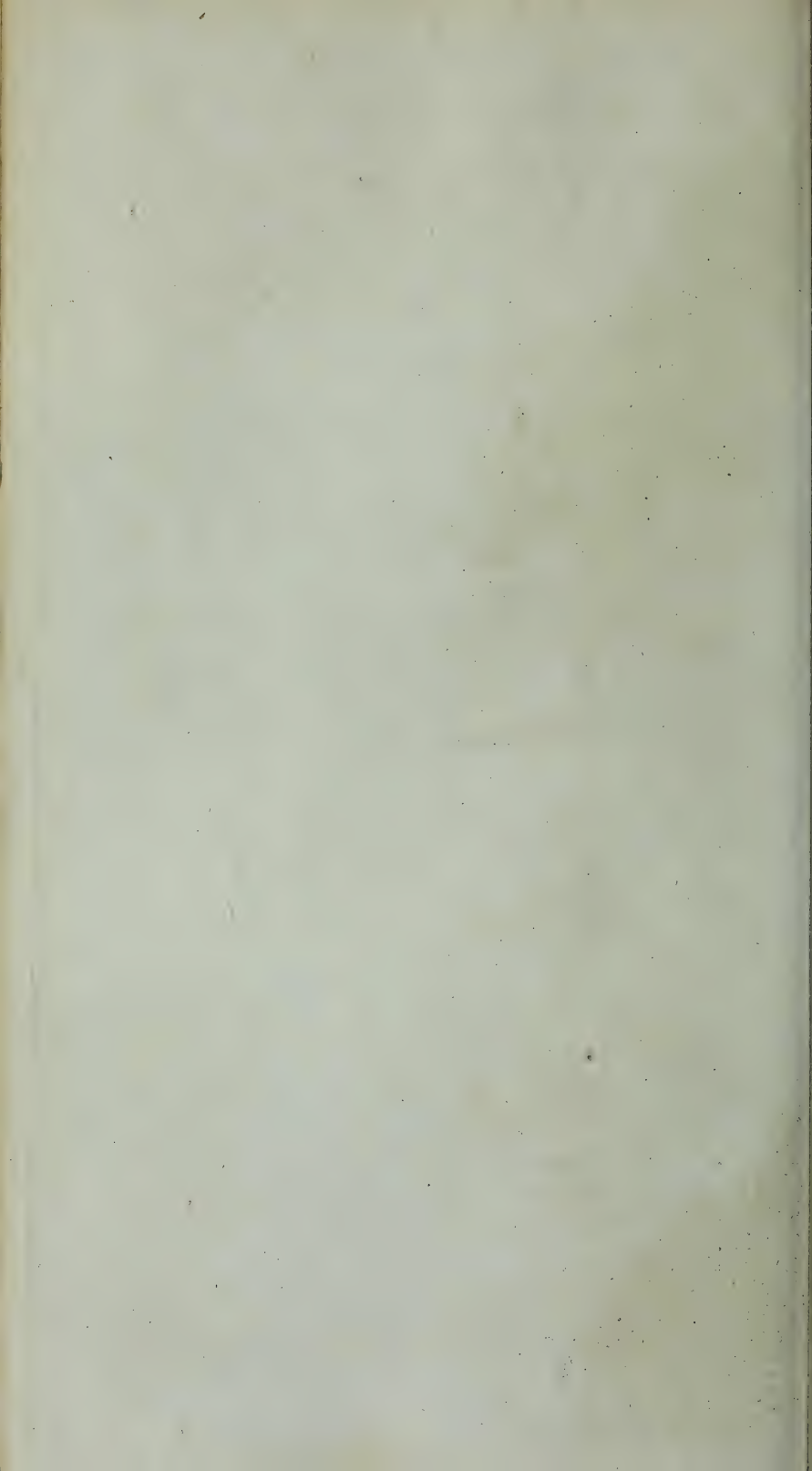
BECCLES is one hundred and eight miles from London, and is a clean well-built town, paved, and agreeably situated by the river Waveney. Here is a noble church and steeple, and two free-schools, well endowed; one of which is a grammar school, with ten scholarships for Emanuel-college in Cambridge, appropriated by Sir James Lemau, in the reign of King James the First.

FRAMLINGHAM









FRAMLINGHAM is a name of Saxon original, and signifies *an habitation of strangers*. It is eighty-seven miles from London, and is a large antient town, pleasantly situated, though but indifferently built, upon a clay hill, in a fruitful soil, and healthy air. Its greatest ornament is its church, a large edifice of black flint, with a steeple one hundred feet high. The castle here is a most remarkable piece of antiquity, being supposed to have been built by some of the first Kings of the East Angles. It was a large beautiful fabrick, and very strong both by nature and by art; the area within the walls now standing being about an acre and a rood of land, the walls forty-four feet high and eight thick, with thirteen towers fourteen feet above them. Hither the princess, afterwards Queen Mary, retired, when Lady Jane Gray and she were competitors for the crown.

SUDBURY is fifty-six miles from London, and is an ancient corporation, which has sent members to parliament ever since the death of Edward the Fourth. This town stand upon the bank of the river Stour, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has an handsome bridge. Here are three large handsome churches, and the town carries on a good trade in fays and ferges.

WOODBIDGE is seventy-six miles from London, and is situated upon the west bank of the river Deben. Its extent is about half a mile every way, and the chief streets are well built and paved. Here is a fine church, with a good grammar-school, and an alms-house, founded in 1587, by Thomas Seckford, master of the requests, for thirteen poor men, and three women. Here is a market place, in the middle of which is a handsome shire-hall, where the quarter sessions are held for the district of this county, called *The Liberty of St. Etheldred and Audrey*, and under the shire-hall is a corn cros. The river is navigable hither by ships of considerable burthen, and this town has four or five docks for building ships, with commodious quays and warehouses. It carries on a good trade to London, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Holland, in butter, cheese, salt, and plank; and the Woodbridge pinks and hoys go to and from London once every week.

ALDBOROUGH is ninety-three miles from London, and is pleasantly situated in the valley of Slaughden, having the sea on the east, and the river Ald on the south-west. It has two
streets

streets about a mile long, and has a good quay, on which are convenient warehouses and fish-houses, for drying fish, especially sprats, soals and lobsters, which, together with the corn which the inhabitants export, and the coals they trade for to Newcastle, is the chief employment of their shipping. Here is an handsome church, on a hill to the west of the town.

ORFORD derives its name from a ford over the river Ore, near the mouth of which it stands. It is eighty-eight miles distant from London, was incorporated by King Henry the Third, and is governed by a mayor, eighteen portmen, twelve chief burgeses, a recorder, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. It was once a large populous town, with a castle, of which there are still some towers remaining, that serve as land marks to vessels at sea. Here is a church; and on a promontory near the town, called Orfordness, there is a light-house, for directing seamen sailing near the coasts; and this promontory is a great shelter to ships when a north-east wind blows hard upon the shore. Orford formerly had a good harbour, but the sea has withdrawn from it many years, and the place has proportionably decayed.

EYE is a small town, at the distance of ninety miles from London, and stands in what is called an island, because almost surrounded by a brook. Here is a large handsome church. The chief manufacture of this place is bone-lace.

DUNWICH is ninety-nine miles from London, and is one of the most antient towns in the county. In the year 630 it was an episcopal see, but was afterwards divided into two sees, viz. one here, the other at North-Elmham; but William the Norman transferred them first to Thetford, then to Norwich. From the coins that have been found here, it is supposed to have been a Roman station; and a tradition is mentioned by Sir Henry Spelman, that there was once here fifty-two churches and monasteries; but the sea has swallowed up all the churches, except All Saints. It appears, however, that in the sixteenth century it was a populous place, and had a mint. The free burgeses gave King John three hundred marks of silver for his charter, besides ten falcons, and five ger-falcons; and they also gave him two hundred marks and five hundred eels for his grant of wrecks. It is governed by two bailiffs, and has sent burgeses to parliament from the earliest times; but now it is a very inconsiderable place.

BILSTON

BILSTON is sixty-seven miles from London; here is a good church, and a woollen manufactory.

BUDDESDALE is eighty-seven miles from London, and is a thoroughfare in the road from London to Yarmouth. Here is a free-school, which was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, and endowed with several scholarships for students at Cambridge.

BUNGAY is one hundred and seven miles from London, and is situated upon the river Waveney, which surrounds it, and is navigable hither from Yarmouth by barges. A very extensive trade is carried on here, and the town is much frequented by many capital dealers from Yarmouth, and other parts of Norfolk. Here are two churches, one of which, dedicated to St. Mary, is a noble Gothic structure; and near it are the ruins of an ancient priory, for monks of the Benedictine order, which was founded in the reign of King Henry the Second. Here are also the remains of a very strong castle, which was built by the family of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk.

CLARE stands upon the river Stour, at the distance of fifty-five miles from London. Here is a fine large church, the ruins of a castle and monastery, and a manufactory of says.

DEBENHAM takes its name from the river Deben, which runs by it. It is eighty-three miles from London, and is situated on a rising ground.

HADLEY is sixty-three miles from London; it is a pretty large populous town, situated in a bottom; its markets are commonly well stored with provisions; and it is of some note for its manufactory of woollen cloth. The greatest ornament of the town is the church, which is an handsome structure, with a spire, and is a peculiar of Canterbury.

HAVERILL is fifty-five miles from London, and is at present of little note, but was formerly a considerable place.

HALESWORTH is one hundred and one miles from London, and is an antient populous town, with a very neat church, and a charity-school. Its market is famous for great quantities

ties of linen yarn, which is spun in this town and neighbourhood, and bought up here.

IXWORTH is seventy-eight miles from London, and stands in the road between London and Yarmouth.

LOWESTOFF is one hundred and seventeen miles from London, and is a little straggling town, situated on a rock, which seems to hang over the sea. This place having been part of the antient demesnes of the crown, has a charter, by which the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries, either at sessions or assizes. About a mile westward of this place there is a church, and in the town a chapel, for the ease of the inhabitants, whose chief business is fishing for cod in the north sea, and for herrings, mackarel, and sprats at home.

LAVENHAM is sixty-one miles from London, and is governed by six capital burghesses or headboroughs, who hold the office for life, and have the power of choosing inferior officers. This is a pretty large town, pleasantly situated in a healthy air, on the bank of a branch of the river Berdon, from whence it rises gradually to the top of a hill. It consists of nine streets, and in the middle of the town is a church, reckoned the finest in the county: it was rebuilt in the time of King Henry the Sixth, and has a steeple one hundred and thirty-seven feet high, with six large bells, as good as most in England. The roof of the church is curiously carved, and the windows finely painted. Here are two pews, one belonging to the family of the Earl of Oxford, and the other to the family of the Springs, in this county, that are perhaps superior in workmanship to any of the pews in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster; and here is a statue in brass of Mr. Thomas Spring, who gave two hundred pounds towards rebuilding the church. This town has a free-school, a bridewell, part of which is a work-house, where the poor of the parish are employed in spinning hemp, flax, and yarn; and here are also some other considerable charities. Here is a wool-hall, from whence many hundred loads of wool are yearly sent to London. This place was formerly very famous for a staple trade in blue cloth, and was divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had a hall, and here are still considerable manufactures of serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and fine yarn.

MENDELSHAM is eighty-two miles from London, and contains nothing remarkable but an handsome church.

MILDENHALL is sixty-nine miles from London, and is a large populous town, situated on the river Lark. The streets are spacious, and the town is well built. It has an handsome church, with a lofty steeple, and a good harbour for boats.

STOW MARKET is seventy-five miles from London, is a large town in the centre of the county, and situated on the banks of the Orwell. It has a beautiful spacious church, with eight tuneable bells, a large steeple and lofty spire, being one hundred and twenty feet high. There are several good inn, here, a manufacture of tammies, and other Norwich stuffs and a charity school.

NEEDHAM is seventy-three miles from London, and consists of one good street; the inhabitants deal chiefly in broad cloths.

NEYLAND is fifty-seven miles from London. Here is an handsome bridge over the Stour, which, in consequence of the low situation of the town, often overflows it; but makes it some amends by bringing it plenty of coal, which must otherwise be fetched at a great distance. It is a large town, and has a manufacture of bays and says, but which was formerly much more considerable. The church is remarkable for the number of marble monuments, inlaid with brass, to the memory of clothiers who had formerly lived here, and had besides bequeathed considerable charities, in order to perpetuate their memories.

SAXMUNDHAM is eighty-nine miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

SOUTHWOLD is one hundred and three miles from London, and is situated in a peninsula, formed by the river Blith upon the west, and the sea upon the east and south. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, and other officers, and is a pleasant populous town, strong by its situation, and fortified by a few pieces of cannon. It has a draw-bridge over the river Blith, and a large strong built church. In 1747 an act of parliament passed for effectually cleansing and opening the haven of this place, which had long been choaked up with
 2 L 2 sand.

sand. On the east side of this town is a bay, called Solebay, that affords good anchorage, and is sheltered by a promontory about two miles further south, called Easton Nefs. On the south side of Easton Nefs is an excellent harbour, which in the Dutch war was the place of rendezvous for our fleets. The promontory of Easton Nefs is by some thought the most easterly point of Britain, but others suppose it to be Lowestoffe. There is a great resort of mariners to this town; and it carries on a considerable trade in salt, old beer, herrings, and sprats; and the sprats are cured here in the same manner as the herrings are at Yarmouth.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Adjoining to Ipswich Mr. Fonnereau has a fine seat and park. The house, though built in the antient stile, is very commodious. It is called *Christ-Church*, and was a priory, or religious house, in former times. The green and park are a great addition to the town of Ipswich, the inhabitants being allowed to divert themselves there with walking, bowling, &c.

At *Milden-Hall* is the mansion which formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Hanmer, who in the reign of Queen Anne was Speaker of the House of Commons. It now belongs to Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury.

Ickworth is the seat and noble park belonging to the Earl of Bristol. It is upwards of ten miles in circumference, and for the beauty and value of its woods has scarcely its equal in the kingdom.

In the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmunds is *Rushbrook*, formerly the seat of Lord Dover, and now belonging to Sir Charles Davers.

Cobford, the antient seat of Earl Cornwallis, is not far distant from Bury St. Edmunds.—Near Thetford is *Euston Hall*, an handsome seat of the Duke of Grafton. The park and plantations are very extensive, and sketched with great taste.—At Long Melford is a noble old seat, called *Melford-Hall*, belonging to Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart. and also *Kentwell-Hall*, the seat of John Moore, Esq. And at the south end
of

of the village is an old seat of Sir Roger Martin, Bart.—A few miles to the right of Ipswich is *Nacton*, the seat of the late Edward Vernon, Esq.—And at *Glanham* is the seat of Dudley North, Esq.

Medford is a pleasant village near Sudbury, where there are some handsome country seats, and the church is a venerable Gothic structure.

At *Offton*, on a chalky hill, are the ruins of an old castle, said by Camden to have been built by Offa, King of the Mercians.

Rendlesham, a small village near Woodbridge, is a place of considerable antiquity, where the East Saxon Kings had a palace.

Between Wulpit and the river Orwell, on an high hill, are the remains of an old castle, called *Haughley-Castle*, by whom built is not known.

Icklingham is a place of great antiquity, where the Romans had a station, called *Camboricum*, pleasantly situated, and fortified. Many parts of it are still visible, and coins have been dug up at different times here. There are likewise some ancient funeral monuments at this place.

Burster-Castle, in the north-east part of the county, at the mouth of the river Waveney, was built by the Romans. Large parts of the wall are still remaining.

Levington is remarkable for the number of petrified shells, which are found here five feet under the surface of the ground. They are dug up in vast quantities, and being beat to dust are used as manure for the land.

Burgh-Castle was a fortification erected by the Romans to guard the coast against the Saxon pirates; and is supposed to have been the *Gariannonum* where the Stablesian horse had their station. Of this castle or fort very considerable remains are still standing; the eastern part continues yet in its original length, which is six hundred and sixty feet, and at the height of seventeen or eighteen feet. On the outside of this wall are four round solid towers, each about fourteen feet diameter, and of equal height with the wall. These towers are joined to the wall, but so that only a small part of the periphery is within it. The remains of the southern wall are still three hundred and sixty feet in length, and those on the north side are about the same extent, but the western wall is totally demolished. The materials of these walls and towers are flints, and Roman and British bricks, each of which is a foot and a half long, and almost a foot broad.

S U R R E Y.

THIS county is bounded by the river Thames, which parts it from Middlesex, on the north; by Suffex on the south; by Kent on the east; and by Berkshire and Hampshire on the west. It is about thirty-four miles in length, twenty-one miles in breadth, and one hundred and twelve miles in circumference; and contains thirteen hundreds, one hundred and forty parishes, thirteen market towns, four hundred and fifty villages and hamlets, and about five hundred and ninety-two thousand acres. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Winchester.

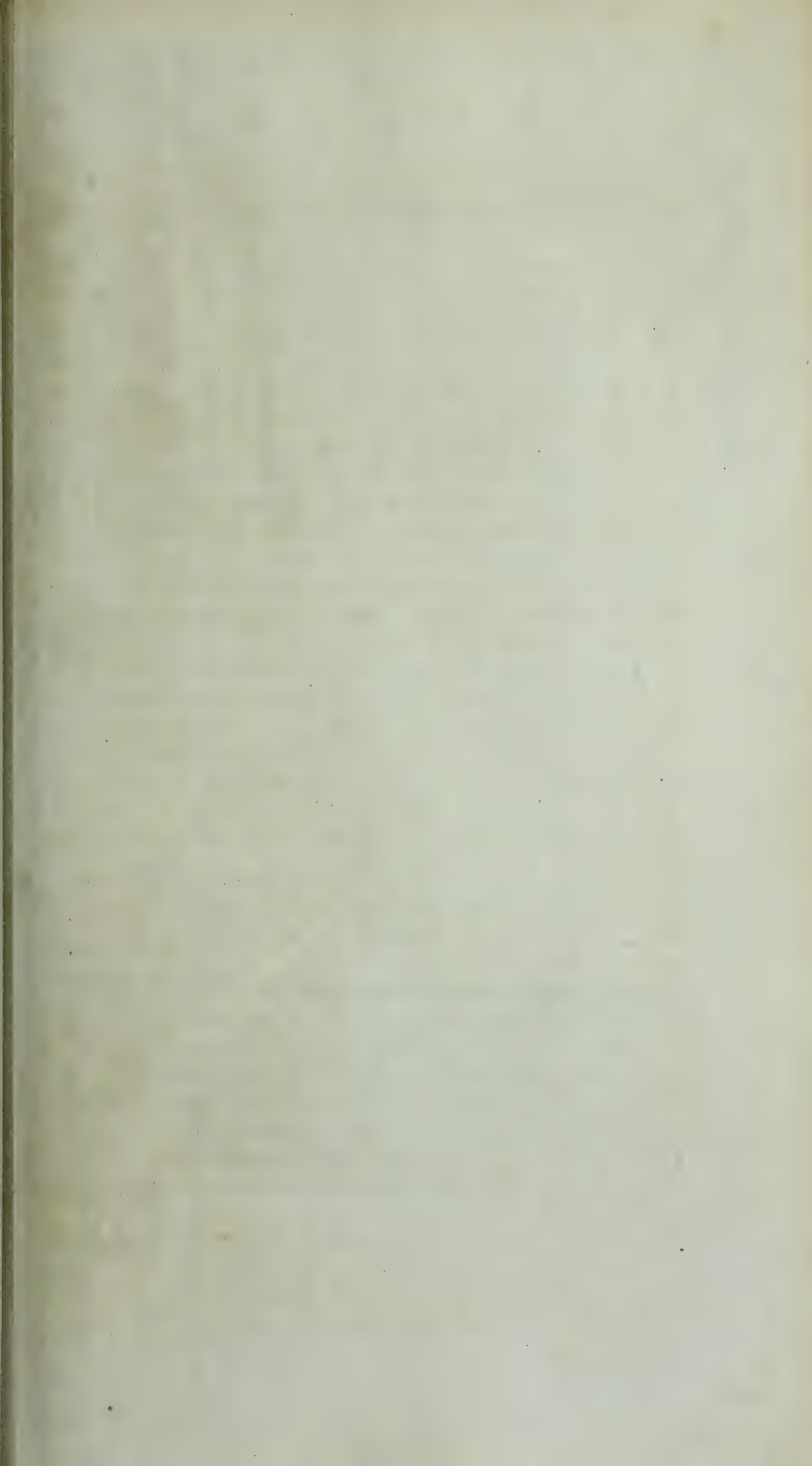
The air and soil in the middle and extreme parts of this county are very different. Towards the borders of this county, especially on the north side, near the Thames, and on the south side, in and near a vale called Holmsdale, that stretches for several miles from Darking to the county of Kent, the air is mild and healthy, and the soil fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine mixture of woods and fields; but in some parts of the county the air is rather bleak.

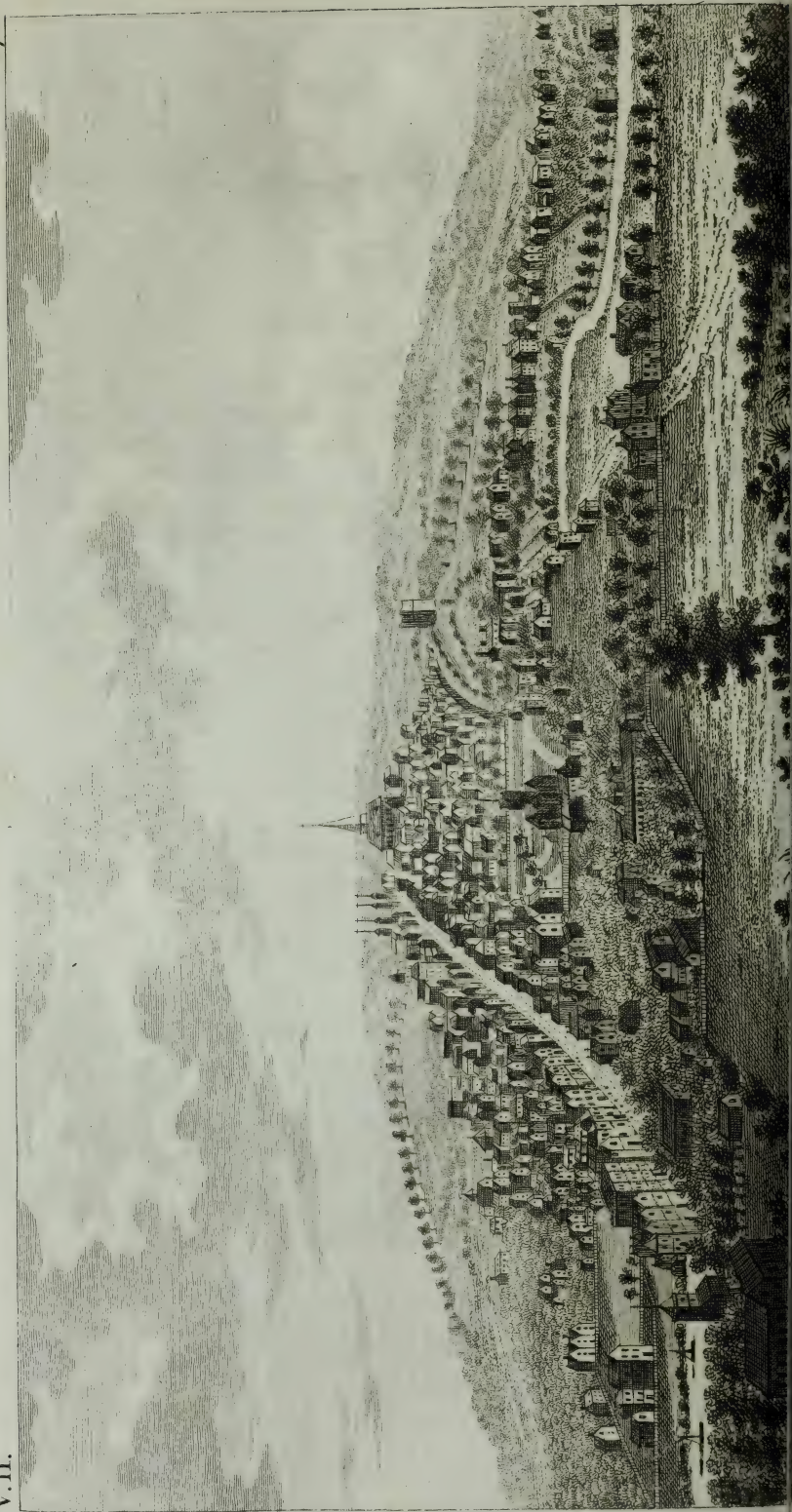
Surrey contains many delightful places, though some parts of it consist chiefly of open and sandy ground and barren heaths. The air of Cottman Dean, near Darking, has been reputed the best in England.

The principal commodities of this county are corn, boxwood, wallnuts, and fullers earth. There is a kind of wild black cherry, that grows about Darking, of which the inhabitants make considerable quantities of red wine, which is said to be little inferior to French claret, and much more wholesome. The county in general is well provided with river fish, and the Wandle is famous for plenty of fine trout.

The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle.

The Mole rises near Oakley, south-west of Darking, and running eastward for several miles, along the borders of Suffex, forms an angle, and directs its course north-west. At the bottom of a hill called Boxhill, near Darking, the stream disappears,





disappears, and passes under ground in a place called the Swallow, probably from the river being swallowed up there. From this circumstance the river is also sometimes called the Swallow; and it appears to have derived the name Mole from working its way under ground; for it is generally believed, that from the bottom of Box-hill, where it is swallowed up, it works a passage for more than two miles to Leatherhead, where it is supposed to spring up anew; and from whence it continues its course northward till it falls into the Thames, over-against Hampton-Court, in the county of Middlesex. Some late writers have, however, been of opinion, that the stream of the Mole is altogether lost at the Swallow, and is not the same that rises at Leatherhead; but rather that the waters issue from a new spring, and that the river formed by them is another river; though, from a belief of its being the same river, it obtained the same name.

The Wey rises not far from Alton, a market-town of Hampshire, and directing its course eastwards, enters this county at Farnham, from whence it passes in the same direction to Godalming, and there forming an angle, it runs northwards by Guilford, from thence to Woking, and running north-east, empties itself by a double mouth into the Thames, about a mile from Chertsey. This river is navigable to Godalming, and its navigation is of great benefit to the south-west parts of Surrey, by supplying the inhabitants with coals, and many other necessaries from London.

The Wandal, or Vandal, rises at Carshalton, near Croydon, and running north, with a small, but clear stream, falls into the river Thames at Wandsworth.

MARKET-TOWNS.

GUILFORD is situated on the river Wey, at the distance of thirty miles from London. In the time of the Saxons, as well as afterwards, it was a royal villa, where many of our Kings used to pass the festivals; and in particular King Henry the Second, King John, and King Edward the Third, kept their Christmas here. This town is governed by a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, sixteen bailiffs, and other officers. The assizes for the county are held often here, and always the election of knights of the shire. The town is large, handsome, and well built; and has always been famous for good inns, and excellent accommodations for travellers. There were

were three churches in this town, but one of them, being an antient building, fell down in April, 1740.

Here is a free-school, founded by King Edward the Sixth, and an handsome alms-house, called Trinity-Hospital, founded by George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, and endowed by him with lands worth three hundred pounds a year, for the maintenance of a master, twelve brethren, and eight sisters. It consists of a handsome quadrangle, built of brick, with a tower and four turrets over the gate. It has a chapel, in which are two windows well painted. Here also are two charity-schools, one for thirty boys, and the other for twenty girls.

In the neighbourhood of Guilford there is a fine circular course for horse-races, which begin when the Newmarket races end; and King William the Third left a plate of one hundred guineas to be run for here every May. On the south side of this town there is a chalky hill, called St. Catharine's-hill, from which there is an exceeding fine prospect to the north and north-west; and on this hill stands a gallows, which is in such a position as to be seen from all the shop-doors in the High-street of Guilford, so that the inhabitants can see the executions there without going from thence.

DARKING is twenty-four miles from London, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Mole. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and is built on a soft rock of sandy stone; and the cellars under the houses being cut out of the same materials, are extremely cold even in summer. Some of our most eminent physicians have esteemed the air at this place the most healthy in England; and many of the citizens of London have country seats in and near the town. The streets are broad, open, well paved, and kept extremely clean; so that the whole has a very agreeable appearance. This town is famous for its great corn trade, and vast quantities of corn, poultry, and other necessaries of life, are sold here for the use of the London markets; and the town is well supplied with butcher's meat, fresh water fish from the Mole, and sea fish from the coast of Sussex.

FARNHAM is supposed to have derived its name from the plant called Fern, with which this place formerly abounded. It is forty miles from London, and was given by Ethelbald, King of the West Saxons, to the see of Winchester; the Bishops of which see have generally resided here in the summer,

mer, ever since the reign of King Stephen, in a castle built by that King's brother, who was then Bishop of Winchester. This castle was a magnificent structure, with deep moats, strong walls, and towers at proper distances, and a fine park; but it is much decayed.

This is a large and populous town, and here is one of the greatest wheat markets in England; a great quantity of hops, said to be as good as any in the kingdom, is produced in the neighbourhood of this place. This town sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward the Second, but never since.

GODALMIN is an antient town situated on the river Wey, thirty four miles from London, and ten from Haslemere. It is said to have derived its name from Goda, a Saxon lady, who was the foundress of a religious house. It is a flourishing place, particularly for the manufactory of woollen cloth and worsted stockings, of which last great quantities are made here. It is said, that in 1739, the small-pox carried off above five hundred persons here in three months, which was more than a third of the inhabitants. There are several paper mills in this town, which have continued here ever since the reign of King James the First. There is a fair held here on the 13th of February, and another on the 10th of July.

HASLEMERE is forty-four miles from London, and is pleasantly situated on the borders of Suffex, and is a place of considerable antiquity, but is now greatly decayed. It is governed by a bailiff, and is said to have had seven parish churches formerly, though it has now no more than one chapel of ease to Cnidingfold, a village about two miles to the east of it. There is a fair held here on the first of May, and another on the twenty-fifth of September.

EPSOM is a well built and handsome town, sixteen miles from London. It abounds with many genteel houses, which are principally the retreats of the merchants and citizens of London. It is extremely pleasant, and lies open to Bansted Downs. Its mineral waters, which come from a spring near Athsted, were found in 1618, and soon became extremely famous; but though they are not impaired in virtue, they are far from being in the same repute as formerly; however, the salt made of them is valued all over Europe. It has been observed, that there are here so many fields, meadows, orchards, and

gardens, that a stranger would be at a loss to know whether this was a town in a wood, or a wood in a town. A fair is held here on the 5th of August for toys.—In Hudson's-lane here was Epfom-court, that antient Saxon seat, long since converted into a farm.

GATTON is eighteen miles from London, and was formerly a considerable town, but it has at present no market, though it sends two members to parliament. It is a very antient place, and some are of opinion that it was a Roman station, from the coins and other antiquities that have been discovered here: and where the manor-house stands, it is said there was once a castle. The river Mole rises in this parish, which is also noted for a quarry of white free stone, which is soft, and endures the fire admirably well in winter, but neither sun nor air. It is much used by chymists, bakers, and in glass-houses.

BLECHINGLEY is a small antient parliamentary borough by prescription, having had that privilege ever since parliaments had a being; yet has no market, but has fairs on June 11, and November 2. It is twenty miles from London. The town stands on an hill, on the side of Holmsdale, with a fine prospect as far as the South Downs and Suffex. Here is an alms-house and a free-school. Here is also an handsome church, which had a spire, but in 1706 it was consumed by lightning, and all the bells melted.

CROYDON is a large and populous town, situated on the edge of Baulled Downs, ten miles and a half from London. It is said there was once a royal palace in this place, which was given with the manor to the Archbishops of Canterbury, who converted it into a palace for themselves; but it is now much decayed. Archbishop Whitgift founded an hospital here, which he endowed with farms for the support of a warden, and twenty-eight men and women, decayed house-keepers of Croydon and Lambeth, with 20l. a year, and a house for the master, who must be a clergyman. The church, which is esteemed the finest and largest in the county, has several stately monuments, particularly one for Archbishop Grindall, another for Archbishop Sheldon, and another for Mr. Francis Tyrel, a grocer in London, who generously gave two hundred pounds to build the market house. Here is a great corn market on Saturdays, chiefly for oats and oat-meal for the service of London; and the adjacent hills being well

well covered with wood, great quantities of charcoal are made and sent to that city.—Croydon has two fair, held on the 5th of July, and the 2d of October, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.

CHERTSEY is nineteen miles from London, and stands upon the bank of the Thames, over which it has a bridge. The inhabitants trade much in malt, which is sent in barges to London. Here is an handsome free-school, which was erected by Sir William Perkins, who had a seat here. There are annual fairs here on the first Monday in Lent, and on May 3, July 26, and September 14. Here was once an abbey, by the ruins of which the streets are somewhat raised. Sir Nicholas Carew, Master of the Buck-Hounds to Charles the Second, built a fine house here with the ruins of the abbey. This is the place to which our celebrated poet Cowley retired, in the latter part of his life, and where he died. And in this retreat, as Sprat expresses it, “some few friends and books, a chearful heart, and an innocent conscience, were his constant companions.”

EWEL is distant from London fourteen miles, and is a small obscure town, that contains nothing worthy of note.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES is twelve miles from London, and received its name from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon Kings, some of whom were crowned on a stage in the market place. It is a populous and well built place, and in the reigns of Edward the Second and Third sent members to parliament. Here is a spacious church with eight bells; in which are pictures of the Saxon Kings who were crowned here, and also that of King John, who gave the inhabitants of this town their first charter. Here is also a wooden bridge of twenty arches over the Thames; a free-school erected and endowed by Queen Elizabeth; an almshouse built in 1670, by Alderman Clive, for six men, and as many women, and endowed with lands to the value of eighty pounds a year; and a charity school for thirty boys, who are all clothed. The summer assizes for this county are generally held here. There is a gallery on the top of a hill here, that overlooks the town. Besides the above bridge, there is another of brick over a stream, that flows from a spring which rises four miles above the town, and within the dis-

tance of a bow shot from its source, forms a brook that drives two mills. Here is a good market for corn, and the town carries on a considerable trade.

RYEGATE is twenty-three miles from London, situated in the vale of Holmſdale, and is ſurrounded with hills. It is an antient borough by preſcription, and is governed by a bailiff, choſen annually at the manor-court. Here is a handſome church, which was formerly a chapel, dedicated to Thomas a Becket; and here are ſome inconfiderable remains of a very antient caſtle.—There is a fair held here on Whit-Monday, and another on the 14th of September.

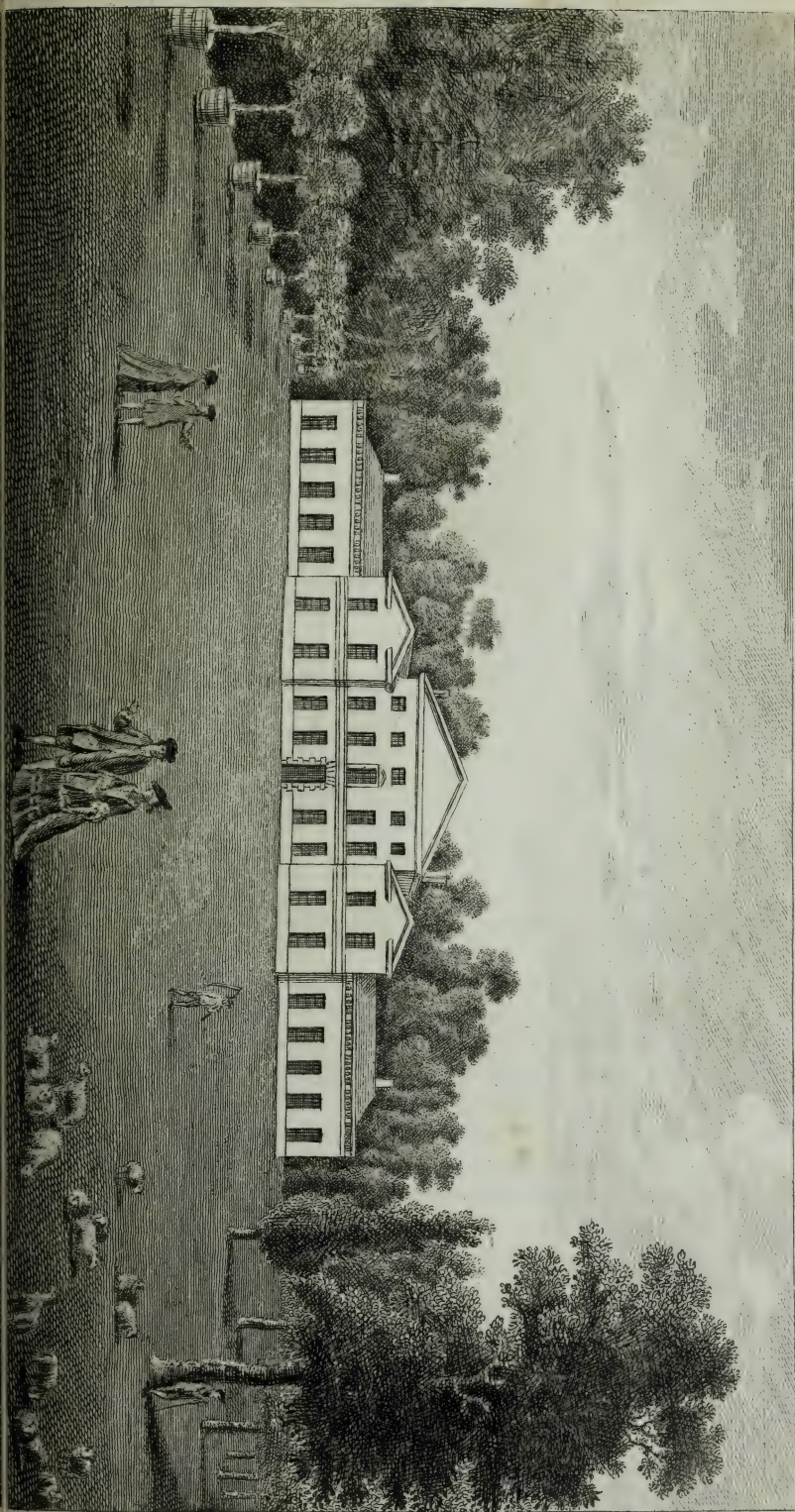
In the reign of King Henry the Third, William Warren, Earl of Surrey, founded a priory of Black Canons, at the bottom of a hill adjoining to Ryegate, which is now converted into a dwelling-houſe, and ſome years ago was the reſidence of the late Alderman Parſons.

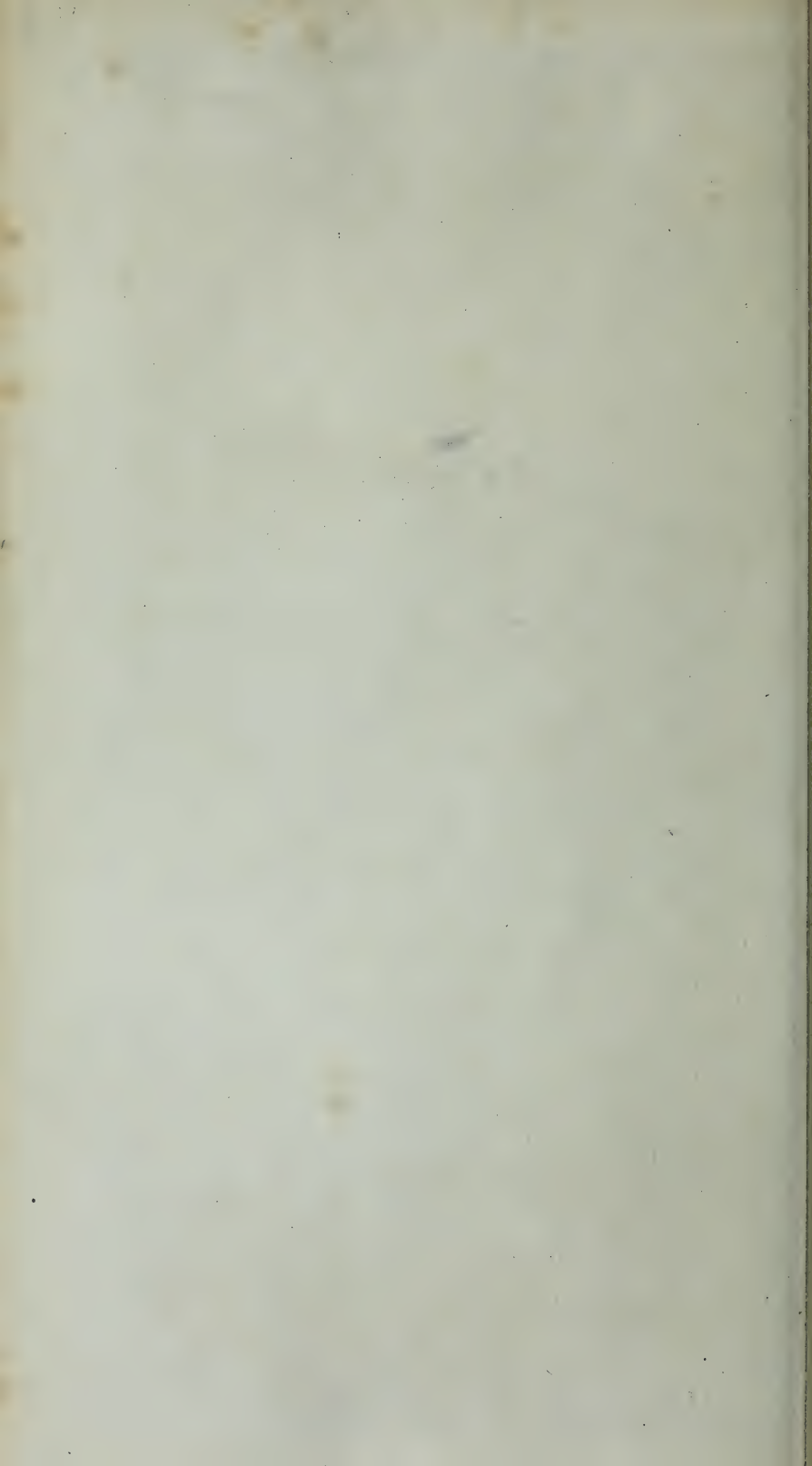
On the ſouth ſide of Ryegate is a fine park, full of little groves; and under this there is a wonderful vault of arched work, made of free ſtone, and hollowed with great labour.

WOKING is a ſmall market town, twenty-eight miles from London, which was once a conſiderable place, but is now much decayed.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Kew Palace is a neat plain building, but by no means ſuitable to the dignity of a King of Great Britain. The principal court of the palace is in the middle, the ſtable court on the left hand, and the kitchen courts on the right. As you enter the houſe from the principal court, a veſtibule leads to the great hall, which occupies two ſtories in height, and receives its light from windows in the upper ſtory. It is furniſhed with full length portraits, repreſenting King William the Third, Queen Mary, the preſent King of Prussia, the late Emperor of Germany, the preſent Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, the late Elector of Cologne, and that famous ſtateſman Lord Treafurer Burleigh. Beſides which there is a very good hunting piece by Mr. Wootton, wherein are repreſented the late Frederick Prince of Wales, Lord Baltimore, Lord Cholmondeley, Lord Boſton, Colonel Pelham, and ſeveral of his
Royal





Royal Highness's attendants. In this room are likewise two large vases of statuary marble, on which are cut in basso relievo the four seasons of the year.

From the hall a passage leads to the garden, and on the right hand of this passage is their Majesties apartment, consisting of an anti-chamber, a drawing room, a cabinet, and a gallery, with waiting rooms, and other conveniencies for attendants. The anti-chamber is hung with tapestry, and over the doors are two portraits, the one of the late Lord Cobham, the other of the late Earl of Chesterfield.

The drawing room is likewise hung with tapestry. Over the doors are the portraits of King George the First, and the late Prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty. There is also a picture in this room with three heads, being the portraits of the late Princess of Orange, and the Princesses Amelia and Caroline.

The cabinet is furnished with pannels of Japan; the cieling is gilt, and, as well as the chimney piece, was designed by the late ingenious Mr. Kent. The gallery, with all its furniture, is entirely executed from designs of the same artist. The colour of the wainscoting is blue, and the ornaments are gilt. Over the chimney is a portrait of the late Princess of Orange, in a riding dress; and on each side of it is a very fine picture by the celebrated Mr. Wootton; the one representing a stag at bay, and the other a return from the chase. The scene of both is Windsor Forest, and the persons represented are the late Prince of Wales, the late Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Spencer, the Duke of Chandos, the Marquis of Powis, Lord Jersey, and several other noblemen, gentlemen, and attendants.

On the left of the passage which leads to the garden, are the apartments of the bed-chamber-women. In their drawing-room is a very large collection of portraits of illustrious persons of both sexes; none of them very finely painted, yet curious and very entertaining. The cieling is executed from a design of Mr. Kent's; as are likewise the cieling, chimney-piece, and all other parts of their dining room.

The cieling of the great staircase was also designed by Mr. Kent. The principal floor is distributed into one state apartment for their Majesties, and into lodging-rooms for their children and attendants. The state-apartment consists of a gallery, a drawing-room, a dressing-room, an anti-chamber, a bed-room, and closets.

The walls of the gallery are adorned with grotesque paintings, and children in theatrical dresses, by the late Mr. John Ellis. The chimney piece, and all the furniture, are from designs of Mr. Kent; and on the pier between the windows are four large painted looking glasses from China.

The cieling of the drawing-room was designed and painted by Mr. Kent, with grotesque ornaments, in party colours and gold. The centre compartment represents the story of Leda. The room is hung with green silk, and furnished with a very pretty collection of pictures by Domenichino, Paul Veronese, Albino, Claude Lorraine, Cornelius Jansen, &c.

The dressing-room is richly furnished with Japan cabinets, and a great variety of curious works in Dresden porcelain, amber, ivory, &c. and there are also in it two large pictures, the one by Dupan, representing the children of the royal family at play; and the other, the late Princess Dowager of Wales, with his present Majesty, the late Duke of York, and the Princess of Brunswick, all in their infancy, attended by Lord Boston, Lady Archibald Hamilton, and Mrs. Herbert.

Their Majesties bed-chamber is hung with tapestry; the cieling and chimney piece were designed by Mr. Kent. The anti-chamber and closets contain nothing remarkable, excepting an hygrometer of a very curious construction, invented and executed by the ingenious Mr. Pullein, one of the chaplains to the late Princess Dowager.

The gardens of Kew are not very advantageously circumstanced with respect to their situation, as it is low, and commands no prospect. Originally the ground was one continued dead flat; the soil was in general barren, and without either wood or water. With so many disadvantages, it was not easy to produce any thing even tolerable in gardening. But, with great expence and labour, all difficulties were at length overcome: and what was once a desert, is now a kind of Eden. And the judgment with which art has been employed to supply the defects of nature, and to cover its deformities, has excited general admiration.

On entering the garden from the palace, and turning towards the left hand, the first building which appears is the Orangery or Green House; which was designed by Mr. Chambers, (now Sir William Chambers) and built under his inspection in the year 1761. The front extends one hundred and forty-five feet; the room is one hundred and forty-two feet long, thirty-six feet wide, and twenty-five feet high. In the back shed are two furnaces to heat flues, laid under the pavement

pavement of the orangery, which are found very useful, and indeed very necessary, in times of hard frost.

What is called the Temple of the Sun is situated in an open grove near the orangery, and in the way to the physic garden. Its figure is of the circular peripteros kind, but without an attic; and there is a particularity in the entablature, of which the hint is taken from one of the temples of Balbec. The order is Corinthian, the columns fluted, and the entablature fully enriched. Over each column on the frieze are basso-relievos, representing lyres and sprigs of laurel; and round the upper part of the cell are suspended festoons of fruits and flowers. The inside of the cell forms a saloon richly furnished and gilt. In the centre of its cove is represented the sun, and on the frieze, in twelve compartments, surrounded with branches of laurel, are represented the signs of the zodiac in basso relievo. This building was also erected by Sir William Chambers.

The Physic or Exotic Garden contains a prodigious variety of curious plants, collected with great diligence and judgment by the late Dr. Hill, whose abilities as a botanist are well known. Several stoves have been built for the cultivation of these plants; and, amongst others, one very large one, the extent of which from east to west is one hundred and fourteen feet.

Contiguous to the exotic garden is the Flower Garden; of which the principal entrance, with a stand on each side of it for rare flowers, forms one end. The two sides are enclosed with high trees, and the end facing the principal entrance is occupied by an aviary of a vast depth, in which is kept a numerous collection of birds both foreign and domestic. The parterre is divided by walks into a great number of beds, in which all kinds of beautiful flowers are to be seen, during the greatest part of the year; and in its centre is a basin of water stocked with gold fish.

From the flower-garden a short winding walk leads to the Menagerie. It is of an oval figure; the centre is occupied by a large basin of water, surrounded by a walk; and the whole is enclosed by a range of pens, or large cages, in which are kept great numbers of Chinese and Tartarian pheasants, besides many sorts of other large exotic birds. The basin is stocked with such water-fowl as are too tender to live on the lake, and in the middle of it stands a pavilion of an irregular octagon plan, designed by Sir William Chambers, in imitation of a Chinese open Ting, and built in the year 1763.

Near

Near the Menagerie stands the Temple of Bellona, which was also erected by Sir William Chambers. And passing from the Menagerie towards the lake, in a retired solitary walk on the left, is the Temple of the God Pan, which is of the monopteros kind, but closed on the side towards the thicket, in order to make it serve for a seat. It is of the Doric order; the profile imitated from that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome.

Not far from hence, on an eminence, stands the Temple of Eolus. The order is Composite, in which the Doric is predominant. Within the columns is a large semicircular nich, serving as a seat, which revolves on a pivot, and may with great ease be turned by one hand to any exposure, notwithstanding its size.

The Temple of Solitude is situated very near the south front of the palace.

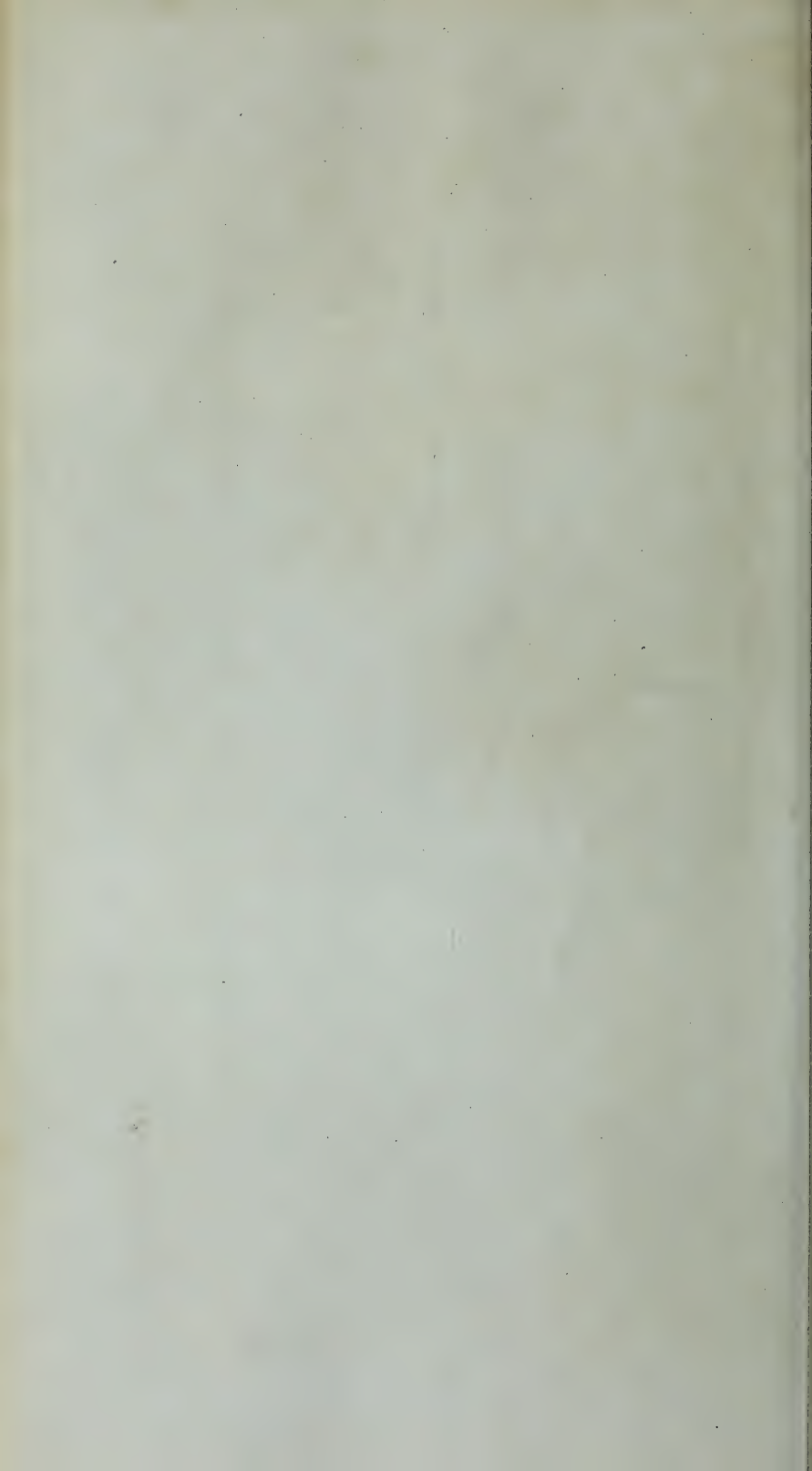
At the head of the lake, and near the Temple of Eolus, stands a Chinese octagon building of two stories, built many years ago, and which is commonly called the House of Confucius. The lower story consists of one room and two closets, and the upper story is one little saloon, commanding a very pleasant prospect over the lake and gardens. Its walls and ceiling are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with several transactions of the Christian missions in China. In a thicket near the House of Confucius, is erected the engine which supplies the lake and basons in the gardens with water. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed under his direction in the year 1761. It answers perfectly well, raising by means of two horses, upwards of three thousand six hundred hog-heads of water in twelve hours.

From the House of Confucius a covered close walk leads to a grove, where is placed a semi-octagon seat. A winding walk, on the right hand of the grove, leads to an open plain, on one side of which, backed with thickets, on a rising ground, is placed a Corinthian colonnade, designed and built by Sir William Chambers in the year 1760, and called the Theatre of Augusta.

The next building which offers itself to view is the Temple of Victory. It stands on a hill, and was built in commemoration of the signal victory obtained, on the 1st of August, 1759, at Minden, by the allied army, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French army, commanded by the Marthal de Contades. The cell, which commands a pretty prospect towards Richmond, and likewise over Middlesex, is

neatly





neatly finished with stucco ornaments. Those in the cieling represent standards, and other French trophies.

The upper part of the garden composes a large wilderness, on the border of which stands a Moresque building, commonly called the Alhambra. This consists of a saloon, with a portico of coupled columns, and crowned with a lanthorn.

On an open space, near the centre of the same wilderness, is erected the tower commonly called the Great Pagoda. This was begun under Sir William Chambers's direction, in the autumn of the year 1761, and covered in the spring of the year 1762. The design is an imitation of the Eastern temples, and particularly of the Chinese Taa. The base is a regular octagon, forty-nine feet in diameter; and the superstructure is likewise a regular octagon in its plan, and its elevation composed of ten prisms, which form the ten different stories of the buildings. The lowest of these is twenty-six feet in diameter, exclusive of the portico which surrounds it, and eighteen feet high; the second is twenty-five feet in diameter, and seventeen feet high; and all the rest diminish in diameter and height, in the same arithmetical proportion, to the ninth story, which is eighteen feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The tenth story is seventeen feet in diameter, and, with the covering, twenty feet high; and the finishing on the top is seventeen feet high: so that the whole structure, from the base to the top of the fleuron, is one hundred and sixty-three feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof, after the Chinese manner, covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours; and round each of them there is a gallery enclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roof are adorned with large dragons, being eighty in number, covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a most dazzling reflexion; and the whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The walls of the building are composed of very hard bricks; the outside of well-coloured and well matched grey-stocks; neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack or fracture in the whole structure, notwithstanding its great height, and the expedition with which it was built. The stair-case, which leads to the different stories, is in the centre of the building.

Notwithstanding the ground on which this structure is erected lies low, we have, on a clear day, a very fine prospect from the top of this elegant building; whence we may see northward, the hills of Harrow, Hampstead, and Highgate,

southward to Banstead-downs and Epsom, taking in all that fine prospect of this county, including Esher, Epsom-course, Wimbledon, Richmond Park, Putney-Heath, with the whole county away to Carshalton and Croydon, &c. Eastward we have a fine view of the river up to London, with the beautiful seats and pleasant villages on each side, to Blackheath and Shooter's Hill, which bound the prospect on this side. In the same manner the Thames affords a fine prospect westward, of Hampton-Court, and all the delightful country seats and villages along the river to Maidenhead-bridge, Windsor, &c. In short, there is not, perhaps, another place in the world, from which so beautiful, populous, and well cultivated a spot can be seen, as from the top of the Pagoda in Kew-gardens.

Near the Great Pagoda, on a rising ground, backed with thickets, stands the Mosque, which was designed and built by Sir William Chambers in the year 1761. The body of the building consists of an octagon saloon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome, and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains twenty-eight little arches, which give light to the saloon. On the three front sides of the central octagon are three doors, giving entrance to the building; over each of which there is an Arabic inscription, which may be thus translated:

“ Let there be no force in religion.

“ There is but one God.

“ Do not make any image or representation of the Deity.”

The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building. In the design of them, as well as in the whole exterior decoration of the building itself, Sir William Chambers has endeavoured to collect the principal particularities of the Turkish architecture. With regard to the interior decoration, he has not so scrupulously adhered to their style in building, but has aimed at something uncommon, and at the same time pleasing. At the eight angles of the room are palm trees modelled in stucco, painted and varnished with various hues of green, in imitation of nature; which at the top spread, and support the dome, represented as formed of reeds, bound together with ribbons of silk. The cove is supposed to be perforated, and a brilliant sunny sky appears, finely painted by Mr. Wilson, of Covent-garden, the celebrated landscape painter.

In the way from the Mosque towards the palace, there is a Gothic building, designed by Mr. Muntz, the front representing

ing a cathedral. The Gallery of Antiques was designed by Chambers, and executed in the year 1757. Continuing your way from the last mentioned building towards the palace, near the banks of the lake, stands the Temple of Arethusa, a small Ionic building of four columns. Near it there is a bridge thrown over a narrow channel of water, and leading to the island in the lake. The design is, in a great measure, taken from one of Palladio's wooden bridges. It was erected in one night.

In various parts of the garden are erected covered seats; and besides the other buildings that have been mentioned, there is also the Temple of Peace. This was erected in commemoration of the peace of 1763. The portico is Hexastyle Ionic, the columns fluted, the entablature enriched, and the tympan of the pediment adorned with basso relievos. The cell is in the form of a Latin cross, the ends of which are closed with semi-circular sweeps, wherein are niches for statues. It is richly finished with stucco ornaments, allusive to the occasion on which it was erected.

The Ruin at Kew was designed and built by Sir William Chambers in the year 1759, in order to make a passage for carriages and cattle over one of the principal walks of the garden. His intention was to imitate a Roman antiquity, built of brick, with an incrustation of stone. The design is a triumphal arch, originally with three apertures, but two of them are now closed up, and converted into rooms, to which you enter by doors made in the sides of the principal arch. Both the fronts of the structure are rustic. The north front is confined between rocks, overgrown with briars and other wild plants, and topped with thickets, amongst which are seen several columns, and other fragments of buildings; and at a little distance beyond the arch is seen an antique statue of a muse. The central structure of the ruin is bounded on each side by a range of arches. There is a great quantity of cornices, and other fragments, spread over the ground, seemingly fallen from the buildings; and in the thickets on each side are seen several remains of piers, brick walls, and other ruins.

The gardens of Kew undoubtedly are, upon the whole, extremely pleasing; but it has been thought, and not without reason, that with regard to the ornaments and buildings therein, a fondness for Turkish and Chinese chequer work has too much prevailed, in preference to the more beautiful models of Grecian and Roman architecture.

The palace at *Richmond* was antiently the seat of our monarchs, and from its splendour was called *Shene*, which in the Saxon tongue signifies bright or shining. Here died Edward the Third, so much celebrated in the English annals; and here also died Queen Anne, the wife of Richard the Second, who first taught the English women the use of the side saddle; for before her time they used to ride astride. Richard was so afflicted at her death, that it gave him such a dislike to the place where it happened, that he defaced the fine palace. But it was repaired and beautified by King Henry the Fifth, who, had he lived, intended to have made it his summer residence; but during the long wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, it was greatly neglected, and at last consumed by fire in the year 1497. It did not, however, remain long in ruins; for Henry the Seventh caused it to be rebuilt according to the best rules of architecture in that age, and commanded that the name of the village should be changed from *Shene* to *Richmond*; he having borne the title of Earl of *Richmond*, before he obtained the crown by the defeat and death of Richard the Third; Henry the Seventh died here, and here also his grand-daughter Queen Elizabeth breathed her last.

The late palace, which was finely situated, was a very plain edifice built by the Duke of Ormond, who received a grant of a considerable space of land about *Richmond*, from King William the Third, as a reward for his military services; but it devolved to the crown on that nobleman's attainder, in the beginning of the reign of King George the First. His late Majesty took great delight here, and made several improvements in the palace, while Queen Caroline amused herself at her royal dairy-house, Merlin's-cave, the Hermitage, and other improvements which she made in the park and gardens of this pleasing retreat. And the present King chiefly resided here, during the summer season, before the death of his mother, the late Princess Dowager of Wales, when he removed to *Kew*. And the palace here has been pulled down, and a new one begun to be erected.

As to the gardens at *Richmond*, they are extremely fine, without offering a violence to nature; and Pope's advice with respect to planting, has been considered as a very accurate description of the beauties to be found here:

“ To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
 “ To rear the column, or the arch to bend;

“ To

" To swell the terrace, or to sink the grot,
 " In all let nature never be forgot.
 " Consult the genius of the place in all,
 " That tells the waters or to rise or fall ;
 " Or helps th' ambitious hill the heavens to scale,
 " Or scoops in circling theatres the vale ;
 " Calls in the country, catches op'ning glades,
 " Joins willing woods, and varies shades from shades ;
 " Now breaks, or now directs th' intending lines ;
 " Paints as you plant, and as you work, designs."

In short, almost every thing in Richmond-gardens has an agreeable wildness, and a pleasing irregularity, that cannot fail to charm all who are in love with nature, and afford a much higher and more lasting satisfaction, than the stiff decorations of art, where the artist loses sight of nature, which alone ought to direct his hand.

On entering these rural walks, you are conducted to the dairy, a neat but low brick building, to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps; in the front is a handsome angular pediment, which has a fine effect on the eye of the spectator. The walls on the inside are covered with stucco, and the house is furnished suitable to a royal dairy, all the vessels for holding the milk being of the finest china, and the most beautiful patterns.

On a mount near one side of the dairy, is a temple, on the top of which is a circular dome and ball, being supported by pillars of the Tuscan order. Near the river is a wood, through which there is a walk to an elegant structure, called the Queen's Pavilion, and near it is a small summer house. The great summer house is situated near the borders of the wood, and is a fine light airy building, having lofty windows, from which there is a most delightful prospect over the river to Sion-house, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. In this edifice are two good pictures, representing the taking of Vigo by the Duke of Ormond.

Merlin's Cave, a Gothic building, covered with thatch, is near a pond at the end of a labyrinth; and in it is a library, consisting of a well chosen collection of the works of modern authors, neatly bound in vellum. Merlin is represented like one of the ancient British bards, and Queen Elizabeth in the dress mentioned by ancient authors to have been worn by the Amazons: both these are waxen figures.

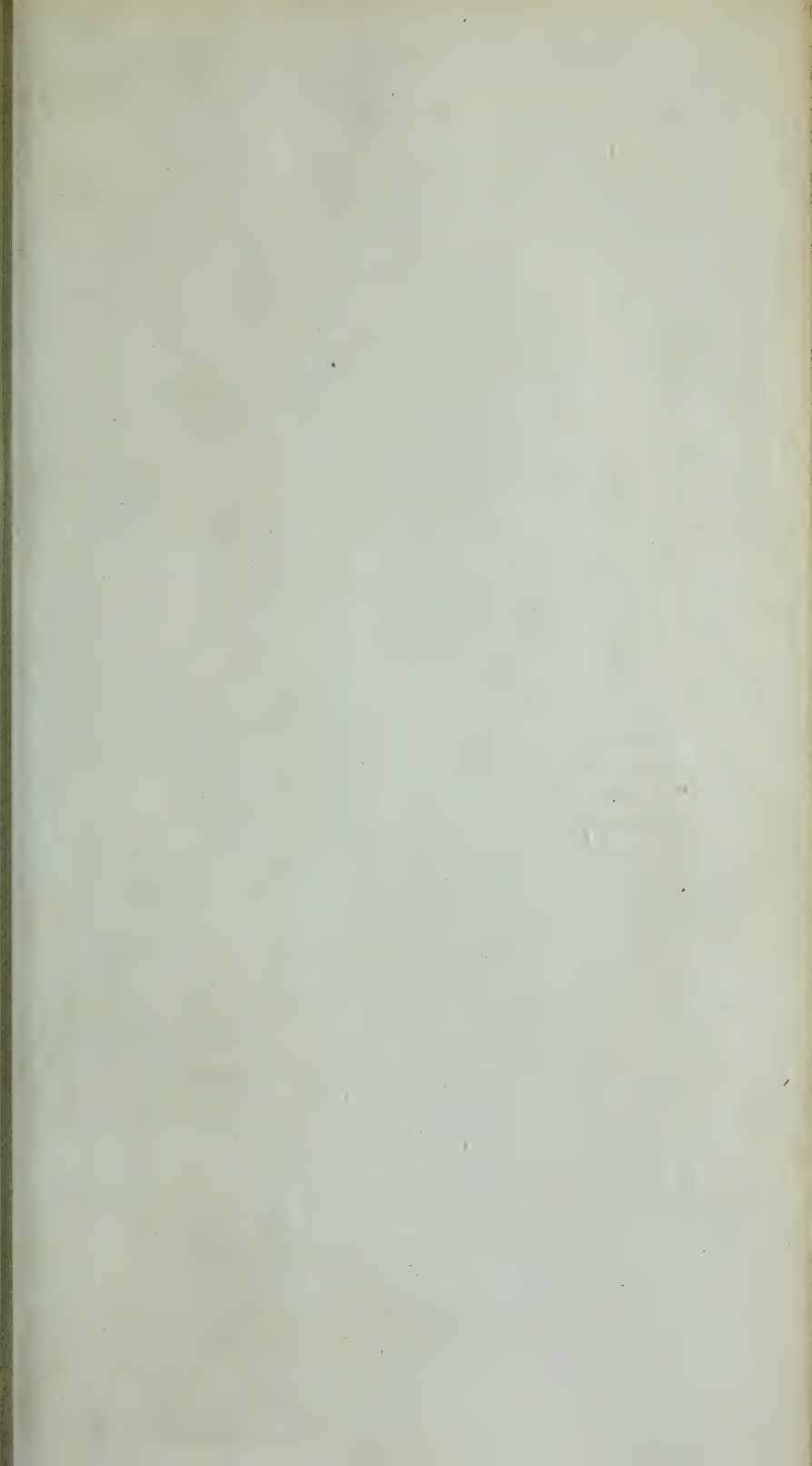
On leaving this edifice, which has an antique and venerable appearance, you come to a large oval of about five hun-

dred feet in diameter, called the Forest-oval; and turning from hence you have a view of the Hermitage, a grotesque building, which seems as if it had stood many hundred years, though it was only built by order of the late Queen Caroline. It has three arched doors, and the middle part which projects forward, is adorned with a kind of ruinous angular pediment; the stones of the whole edifice appear as if rudely laid together, and the venerable look of the whole is improved by the thickness of the solemn grove behind, and the little turret on the top with a bell, to which you may ascend by a winding walk. The inside is in the form of an octagon with niches, in which are the busts of five celebrated men, who have been justly numbered amongst the greatest ornaments of this country; namely, Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Locke, Mr. Wollaston, Dr. Samuel Clarke, and Mr. Robert Boyle.

Leaving this seat of contemplation, you pass through fields cloathed with grass, and also through corn fields, and a wild ground interspersed with broom and furze, which afford excellent shelter for hares and pheasants; of which last there are here great numbers very tame. From this pleasing variety, in which nature appears in all her forms of cultivation, and of barren wildness, you come to an amphitheatre formed by young elms, and a diagonal wilderness, through which you pass to the forest walk, which extends about half a mile, and then passing through a small wilderness, you leave the gardens; to the west of which are seen the fine houses of several of the nobility and gentry. The grand terrace, which overlooks the river, is admired by all foreigners.

For the amusement of the reader the above description is suffered to remain, nearly the same as it appeared in the former editions of this work; but these gardens have, within these few years, undergone an universal improvement, by command of their Majesties, under the direction of Mr. Brown. The road, which used to pass between the garden and the Thames, being removed, the form of the terrace is entirely changed; and, instead of one great unvaried line, now possesses all the variety which trees and gentle inequalities can give it, and, falling into gentle and shelving slopes to the Thames, forms a most beautiful bank to that noble river. The dairy house, hermitage, Merlin's-cave, &c. have been removed, and the whole of the gardens laid out in the modern taste.

Richmond Park, sometimes called the New Park, is one of the best parks in England. It was made in the reign of King
Charles





The Residence of the President of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Charles the First, and enclosed with a brick wall, said to be eleven miles in compass. In this park there is a little hill cast up, called King Henry's Mount, from which is a prospect of six counties, with a distant view of the city of London, and of Windsor Castle. *The New Lodge* in this park, built by the late Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, is a very elegant edifice. It is built of stone in a square form, with wings on each side of brick. It stands on a rising ground, and commands a very good prospect of the park. This park is the largest of any within the environs of London, except that of Windsor, and the finest too; for though it has little more than a wild variety of natural beauties to shew, yet these are such as cannot fail to please those who are as much delighted with views in their rudest appearance, as in all the elegance of design and nature.

At *Peterham* stood a delightful seat built by the late Earl of Rochester, Lord High Treasurer in the reign of King James the Second. This fine house was burnt down in the year 1720 so suddenly, that the family, who were all at home, had scarcely time to save their lives. By this accident the curious collection of paintings, the noble furniture, and the inestimable library of the first Earl of Clarendon, author of the *History of the Rebellion* in 1646, were consumed.

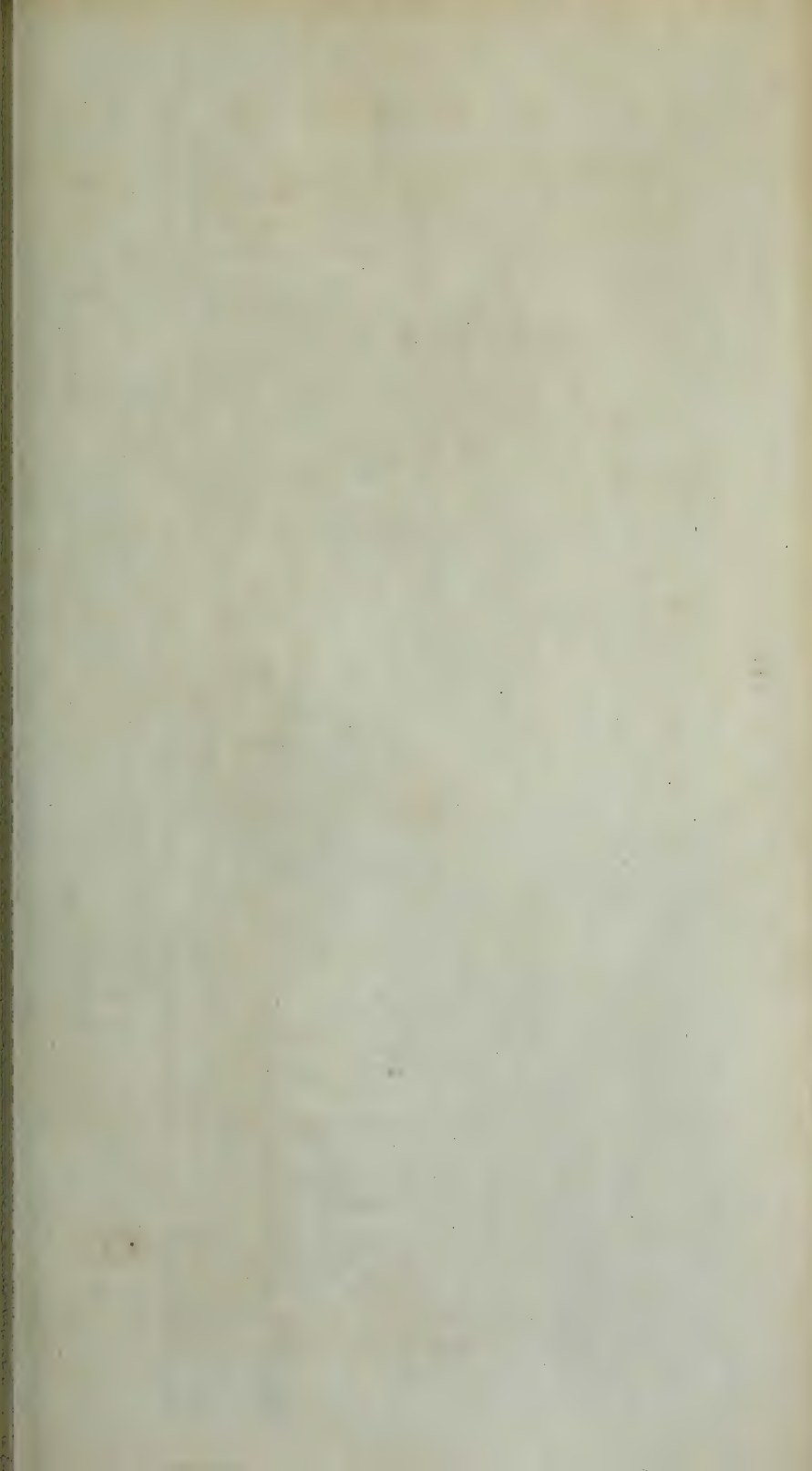
On the ground where this house stood, another was erected after one of the designs of the Earl of Burlington, for the Earl of Harrington, to whom it now belongs. The front near the court is very plain, and the entrance to the house is not very extraordinary: but the south front, next the garden, is bold and regular, and the apartments on that side, chiefly designed for state, are extremely elegant. The gardens were formerly crowded with plantations near the house, but now they are laid open in lawns of grass. The kitchen garden, before situated on the east side of the house, is removed out of sight, and the ground converted to an open slope of grass, leading up to a terrace of great length; from which there is a prospect of the Thames, of Twickenham, and of all the fine seats round that part of the county. On the other side of the terrace, is a plantation on a rising ground; and on the summit of the hill is a fine pleasure house, which on every side commands a prospect of the country for many miles.

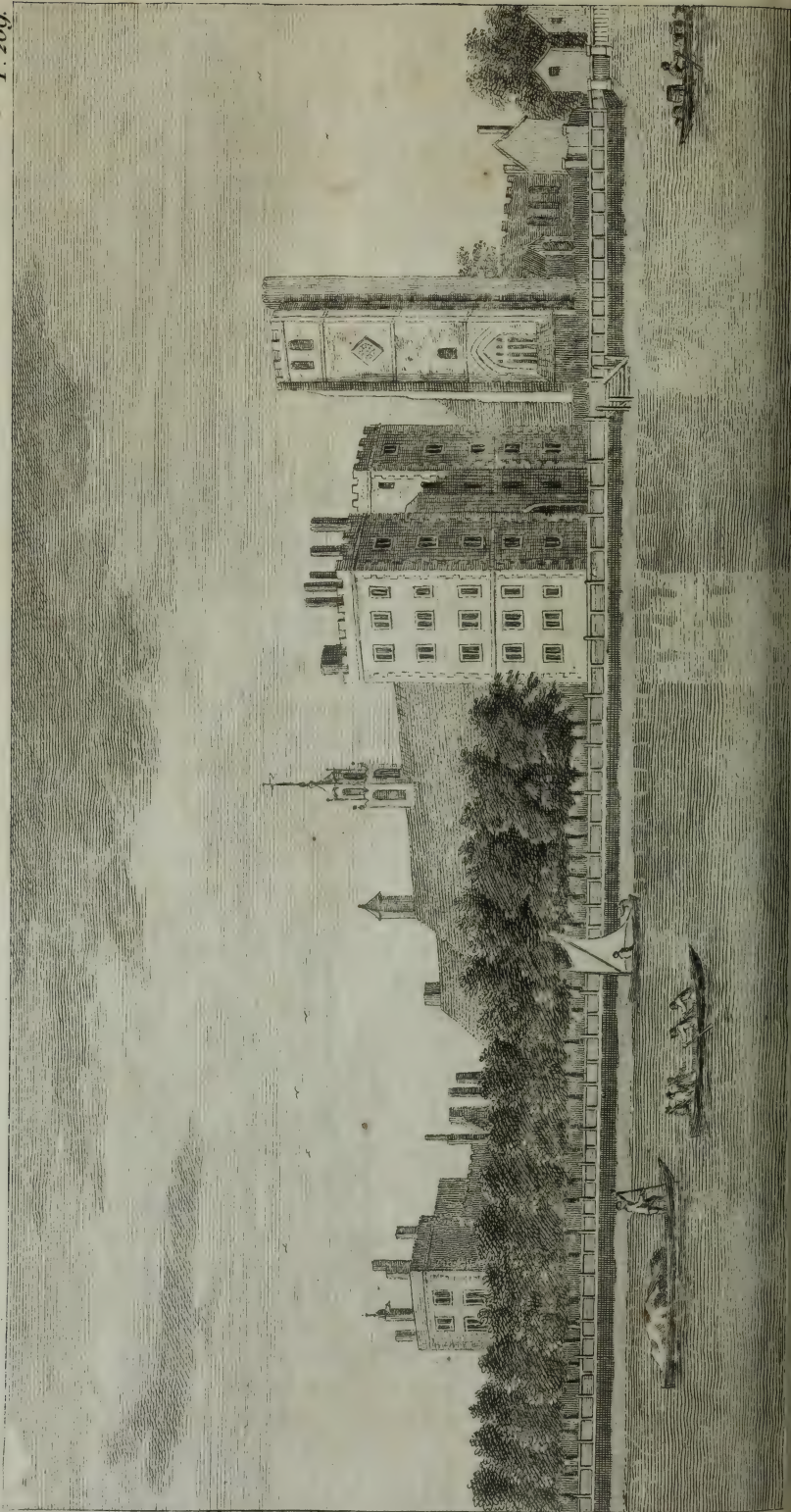
At *Ham*, near Richmond, the Earl of Dysart has an handsome seat, which was formerly in the possession of the Duke of Lauderdale.

Lauderdale. It is close by the river, and King Charles the Second used to be frequently at this pleasant seat, being much delighted with it. The house is surrounded by those beautiful walks, called Ham Walks, which are so much and deservedly admired.

Beddington, which is at a little distance from Croydon, is the seat and manor of the ancient family of the Carews. It is a noble edifice; but the wings are too deep for the body of the house; for they should either have been placed at a greater distance, or not have been so long. The court before them is fine, as is the canal in the park, which lies before this court, and has a river running through it. All the flat part of the park is taken up with very fine gardens, which extend in vistas two or three miles. It is said that the orange trees, which formerly grew here in the open air, have been killed by too great a care to preserve them. They had originally only moving houses, to shelter them in winter from the severity of the weather; but some years ago, the owner was at the expence of erecting a fine green-house, with sashes in front, since which time the trees began to decay, though they had stood here in the open ground above an hundred years, and annually produced great quantities of fruit. The pleasure-house, which was built by Sir Francis Carew, has the famous Spanish Armada painted on the top of it, and under it is a cold bath.

Near Ewell, about two miles from Epsom, a magnificent palace was erected by King Henry the Eighth, that obtained the name of *Nonfuch* from its unparalleled beauty. The learned Heulizer, a German, who wrote his *Itinerarium* in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, speaking of this palace, says, it was built with an excess of magnificence and elegance, even to ostentation. "One would imagine," says he, "that every thing in the power of architecture to perform, was employed in this work: There are every where so many statues that seem to breathe so many miracles of consummate art, so many cells that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and justify the name of *Nonfuch*. The palace is so encompassed with parks, with deer, delightful gardens, groves, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seem to be a place pitched upon by Pleasure herself, to dwell in along with Health. In the pleasure gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, and two fountains which spout water: one





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one has a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is the other fountain, where Acteon is represented turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs. There is, besides, another marble pyramid, filled with concealed pipes, which sprinkle all who come within their reach." Such is the description which Hentzer gave of this palace and gardens; but the palace was afterwards suffered to fall to decay; and King Charles the Second giving it to one of his mistresses, the Dutches of Cleveland, she pulled it down, and sold the materials, with which a new house was built by the Earl of Berkeley, and which afterwards came into possession of the Earl of Guilford, to whom it now belongs, and was named *Durdans*.

At *Peckham*, in the parish of Camberwell, is a seat of the late Lord Trevor, built in the reign of King James the Second, by Sir Thomas Bond, who being deeply engaged in the pernicious schemes of that imprudent prince, was obliged to leave the kingdom with him, when the house was plundered by the populace, and became forfeited to the crown. The front of the house stands to the north, with a spacious garden before it, from which extends two rows of large elms, of considerable length, through which the tower of London terminates the prospect. But on each side of this avenue you have a view of London; and the masts of vessels appearing at high water over the trees and houses up to Greenwich, greatly improve the prospect. The village of Peckham, which lies on the back side of the gardens, is shut out from the view by plantations. The kitchen garden and the walls were planted with the choicest fruit trees from France, and an experienced gardener was sent for from Paris to have the management of them; so that the collection of fruit trees in this garden has been accounted one of the best in England. After the death of the late Lord Trevor, this seat was purchased by a private gentleman, who made some very considerable improvements.

Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for several ages, was originally built by Baldwin, Archbishop of that see, in the year 1188. He first intended to have raised a superb structure at Hackington, near this place; but the monks with whom he was at variance, obtained the Pope's mandate against it; when, taking down what he had erected, he removed the best of the materials to Lambeth,

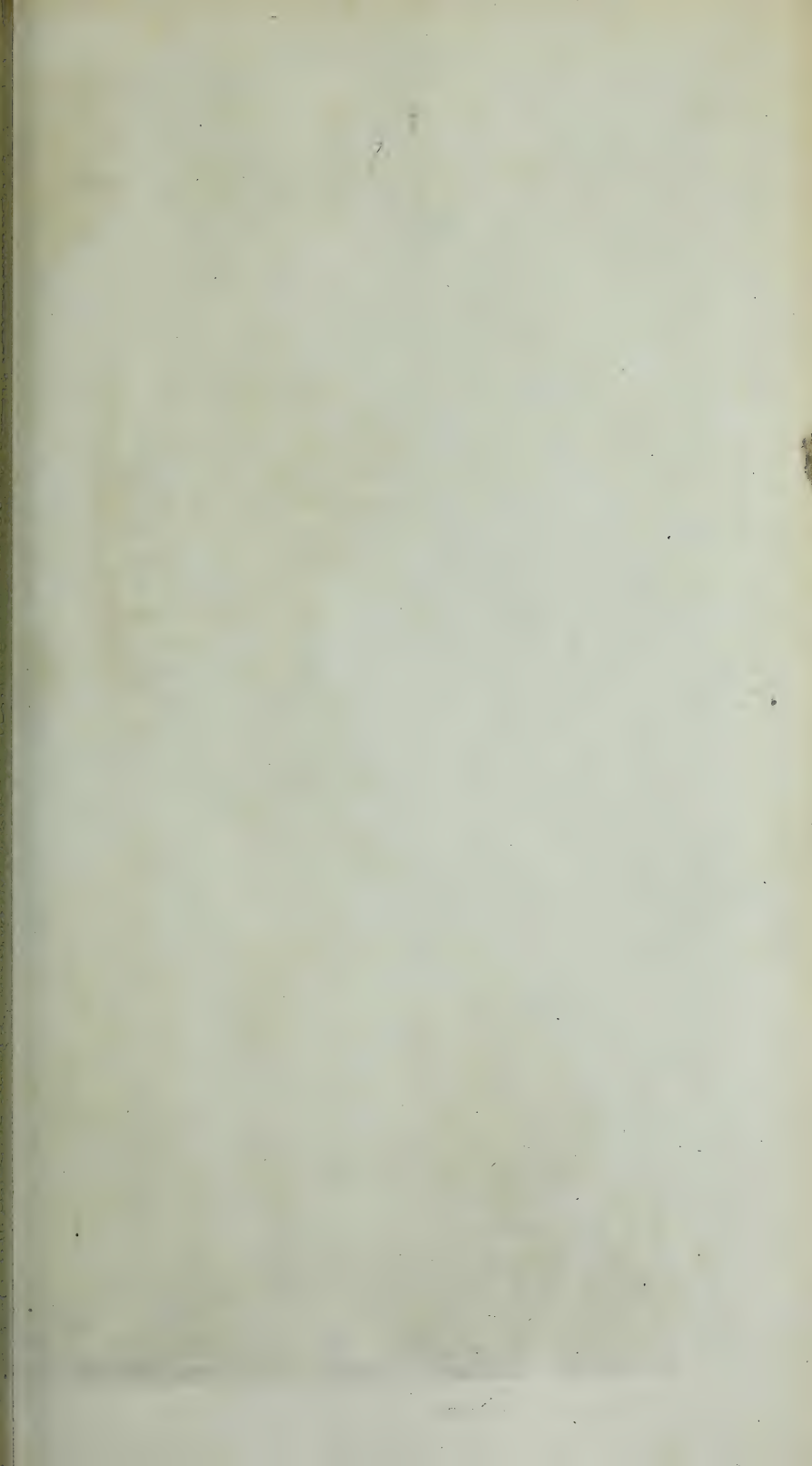
with which he built the palace, a college and church, having before purchased the ground of the Bishop and convent of Rochester, by a fair exchange.

In the year 1250, Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, having, by his arrogance, rendered himself hateful to the citizens of London, retired, for the security of his person, to this palace; and finding it in a ruinous condition, within the space of three years rebuilt the whole north side, the archiepiscopal apartments, the library and cloisters, the guard chamber, the chapel, and Lollards-tower.

From that time this palace became the residence of the greatest persons of the church, and was soon enlarged by many additional buildings. Cardinal Pole built the gate, which, for that time, is a noble structure. The Lollards-tower, which was thus named from a room in it prepared for the imprisonment of the followers of Wickliff, the first English reformer, who were called Lollards, was finished by Chichely, and remains a lasting monument of his cruelty and antichristian spirit. It is a small room, twelve feet broad and nine long, planked with elm, and there still remain eight rings and staples, to which pious men were chained for presuming to differ in opinion from that prelate. The spacious hall was erected by Juxon, and the brick edifice between the gate and this hall was begun by Archbishop Sancroft, and finished by the immortal Tillotson.

From the present structure being thus erected at different periods, it is not at all surprizing that it has but little appearance of uniformity; but the edifice, though old, is in most parts strong; the corners are faced with rustic, and the top surrounded with battlements; but the principal apartments are well proportioned, and well enlightened: the Gothic work about it is irregularly disposed, and it is in itself irregular. Some of the inner rooms are too close and confined; but there are many others open and pleasant in themselves, with the advantage of being convenient, and of affording very agreeable prospects. For as this palace is situated on the bank of the Thames, it affords a fine view up and down the river, and, from the higher apartments, a prospect of the country every way. The palace, with the rows of trees before it, and Lambeth church adjoining, when viewed from the Thames, make a very pretty picturesque appearance.

In this palace is a very fine library founded in the year 1610, by Archbishop Sancroft, who left by will all his books for the use of his successors in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.





terbury. This library has been greatly increased by the benefactions of the Archbishops Abbot, Sheldon, and Tennyson, and consists of six hundred and seventeen volumes in manuscript, and above fourteen thousand five hundred printed books.

At *East Sheen*, a pleasant village situated a little to the south of Mortlake, is the fine seat of Lord Viscount Palmerston, the successor of Sir William Temple. The gardens were laid out and compleated by Sir William Temple, who spent much of his time here. This eminent man was an excellent judge of gardening, and was very fond of his garden; in which he somewhat resembled Epicurus, whom in this respect he admired, and concerning whom he thus expresses himself, in his Essay on Gardening. "Epicurus (says he) passed his life wholly in his garden; there he studied, there he exercised, there he taught his philosophy; and indeed no other sort of abode seems to contribute so much, to both the tranquility of mind, and indolence of body, which he made his chief ends. The sweetness of air, the pleasantness of smells, the verdure of plants, the cleanness and lightness of food, his exercises of working or walking, but above all, the exemption from cares and solicitude, seem equally to favour and improve, both contemplation and health, the enjoyments of sense and imagination, and thereby the quiet and ease both of body and mind."

Essex Place was the seat of the late Henry Pelham, Esq. The house is a Gothic structure, built of a brownish red brick, with stone facings to the doors, windows, &c. It stands upon almost the lowest ground belonging to it, and has the river Mole gliding close by it and through the grounds. This house was originally one of those built by Cardinal Wolsey; but the late Mr. Pelham rebuilt the whole, except the two towers in the old body of the house, which are the same that belonged to the old building, and the whole is rebuilt in the same style of architecture it was before, which uniformity is certainly better than an unnatural mixture of Gothic, and modern, too often practised. There is a fine summer-house built upon a hill on the left hand as you enter, which commands the view of the house, park, and country round on both sides the Thames for many miles. The park and ground in which the house is situated appears quite plain and unadorned;

yet perhaps not a little art has been used to give it this natural and simple appearance, which is certainly very pleasing.

The grove was planted by the same masterly hand as that at Claremont; but the necessity of accomodating the young plantation to some large trees which grew there before, has confined its variety. The groups are few and small, there not being room for larger or more; there were no opportunities to form continued narrow glades between opposite lines; the vacant spaces are therefore chiefly irregular openings spreading every way, and great differences of distance between the trees are the principal variety: but the grove winds along the bank of a large river, on the side and at the foot of a very sudden ascent, the upper part of which is covered with wood. In one place it presses close to the covert, retires from it in another, and in a third stretches across a bold recess, which runs up high into the thicket. The trees sometimes overspread the flat below, sometimes leave an open space to the river, and at other times crown the brow of a large knole, climb up a steep, or hang on a gentle declivity. These varieties in the situation more than compensate for the want of variety in the disposition of the trees; and the many happy circumstances which concur

In Esther's peaceful grove,
Where Kent and nature vie for Pelham's love,

render this little spot more agreeable than any at Claremont.

The wood in the park is well disposed, and consists of fine oak, elm, and other trees; and the whole country round appears finely shaded with wood.

The grand floor of the house is elegantly finished, and consists of six rooms. In the great parlour are the portraits of Mr. Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, Lord Townshend, Duke of Rutland, the late Duke of Devonshire, and the late Duke of Grafton; a picture of the late Lady Catherine Pelham and her son is over the chimney. In the drawing-room over the chimney there is a picture of King Charles the Second, when only eleven years old, by Vandyke. The library is curiously finished, and there is a good collection of books in it.

Claremont, late the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, but now of Lord Clive, is situated a little beyond Esther. The house was designed and built by Sir John Vanbrugh in a whimsical stile of architecture. It was afterwards purchased of Sir John by his Grace, who was at a great expence in improving the

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the place. The structure, though singular, did not appear irregular. It was built of brick, with a good deal of variety in it, and of considerable extent, but not much elevated. The Duke built a grand room for the reception of company, when numerous, which made the ends of the house not appear similar. The house had a lawn in front, shaded on each side with trees, and the ground behind it rising gradually, shewed the trees there also, so that the house appeared to be embowered by them, except just in the front; and the white summer-house, with four pinnacles, one at each corner, built on the mount which gave name to the place, when viewed from before the front of the house, rose up finely from behind the trees, and altogether formed a very pleasing appearance. The late Lord Clive pulled the whole of this down, and erected a most superb and elegant villa in a much better situation. The park in which it is situated is distinguished by its noble woods, lawns, walks, mounts, prospects, &c. The summer-house, called the Belvidere, at about a mile distance from the house, on that side of the park next Esher, affords a very beautiful and extensive view of the country quite round; yet that from the summer-house at Esher-place, which is just by, is perhaps no way inferior to it.

A very ingenious author observes, that, “ at Claremont the walk to the cottage, though destitute of many natural advantages, and eminent for none; though it commands no prospect; though the water below it is a trifling pond; though it has nothing, in short, but inequality of ground to recommend it; is yet the finest part of the garden: For a grove is there planted, in a gently curved direction, all along the side of a hill, and on the very edge of a wood, which rises above it. Large recesses break it into several clumps, which hang down the declivity; some of them approaching but none reaching quite to the bottom. These recesses are so deep as to form great openings in the midst of the grove; they penetrate almost to the covert; but the clumps being all equally suspended from the wood, and a line of open plantation, though sometimes narrow, running constantly along the top, a continuation of grove is preserved, and the connection between the parts is never broken. Even a group, which is near one of the extremities, and stands out quite detached, is still in style so similar to the rest as not to lose all relation. Each of these clumps is composed of several others still more intimately united; each is full of groups, sometimes of no more than two trees, sometimes of four or five, and now and then
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in larger clusters; an irregular waving line, issuing from some little crowd, loses itself in the next, or a few scattered trees drop in a more distant succession from the one to the other. The intervals, winding here like a glade, and widening there into broader openings, differ in extent, in figure, and direction; but all the groups, the lines, and the intervals, are collected into large general clumps, each of which is at the same time both compact and free, identical and various. The whole is a place wherein to tarry with secure delight, or saunter with perpetual amusement."

Oatlands, near Weybridge, is the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. The park is about four miles round. The house is situated about the middle of the terrace, the majestic grandeur of which, and the beautiful landscape which it commands, words cannot describe, nor the pencil delineate, so as to give an adequate idea of this fine scene.

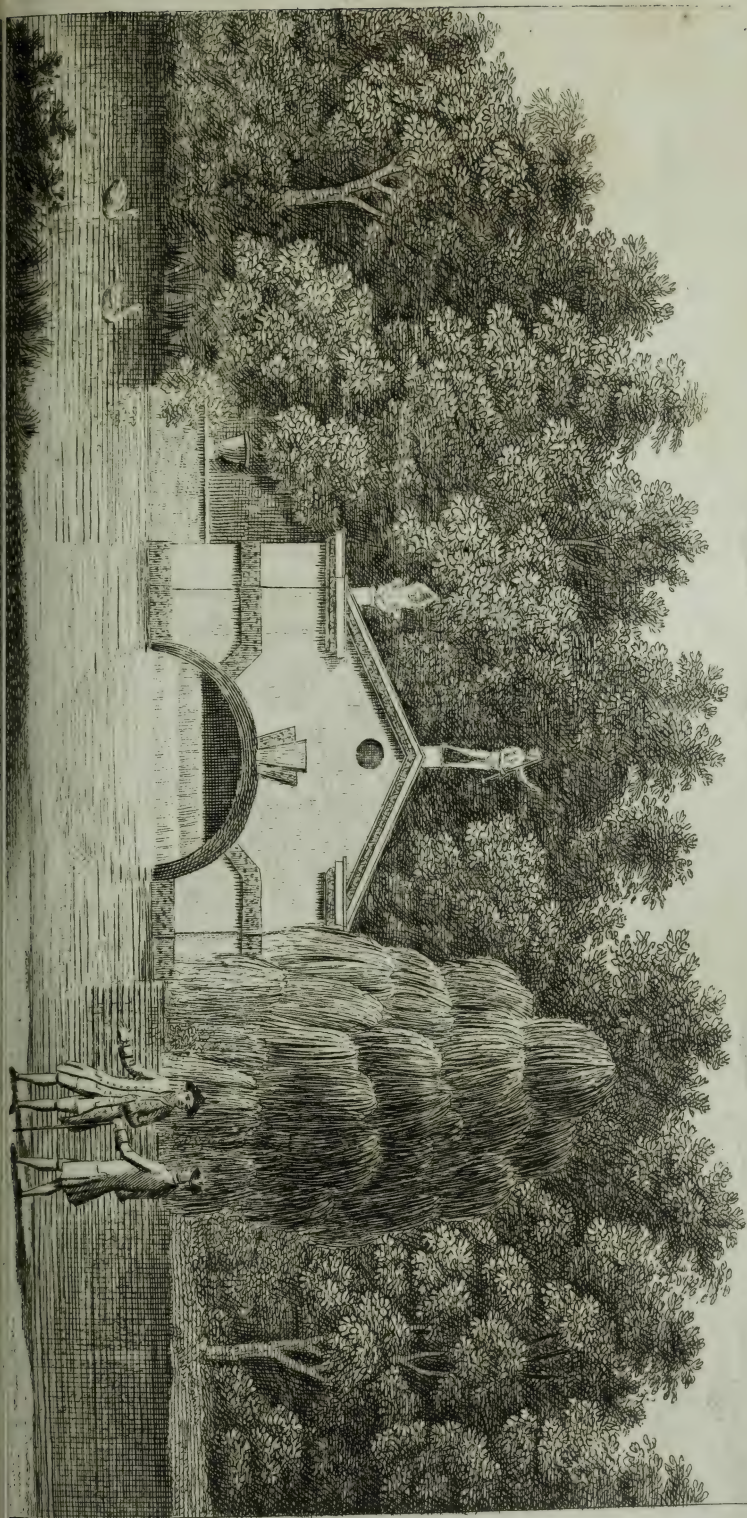
The serpentine river which you look down upon from the terrace, though artificial, appears as beautiful as it could do were it natural; and a stranger who did not know the place would conclude it to be the Thames, in which opinion he would be confirmed by the view of Walton-bridge over that river, which by a happy contrivance is made to look like a bridge over it, and closes the prospect that way finely.

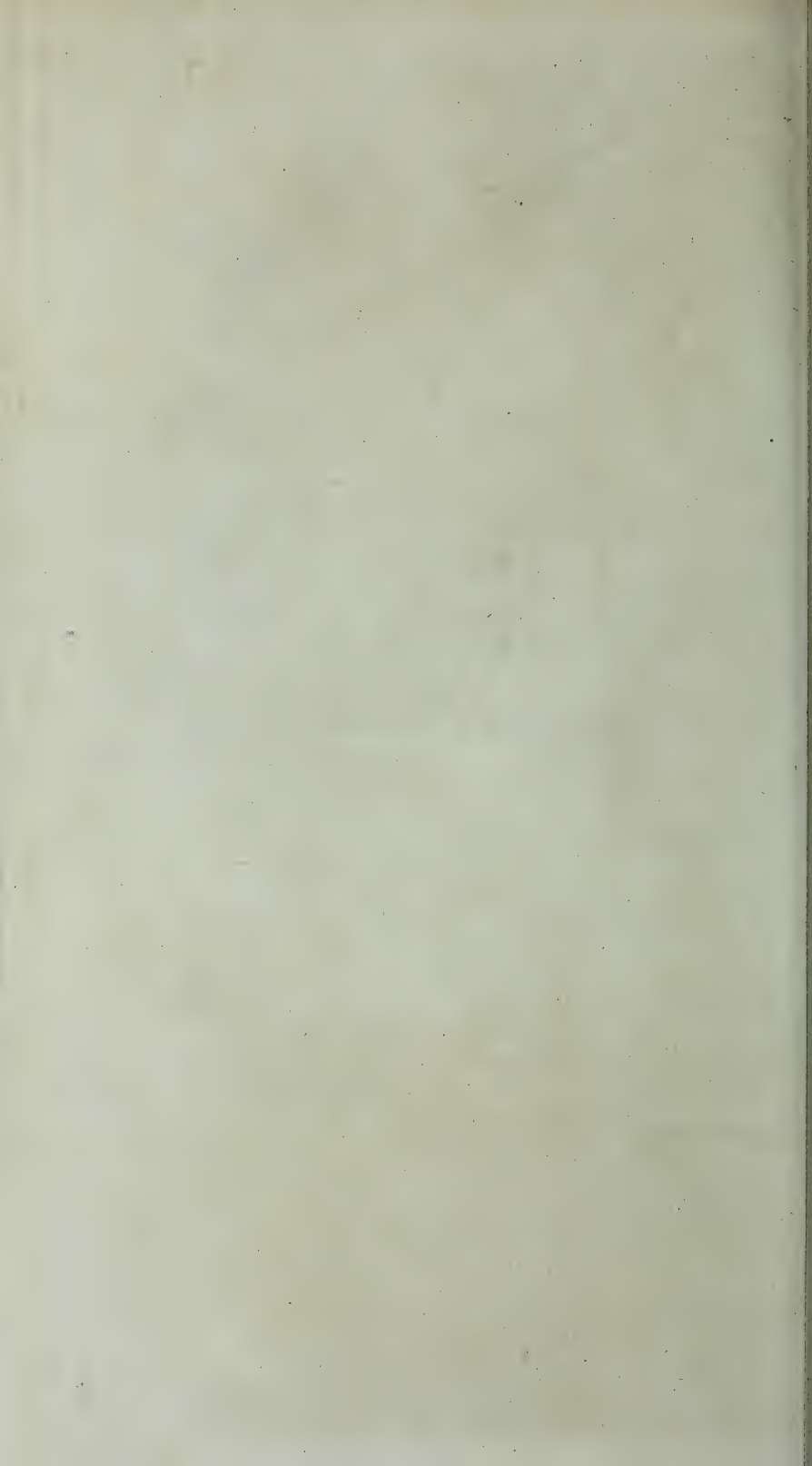
Ham Farm, near Weybridge, is the seat of the Earl of Portmore. It is situated between the Duke of Newcastle's, and the late Mr. Southcote's. The house is a large handsome structure, built regularly of brick, with a fine lawn before the garden front. The grounds about it consist of about five hundred acres, one hundred and thirty of which are laid out for pleasure, besides a paddock of about sixty acres. Here is a fine command of water, there being two navigable rivers, the Thames, which comes with a fine bending course by the side of the terrace, and the Wey, which runs directly through the grounds, and joins the Thames at the terrace. There is a swing bridge over the Wey, which may be turned aside at pleasure, to let boats and other vessels pass. The Wey is navigable up to Guilford and other places. The terrace next the Thames is beautiful; and though it lies upon a flat, there are some good views from it, and from other parts of the gardens. This place was first beautified by the Countess of Dorchester, in the reign of James the Second.

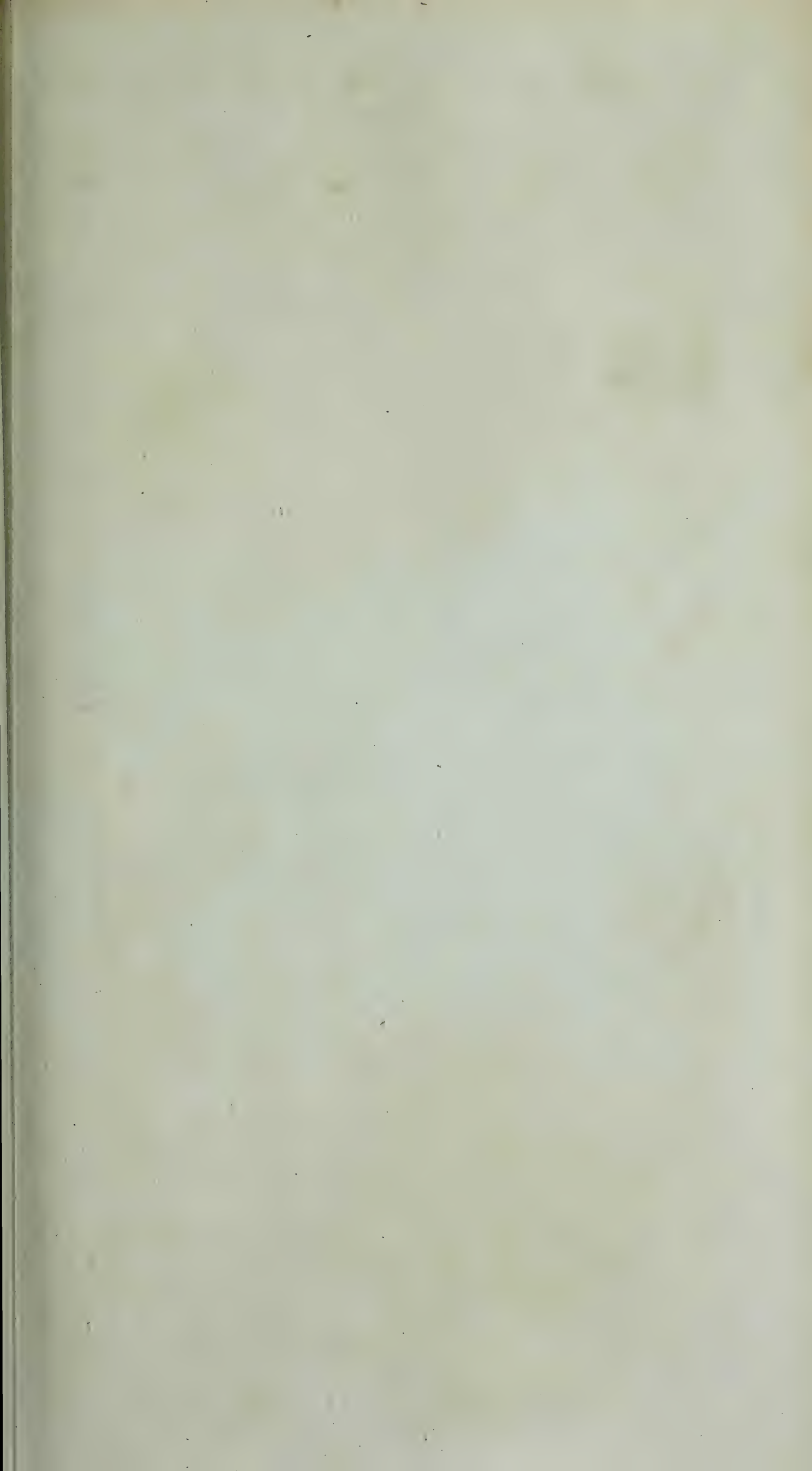
Hircomb's













Hircomb's Place, near Kingston upon Thames, was one of the houses of Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, who was surnamed *the King-maker*, because he placed Edward the Fourth upon the throne, and afterwards, dethroning him again, restored Henry the Sixth. This famous nobleman, in fortune, power, and influence, was the most considerable subject who ever appeared in England. In the magnificence of his living, and his unbounded hospitality, he excelled all his cotemporaries. Whether he resided in town, or in the country, he always kept open house. At his house in London, we are told, six oxen were generally eaten daily for breakfast. Every soldier might come into his kitchen, and take away whatever meat he could carry off upon the point of his dagger; which is not a stronger proof of the hospitality of this Lord, than of the plain and simple manners of the age in which he lived. It is said by some writers, that no less than thirty thousand persons lived daily at his board, in the different manors and castles which he possessed in England.

Pain's Hill, near Cobham, was formerly the seat of the Hon. Charles Hamilton, but now of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. It is situated on the utmost verge of a moor, which rises above a fertile plain, watered by the Mole. Large vallies, descending in different directions towards the river, break the brow into separate eminences; and the gardens are extended along the edge, in a semi-circular form, between the winding river which describes their outward boundary, and the park which fills up the cavity of the crescent. The moor lies behind the place, and sometimes appears too conspicuously; but the views on the other sides into the cultivated country are agreeable: they are terminated by hills at a competent distance; the plain is sufficiently varied with objects; and the richest meadows overspread the bottom just below; the prospects are, however, only pretty, not fine, and the river is languid and dull. Pain's Hill is therefore little benefitted by external circumstances; but the disposition of the gardens affords frequent opportunities of seeing the several parts, the one from the other, across the park, in a variety of advantageous situations.

The house, which was lately built by the present possessor, is an elegant villa, and stands in the centre of the crescent, on a hill which has a very fine and commanding prospect both of the park and the country. The views are charming, and in the adjacent thicket is a parterre, and an orangery, where
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the exotic plants are, during the summer, intermixed with common shrubs, and a constant succession of flowers.

This hill is divided from another much larger by a small valley; and on the top of the second eminence, at a seat just above a large vineyard which overspreads all the side, and hangs down to the lake below, a scene totally different appears: the general prospect, though beautiful, is the circumstance the least engaging; the attention is immediately attracted from the cultivated plain by the point of a hanging wood at a distance, but still within the place, and which is not only a noble object in itself, but affords the most pleasing encouragement to all who delight in gardening; for it has been raised by the present possessor, and, by its situation, its thickness, and extent, while it retains the freshness of a young plantation, has already in appearance all the massy richness of an old one. Opposite to the hill thus covered is another in the country, of a similar shape, but bare and barren; and beyond the opening between them, the moor falling back into a wide concave closes the interval. Had all these heights belonged to the same person, and been planted in the same manner, they would have composed as great, as romantic a scene, as any of those which we seldom see, but always behold with admiration, the work of nature alone, matured by the growth of ages.

But Pain's Hill is all a new creation; and a boldness of design, and a happiness of execution, attend the wonderful efforts which art has there made to rival nature. Another point of the same eminence exhibits a landscape distinguished from the last in every respect, except in the time of its existence: it is all within the place, and commanded from an open Gothic building, quite on the edge of a high steep, which ascends immediately above a fine artificial lake in the bottom; the whole of this lake cannot be seen at once; but by its shape, by the disposition of some islands, and by the trees in them and on the banks, it always seems larger than it is: on the left are continued plantations, to exclude the country; on the right, all the park opens; and in front, beyond the water, is the hanging wood, the point of which was to be seen before, but here it extends quite across the view, and displays all its extent, and all its varieties. A wide river, issuing from the lake, passes under a bridge of five arches close to the outlets, then directs its way to the wood, and flows underneath it. On the side of the hill is couched a low hermitage, encompassed with thicker, and overhung with shade; and far to
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the right, on the utmost summit, rises a lofty tower, eminent above all the trees. About the hermitage, the closest covert, and the darkest greens, spread their gloom : in other places the tints are mixed ; and in one a little glimmering light marks an opening in the wood, and diversifies its uniformity, without diminishing its greatness. Throughout this illustrious scene consistency is preserved in the midst of variety ; all the parts unite easily ; the plantations in the bottom join to the wood which hangs on the hill ; those on the upper grounds of the park break into groves, which afterwards divide into clumps, and in the end taper into single trees. The ground is very various, but it points from all sides towards the lake, and, slackening its descent as it approaches, slides at last gently into the water. The groves and the lawns on the declivities are elegant and rich ; the fine expanse of the lake, enlivened by the gay plantations on the banks, and the reflexion of the bridge upon the surface, animate the landscape ; and the extent and the height of the hanging wood gives an air of grandeur to the whole.

Aneasy winding descent leads from the Gothic building to the lake, and a broad walk is afterwards continued along the banks, and across an island, close to the water on one hand, and skirted by wood on the other : the spot is perfectly retired, but the retirement is chearful ; the lake is calm, but it is full to the brim, and never darkened with shadow ; the walk is smooth and almost level, and touches the very margin of the water ; the wood, which secludes all view into the country, is composed of the most elegant trees, full of the lightest greens, and bordered with shrubs and flowers ; and though the place is almost surrounded with plantations, yet within itself it is open and airy. It is embellished with three bridges, a ruined arch, and grotto ; and the Gothic building, still very near, and impending directly over the lake, belongs to the place : but these objects are never visible all together ; they appear in succession as the walk proceeds, and their number does not crowd the scene, which is enriched by their frequency.

The transition is very sudden, almost immediate, from this polished spot, to another of the most uncultivated nature ; not dreary, not romantic, but rude : it is a wood, which over-spreads a large tract of very uneven ground ; the glades through it are just cleared of the bushes and plants which are natural to the soil ; sometimes they are closed on both sides with thickets, at other times they are only cut through the

fern in the openings ; and even the larches and firs, which are mixed with beech on the side of the principal glade, are left in such a state of apparent neglect, that they seem to be a spontaneous production, not decorations of the walk : this is the hanging wood, which before was so noble an object, and is now such a distant retreat ; near the tower it is thin, but about the hermitage it is thickened with trees of the darkest greens : a narrow gloomy path, overhung with Scotch and spruce firs, under which the fern seems to have been killed, not cleared, and scarce a blade of grass can grow, leads to the cell, that is composed of logs and of roots ; the design is as simple as the materials, and the furniture within is old and uncouth ; all the circumstances which belong to the character are retained in the utmost purity, both in the approach and the entrance ; in the second room they are suddenly changed for a view of the gardens and the country, which is rich with every appearance of inhabitants and cultivation. From the tower on the top of the hill is another prospect, much more extensive, but not more beautiful : the objects are not so well selected, nor seen to so great advantage ; some of them are too distant, some of them too much below the eye ; and a large portion of the heath intervenes, which casts a cloud over the view.

Not far from the tower is a scene polished to the highest degree of improvement, in which stands a large Doric building, called the Temple of Bacchus, with a fine portico in the front, a rich alto-relievo in the pediment, and on each side a range of pilasters : within it is decorated with many antique busts, and a most beautiful antique colossal statue of the god in the centre ; the room has nothing of that solemnity which is often affectingly ascribed to the character, but without being gaudy is full of light, of ornament, and splendor : the situation is on a brow, which commands an agreeable prospect ; but the top of the hill is almost a flat, diversified however by several thickets, and broad walks winding between them : these walks run into each other so frequently, their relation is so apparent, that the idea of the whole is never lost in the divisions ; and the parts are, like the whole, large ; they agree also in style ; the interruptions therefore never destroy the idea of extent ; they only change the boundaries, and multiply the figures : to the grandeur which the spot receives from such dimensions, is added all the richness of which plantations are capable ; the thickets are of flowering shrubs, and the openings are embellished with little airy groups of the most elegant

gant trees, skirting or crossing the glades ; but nothing is minute, or unworthy the environs of a temple.

The gardens end here ; this is one of the extremities of the crescent, and from hence to the house in the other extremity is an open walk through the park : in the way a tent is pitched, upon a fine swell, just above the water, which is seen to greater advantage from this point than any other ; its broadest expanse is at the foot of the hill ; from that it spreads in several directions, sometimes under the plantations, sometimes into the midst of them, and at other times winding behind them : the principal bridge of five arches is just below ; at a distance, deep in the wood, is another, a single arch, thrown over a stream which is lost a little beyond it ; the position of the latter is directly athwart that of the former ; the eye passes along the one and under the other ; the greater is of stone, the smaller of wood ; no two objects bearing the same name can be more different in figure and situation : the banks also of the lake are infinitely diversified ; they are open in one place, and in another covered with plantations, which sometimes come down to the side of the water, and sometimes leave room for a walk : the glades are either conducted along the sides, or open into the thickest of the wood ; and now and then they seem to turn round it towards the country, which appears at a distance, rising above this picturesque and various scene, through a wide opening between the hanging wood on one hand, and the eminence crowned with the Gothic tower on the other.

At West Clandon, near Guildford, is *Clandon Park*, the seat of Lord Onslow. It is a noble edifice, erected after an Italian model. The gardens are beautiful, and laid out in the modern taste. It has plenty of good water, and commands a delightful and extensive prospect as far as Windsor. The house is seen from a road up a grand avenue, and appears to be, what it really is, one of the finest seats in that part of the kingdom.

At *Horsley*, near Guilford, is a seat of Lord Bingley ; and near Dorking is *Shrub Hill*, the seat of Lord Cathcart.

Two miles to the north by east of Woking is *Purford*, or *Pyrford*, a fine seat which belonged to the late Denzil Onslow, Esq. It is situated near the banks of the Wey, and is rendered extremely pleasant by the beautiful intermixture of

wood and water, in the park, gardens, and adjoining grounds. By the park is a decoy, the first of the kind in this part of England.

Four miles to the east of Woking is *Ockham*, the seat of Lord King, whose park extends to the great road. This was purchased by Sir Peter King, afterwards Lord Chancellor. The house was greatly repaired and beautified by the late Lord, and the present Lord King has made great improvements in the park and gardens.

At a little distance from Bagshot is *Bagshot Park*, lately the seat of the Earl of Albemarle.

Burwood Park, near Walton, is the seat of Sir John Frederick, Baronet. It is a handsome, well-kept, pleasant place; and, though almost surrounded with a barren heath, has some internal beauties, and on the eastern side commands an agreeable prospect towards Claremont, Esher, &c.

At *Byfleet* is an handsome house belonging to the Earl of Tankerville; and at a place adjoining, the Rev. Mr. Spence, well known for his fine taste, made many neat and elegant improvements. The river Mole flows by the side of Byfleet-park, and forming a great number of windings, renders its course near four miles within the compass of the inclosure.

Near Cobham is a seat belonging to Earl Ligonier, which is built in a very singular taste, though very plain on the outside, and somewhat after the manner of an Italian villa. The principal rooms are richly ornamented; the cieling is gilt; and the rooms below are not only convenient, but contrived with great judgment, so as to answer the purposes for which they were designed. As the house is situated on an eminence, it commands the prospect of the adjacent fields, which are kept in great order. The river Mole passes along by the side of the gardens, and being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, it has a happy effect, especially as the banks are disposed into a slope, with a broad grass walk, planted on each side with sweet shrubs. At one end of this walk is a very elegant room, which is a delightful retreat in hot weather; it being shaded with large elms on the south side, and having the water on the north and east sides, is extremely cool and pleasant. The house is situated about a mile from
the

the public road to Portsmouth, and is so much hid by the trees near it, as not to be seen till you rise on the heath beyond Cobham, where you have a fine view of it in several parts of the road between that place and Ripley.

Deepden, near Darking, is the house and gardens of Mr. Howard. It is situated in a small valley, surrounded on every side with hills; a description of which we shall give in the words of Mr. Aubrey, who wrote when they were in their highest state of perfection :

“ Near this place, the Hon. Charles Howard, of Norfolk, hath very ingeniously contrived a Long Hope (that is, according to Virgil, *Deductus Vallis*,) in the most pleasant and delightful solitude, for houses, gardens, orchards, bocages, &c. that I have seen in England: it deserves a poem, and was a subject worthy of Mr. Cowley’s muse. The true name of this Hope is Dibden (*quasi Deep Dene*).

“ Mr. Howard hath cast this Hope into the form of a theatre, on the sides whereof he hath made several narrow walks, like the seats of a theatre, one above another, above six in number, done with a plough, which are bordered with thyme, and some cherry-trees, myrtles, &c. In this garden are twenty-one sorts of thyme; and the pit (as I may call it) is stored full of uncommon flowers and choice plants.

“ In the hill, on the left hand, (being sandy ground), is a cave, dug thirty-six paces long, four broad, and five yards high; and at about two-thirds of the hill (where the crook or bowing is) he hath dug another subterranean walk or passage, to be pierced through the hill; through which, as through a tube, you have the vista over all the south part of this county and Suffex to the sea. The south side of this hill is converted into a vineyard of many acres of ground, which faceth the south and south-west. The vaulting or upper part of those caves is not made semicircular, but parabolical, which is the strongest figure for bearing, and which sandy ground naturally falls into, and then stands.

“ On the west side of this garden is a little building, which is divided into a laboratory, and a neat oratory, by Mr. Howard. On the top of the hill, above the vineyard, is a summer-house, from which, in a clear day, the sea may be discovered over the South Downs.

“ The house was not made for grandeur, but retirement; neat, elegant, and suitable to the modesty and solitude of the owner, a Christian philosopher, who, in this iron age, lives up
to

to that of the primitive times. It is an agreeable surprize to the stranger, that neither house nor garden can be discovered till you come just to them. But lately both the garden and vineyard, though the latter has produced good wine, have been neglected, and many of the exotic trees have been destroyed."

About one mile from Dorking stands the seat of the Hon. Mr. King, called *Denbigh*, late belonging to Jonathan Tyers, Esq. formerly proprietor of Vauxhall, who here, as well as at the latter place, displayed that elegant taste for which he was remarkable. The house stands on a very fine eminence, commanding the most beautiful prospect of a rich and extensive vale beneath, and finely variegated by the river Mole circling through it, on the side of which stands the town of Dorking. It has a noble terrace, of near a quarter of a mile in length, which, perhaps, may vie with any thing of the kind in England.

The gardens lie on the side of a hill, covered thick with a grove of young trees, cut into a labyrinth of walks, some descending, some ascending; in some parts easy, smooth, and level; in others rugged and uneven. Almost at every turn there are flags hanging out, with some moral sentences and admonition inscribed on them, for our instruction, and to give a serious turn to the thoughts. Not far from the entrance, over which is inscribed *Procul este profani*, there is a sort of hermitage, called the Temple of Death, wherein is a monument to the memory of Lord Petre, on one side; in which is a desk for reading and meditation, to which we are called by the melancholly striking of a minute-clock: to assist us therein the walls are covered with the finest sentiments of our best writers and poets, as Dr. Young, and others. But what strikes you most is the awful conclusion of the whole. We are conducted to the iron gate which leads to the Valley of the Shadow of Death; at the entrance of which, instead of columns for a portico, two stone coffins are erected, with human skulls placed in the manner of addressing those who enter. It is asserted that they are the real skulls, one of a noted highwaymen, the other of a celebrated courtesan in the neighbourhood of Covent-Garden. Some very pertinent lines are inscribed, supposed to be spoken by each, and which are extremely well adapted to their supposed situations.

The spectacle which offers itself to view upon a descent into this gloomy vale is quite awful. There is a large alcove, divided into two compartments; on one of which the unbeliever

is represented dying in the greatest distress and agony, crying, "Oh! whither am I going?" and just falling from the precipice of life, but expressing sad misgivings about his future state. On one side, and above him, is his study of books, which buoyed him up in his libertine course, such as Hobbes, Toland, Tindal, Collins, Morgan, and others of the same stamp. In the other compartment is the good Christian or believer, in his dying moments, calm and serene, taking a decent, solemn leave of the world, and as it were anticipating the joys of another life, with the following label subjoined, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c. He has the Bible open before him, which, with several practical discourses upon it, and the sermons of our most noted divines, such as Clarke, Tillotson, and others of the same kind, serve to make up his study.

The whole was painted by the late Mr. Hayman, and expresses the situation of the persons, their different sentiments and passions, very much to the life. Before this portraiture, at some distance from it, there stands a large image, on a pedestal, taking its vizard off, with this inscription, "TRUTH," of which this bust is designed to be a symbol, plainly intimating, that, as soon as the disguise of this life shall be taken off, the picture before it, the truth, must appear at last, when the wicked shall be driven away in his wickedness, but the righteous has hope in his death.

Kew is situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Old Brentford. Here is a chapel of ease, erected at the expence of several of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, on a piece of ground that was given for the purpose by Queen Anne. In 1758 an act of parliament was passed for building a bridge across the Thames, opposite to Kew Green; and a bridge was accordingly erected, consisting of eleven arches. The two piers, and their dependant arches on each side next the shore, are built of brick and stone; but the intermediate arches, which are seven in number, are entirely wood. The centre arch is fifty feet wide, and the road over the bridge is thirty feet wide. Several gentlemen have elegant country houses on Kew Green.

Richmond, which is situated near Kew, is about twelve miles from London, and is esteemed the finest village in the British dominions. It extends a full mile up the hill from the Thames, skirted and mingled with gardens. It is now a flourishing place;

place; and a theatre was erected here some years since, where, during the summer season, dramatic entertainments are performed on the stage, by some of the best actors from London: for many people of fashion reside here, and in the neighbourhood. Great numbers from London are also constantly visiting the gardens, some going in parties, and others in the stage, or in their own carriages.

There is here an alms-house, which was built by Dr. Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of King Charles the Second, for the support of ten poor widows, pursuant to a vow made by that prelate during that Prince's exile. There is also another alms-house, endowed with above one hundred pounds a year, which, since its foundation, has been considerably increased by John Mitchell, Esq. Here are likewise two charity-schools, one for fifty boys, and the other for fifty girls.

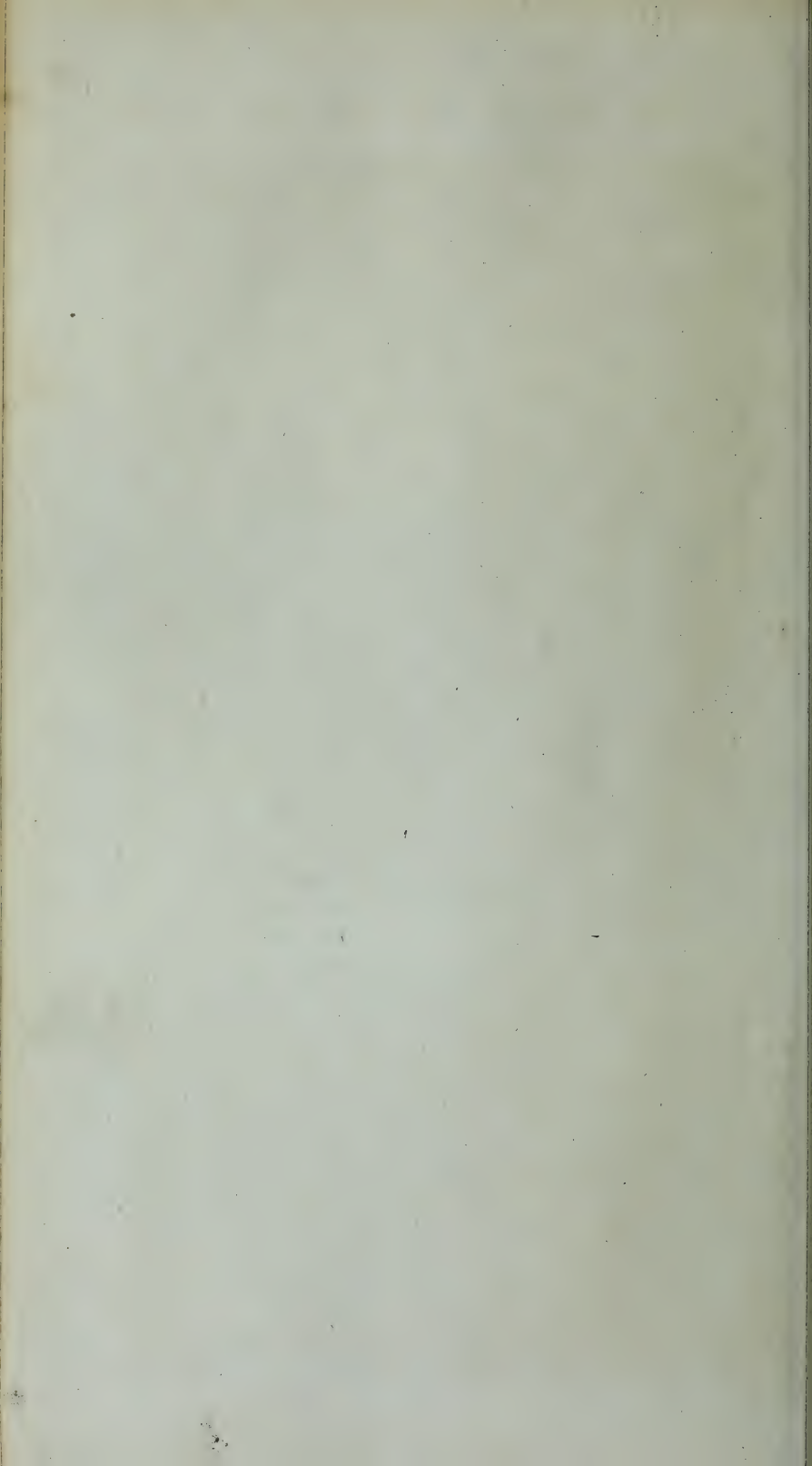
The summit of *Richmond Hill* affords a most enchanting prospect of towns, villages, bridges, woods, groves, gardens, fields, and an incredible number of delightful villas along the banks of the river Thames, which winds with a serpentine course through this delicious vale from Kingston to London. The tide, before the building of Westminster Bridge, used to rise as high as Richmond, but now falls short of it. It still, however, reaches sixty miles from the sea, which is a greater distance than the tide is carried by any other river in Europe.

Richmond Green is extremely pleasant, it being levelled and enclosed in a handsome manner. It is also surrounded with lofty elms, and adorned on each side with the houses of persons of distinction. A sun dial is here affixed in a pretty taste, encompassed with seats: this, and the railing in of the green, were at the sole expence of the late Queen Caroline.

The village of *Petersham* gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Harrington. It appears from antient records to have been a place of great antiquity, and formerly possessed great privileges; insomuch that no person could be arrested in it, and no officer was permitted to come through it with any person in his custody whom he had arrested elsewhere.

Dulwich is situated on the borders of Kent, and is about five miles from London. In this village, and its neighbourhood, are many very agreeable country houses. Here are some fine prospects, especially near a house which was formerly kept





kept open as a house of public entertainment, and called the Green Man. In particular, the fine walk opposite to this house, through the woods, affords a noble prospect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the house, where, from under a tree distinguished by the name of the Oak of Honour, you have a view as in a fine piece of painting, of the houses as well as churches, and other public edifices, from Putney down to Chelsea, with all the adjacent villages, together with Westminster, London, Deptford, and Greenwich, and over the metropolis, as far as Highgate and Hampstead.

Dulwich is noted for the medicinal waters in its neighbourhood, called Sydenham Wells, but more particularly for its College. This was founded and endowed in 1619, by Mr. William Alleyn, who named it the College of God's Gift. This gentleman was a comedian, and a principal actor in many of Shakespeare's plays; and the cause which induced him to found this college is said to have been the following. He was once personating the devil, in some theatrical exhibition; and upon this occasion, we are told, he was so much terrified, at the opinion of his seeing a real devil upon the stage, that he from that moment quitted the theatre, devoted the remainder of his life to religious exercises, and formed the resolution of founding this college. But the whole of this tale appears to be without foundation; and there is great reason to believe, that Mr. Alleyn was induced to erect this charitable foundation by much better motives. However, this college was founded for a master and warden, who were always to be of the name of Alleyn, or Allen; with four fellows, three of whom were to be divines, and the fourth an organist; and for six poor men, as many poor women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated by one of the fellows as schoolmaster, and by another as usher. In his original endowment he excluded all future benefactions to it, and constituted for visitors the churchwardens of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, St. Saviour's, Southwark, and St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; who, upon any disagreement among them, were to appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, before whom all the members were to be sworn at their admission. To this college belongs a chapel, in which the founder himself, who was several years master, lies buried. The master of this college is lord of the manor, for a considerable extent of ground, and enjoys all the luxurious affluence and ease of the prior of a monastery. Both he and the warden must be unmarried, and are for ever debarred the privilege of entering that state, on pain of being excluded the college;

but as the warden always succeeds upon the death of the master, great interest is constantly made, by the unmarried men of the name of Allen, to obtain the post of warden.

The original edifice is in the old taste; but part of it has been pulled down, and rebuilt with greater elegance, out of what has been saved from the produce of the estate. The master's rooms are richly adorned with very noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchase on his entering into that station; and for his use there is a library, to which every master generally adds a number of books. The college is also accommodated with a very pleasant garden, adorned with walks, and a great profusion of fruit trees and flowers.

It appears that Mr. Alleyn, the founder of this college, was one of the best actors of the age in which he lived; and is celebrated by Ben Jonson as superior to the antient Roscius. He was master of the Fortune play-house near Whitecross-street, in London, which was erected by himself. He is said to have been distinguished by his moral qualities as a man, as well as by his abilities in his profession. Besides being a player himself, and master of a play-house, he was also keeper of the king's wild beasts, or master of the royal bear-garden. But after the erection of his college, it is observed by an old writer, that "this famous man was so equally mingled with humility and charity, that he became his own pensioner; humbly submitting himself to that proportion of diet and cloaths, which he had bestowed on others."

There is a fair held at Dulwich on the 25th and 26th of May for toys.

Near Dulwich is *Norwood*, a village scattered round a large, wild country, which is five miles from London. It bears no marks of its vicinity to the capital; and those who love an occasional contemplation of unimproved nature, will find great satisfaction in a visit to this place. It was some years ago a principal haunt of those vagrants known by the title of gipsies.

Stretham is a village in this neighbourhood, at the distance of six miles south-west of London, and three miles to the north of Croydon. It used to be much frequented for its medicinal waters. It has a charity-school, and a seat belonging to the Duke of Bedford, who is lord of the manor.

Carshalton, which is on the south-west side of Croydon, near Bantled Downs, lies among innumerable springs which all together

gether form a river in the very street of the place, and joining other springs that flow from Croydon and Beddington, form one stream called the Wandell. Though this village is thus situated among springs, it is built upon firm chalk, and on one of the most beautiful spots on this side London, on which account it has many fine houses belonging to the citizens of London, some of them built with such grandeur and expence, that they might be rather taken for the seats of the nobility, than the country houses of citizens and merchants. Mr. Scawen intended to build a magnificent house here in a fine park which is walled round, and vast quantities of stone and other materials were collected by him for this purpose; but the design was never carried into execution. Here also Dr. Radcliffe built a very fine house, which afterwards belonged to Sir John Fellows, who added gardens and curious water-works. It at length passed into the possession of the Lord Hardwicke, who sold it to the late William Mitchell, Esq. In levelling the road near this place, to make an avenue to a gentleman's seat, a large quantity of human bones was found.

Woodcote, or Woodcote Warren, which is three miles south-west of Croydon, is thought to have been antiently a city. Dr. Gale, who narrowly examined it, tells us, that there are found much rubbith of buildings, the foundations of houses, plain marks of streets and lanes, squared stones, many wells, at small distances from each other, besides other marks of antiquity. Camden takes this to have been the Noviomagus of Ptolemy, because it agrees exactly with the distances from London and other places.

Godstone, which is a village two miles north-east of Blechingley, is famous for its quarries of excellent stone. A part of this village lies in the road leading to East-Grinstead; but the other part (as well as the church) stands upon an eminence at a considerable distance.

Tendridge, which is a village three miles east of Blechingley, was once so considerable as to give name to the hundred in which it stands, and had a priory of black canons, of the order of St. Augustine, founded by Odo de Dammartin, in the reign of King Richard the First. It was appointed for three priests, and for the support and maintenance of the sick and poor, and the hospitable entertainment of travellers.

Bansted is noted for abundance of walnut trees, but more for its neighbouring Downs, one of the most delightful spots in England. It is particularly rendered so by the agreeable seats around it; and by its fine carpet ground, covered with a short herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which make the mutton of this tract, though small, remarkably sweet. There is here a fine prospect of several counties on both sides the Thames, including a view of the royal palaces of Windsor and Hampton-Court, and also of London, from the Tower to Westminster, it being a tract of no less than thirty miles, extending from Croydon to Farnham, though under different appellations. There is a four miles course here, which, in the season of horse-races, is much frequented, as all Bansted Downs are, throughout the whole summer, for their wholesome air.

Mitcham which is nine miles from London, is a well-inhabited village, much frequented by the citizens of London. Here is a fair on the 12th of August for cattle and toys.

At a little distance from Mitcham are two villages of the name of *Towting*, situated near each other, and distinguished by the epithets Upper and Lower. *Upper-Towting* stands in the road from Southwark to Epsom, and has an alms-house, founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, Lord-Mayor of London, for six poor alms-women, to be nominated by the heir of the family. This village is adorned with several fine seats belonging to gentlemen and citizens of London.—*Lower Towting* is a mile and a half to the south-east of the former.

Martin, a village about a mile south-west of Towting, is a place of great antiquity; for here Kenulph, one of the West-Saxon Kings, was slain in the house of his favourite mistress. Here was a magnificent abbey, founded by King Henry the First, for canons of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The prior of this abbey sat in the House of Lords, and the abbey itself was endowed with great privileges, and very considerable revenues. The little church here is built with flints; as were also the abbey walls, which inclosed sixty-five acres; but little of the abbey remains, except the kitchen, and one of its chapels, with a pulpit. There are copper-mills near this place, on the river Wandel, and several manufactories of callico printers.

Peckham

Peckham is a pleasant village, and stands in the parish of Camberwell. There are several neat villas and houses of retirement here, inhabited by the tradesmen of London, and such as have declined business. It principally consists of one long street, and has a dissenting meeting house. Here is a fair on the 21st of August for toys.—*Peckham Rye* is a village on the south side of Peckham.

Camberwell is a pleasant village, situated about a mile to the northward of Peckham, and two miles from Southwark, in the road to Croydon. It has several pretty houses belonging chiefly to tradesmen of London, and a fair on the 18th of August for toys.

Clapham is a very agreeable village, three miles from London, and contains many pleasant houses. There is a small fair held here on the 27th of August. On an hill near the road side stands the church, which has been lately rebuilt; and there is an handsome school-house built by the parish, for teaching the children of the poor of the village.

Kennington is a village near Lambeth, and is one of the eight precincts of that parish. Near it is Kennington Common, a small spot of ground on one side of the road to Camberwell, and about a mile and half from London. Upon this spot is the gallows for the county of Surrey.

Lambeth is situated on the Thames, between Southwark and Battersea. The church, which stands by the Archbishop's palace, is a very antique structure, dedicated to St. Mary. It has a square tower, and both that and the body of the church are crowned with battlements. In this parish are eight precincts, denominated the Archbishop's, the Prince's, Vauxhall, Kennington, the Marsh, the Wall, Stockwell, and the Dean's precinct. It is remarkable, that at Lambeth Wall is a spot of ground, named Pedlar's-acre, which has belonged to the parish from time immemorial, and is said to have been given by a pedlar, upon condition that his picture, with that of his dog, be perpetually preserved in painted glass in one of the windows of the church; which the parishioners caused to be performed in the south-east window of the middle isle.

This is a very large parish, and contains many hundred houses. There is a school here, which was founded by Richard Laurence, citizen and merchant of London, in the year

year 1661, for educating twenty poor children of the Marsh and Wall liberties of this parish, which he endowed with thirty-five pounds per annum. And by the road side from Vauxhall to Kingston, is an alms-house for seven poor women, built in 1618 by Caron the Dutch Ambassador, who resided in England twenty-eight years. Besides the domestic trade of this flourishing place, it has several considerable manufactures, particularly glass, potters wares, printed linens, &c. and the situation of the Thames induces some of the greatest dealers in coals to reside here.

In the Marsh and St. George's Fields ditches were made when London was besieged by the Danish King Canute, who turned the course of the Thames from about the King's barge-house to a place beyond the bridge; and it was here that Prince died in his cups.

Vauxhall is one of the eight precincts of the parish of Lambeth; but is particularly famous for the pleasantness of the gardens, which have been for many years converted into a place of elegant entertainment, during the spring and summer seasons. They were the first of the kind perhaps in the world: in the midst of the garden is a superb orchestra, containing a fine organ, and a band of music, with some of the best voices, and the seats or boxes are disposed to the best advantage with respect to hearing the music. In most of the boxes are pictures painted from the designs of Mr. Hayman, on subjects admirably adapted to the place. But there are in the grand pavilion four pictures, of his own hand, from the historical plays of Shakespeare, that are universally admired for the design, colouring, and expression. And in the ball room there are some very fine historical pieces by Mr. Hayman, chiefly relating to the successes of the war which ended in 1763. The trees in these gardens are scattered here with a pleasing confusion. At some distance are several noble vistas of very tall trees, where the spaces between each are filled up with neat hedges, and on the inside are planted flowers and sweet smelling shrubs. Some of these vistas terminate in a view of ruins, and others in a prospect of the adjacent country, and some are adorned with the painted representation of triumphal arches. There are here also several statues, and in particular a good one in marble by Mr. Roubiliac of the late Mr. Handel, playing on a lyre in the character of Orpheus. As Ranelagh has its rotunda, so here is also a rotund, which has been lately enlarged by an additional saloon. This room is finely illuminated

ted at proper times, and has in it an orchestra with an organ, where if the evening proves rainy, the company may be safely sheltered and entertained. Some of the principal walks are covered in a very elegant manner. And when it grows dark the garden near the orchestra is illuminated, almost instantly, with about fifteen hundred glass lamps, which glitter among the trees, and render it exceeding light and brilliant: and soon after a very extraordinary piece of machinery is exhibited on the inside of one of the hedges near the entrance into the vistas: by removing a curtain is shewn a very fine landscape illuminated by concealed lights; in which the principal objects that strike the eyes are the cascade or waterfall, and a miller's house. The exact appearance of water is seen flowing down a declivity, and turning the wheel of the mill: it rises up in foam at the bottom, and then glides away. This moving picture, attended with the noise of the water, has a very pleasing and surprizing effect both on the eye and ear. Every thing is provided in these gardens in the most elegant manner, for such company as chuse to stay and sup here.

Newington Butts extends from the end of Blackman-street to Kennington Common; and is said to have received the name of Butts, from the exercise of shooting at butts, much practised both here and in most other parts of England in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, to fit men to serve in the army as archers. The Drapers and Fishmongers companies have handsome alms-houses here.

Battersea is situated on the river Thames, four miles from London. It gives the title of Baron to the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke. The manor was granted to that nobleman's ancestors, together with Wandsworth, by King Charles the First, and Sir Walter St. John founded a free-school here for twenty poor boys, and also endowed it with two hundred pounds, of which the interest was to put one or more of them apprentices; and Lady St. John also gave one hundred pounds, the interest of which was likewise to put a poor boy or girl apprentice every year. The gardens about this place are noted for producing the finest asparagus. A bridge has lately been erected from hence to Chelsea, on the opposite side of the Thames.

Two miles to the south-west of Battersea is *Wandsworth*, a village that has several handsome houses belonging to the gentry

try and citizens of London, and is said to have obtained its name from the river Wandle, which passes through it, under a bridge, into the Thames. There are here copper-works, said to have been first erected by certain Dutchmen, and a fair held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Whit-sun-week.

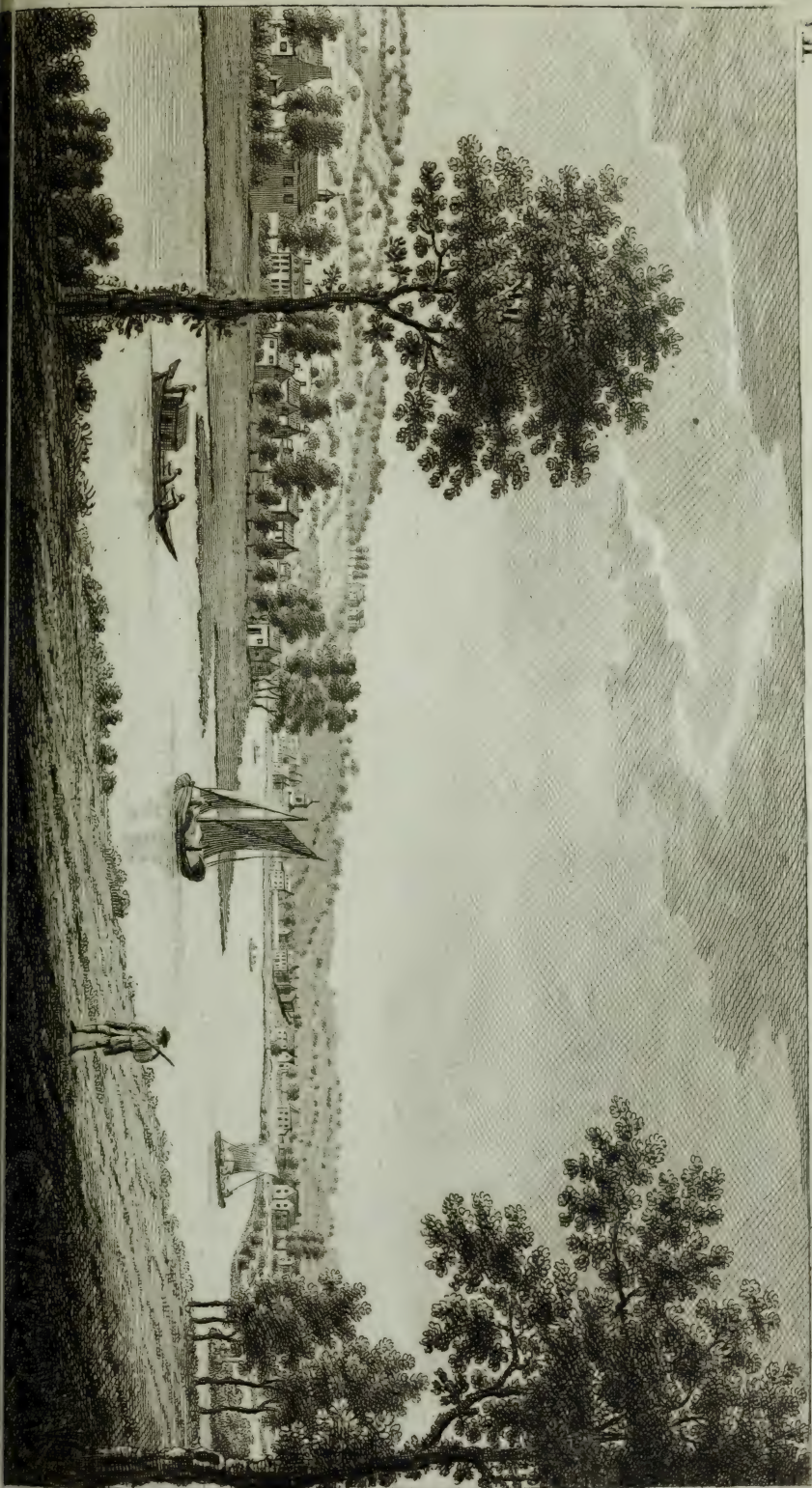
Putney, is a village situated on the Thames, to the north-west of Wandsworth, and opposite to Fulham, to which it is joined by a bridge. Here is an old church, erected after the same model with that of Fulham; and they are both said to have been built by two sisters. That part of Putney which joins to the heath, commands a fine view, both up and down the river Thames; and here the citizens of London have many pretty seats. In the church, which stands near the Thames, are several handsome monuments, most of them modern. In this village was born the famous Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, whose father was a blacksmith here.

Wimbledon is a village which stands three miles south of Putney church, and is the place where Ethelbert King of Kent was defeated in a battle by Ceaulin the West Saxon, in the year 568. Wimbledon-House stands about half a mile south from the road, on Wimbledon Common. It was built by Sir Thomas Cecil, son of the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, in the year 1588; and was afterwards General Lambert's, who had here the finest flower-garden in England. The manor of Wimbledon was purchased by Sarah Churchill, Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough; and is now the property of Lord Spencer, together with a fine seat she built here, which is adorned with a grand terrace walk, that has a fine prospect to the south. Wimbledon-Common or Heath, which is supposed to be as high as Hampstead Heath, is about a mile each way, and is adorned on the sides with several handsome seats.

Roehampton is situated between Putney-Heath and East-Sheen, and is one of the pleasanter villages near London, having in it several fine houses, particularly an elegant villa belonging to the Earl of Bedford; but they are scattered about, so as not to resemble a street or regular place.

Barnes is a village which is almost encompassed by the Thames. It lies between Mortlake and Barn Elms, and is seven miles from London, and five from Kingston.

Mortlake



Mortlake is situated on the Thames, between Putney and Richmond, about one mile west of Barnes. Here are two charity-schools, and a famous manufacture for weaving tapestry hangings.

Essex is seventeen miles from London, and is situated near Walton-upon-Thames and Hampton-Court, of which last it affords a fine prospect, as well as of the other parts of Middlesex.

Weybridge is four miles south-west of Hampton-Court, and derives its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the river Wey. About this village are several fine seats.

Walton is situated upon the Thames, opposite to Shepperton in Middlesex. It is said that the last mentioned county once joined to this town, till about three hundred years ago, the old current of the Thames was changed by an inundation, and a church destroyed by the waves. Here are the remains of an ancient camp, consisting of about twelve acres of land, supposed to have been a work of the Romans; and from this village runs a vallum, or rampart of earth, with a trench as far as St. George's-Hill in this parish.

At this place is a very curious bridge over the Thames, erected by the public-spirited Samuel Decker, Esq; who lived in this place, and who applying to Parliament for that purpose, obtained in the year 1747, an act to empower him to erect a bridge there, and this admirable structure was completed in August 1750.

It consists of only four stone piers, between which are three large truss arches of beams and joists of wood, strongly bound together with mortises, iron pins, and cramps; under these three arches the water constantly runs; besides which are five other arches of brick work on each side, to render the ascent and descent the more easy; but there is seldom water under any of them, except in great floods, and four of them on the Middlesex side are stopped up, they being on high ground above the reach of the floods.

The middle arch, when viewed by the river side, affords an agreeable prospect of the country, beautifully diversified with wood and water, which is seen through it to a considerable distance. The prodigious compass of this great arch to a person below, occasions a very uncommon sensation of awe and surprise; and his astonishment and attention are increased, when

he proceeds to take notice, that all the timbers are in a falling position ; for there is not one upright piece to be discovered ; and at the same time considers the very small dimensions of the piers by which the whole is supported.

In passing over this bridge, when you have proceeded past the brick work, the vacant interstices between the timbers, yield, at every step, a variety of prospects, which, at the centre, are seen to a still greater advantage. But though each side is well secured by the timber and rails, to the height of eight feet ; yet it affords only a parapet of wide lattice work, and the apertures seem, even to the eye, large enough to admit the passage of any person to go through, provided he climbs, or is lifted up ; and as the water is seen through every opening to a great depth below, those unused to such views cannot approach the side without some apprehensions.

It would, indeed, have been easy to have closed these openings between the braces and rails with boards, but they are purposely left open to admit a free passage for the air, in order to keep the timbers the more sound, and that the least decay may be the more easily perceived and repaired.

From this admirable bridge the nobility and gentry in this neighbourhood find a very agreeable benefit, especially as the ferries are dilatory, dangerous, and at times impassable ; and its being erected has caused the roads thereabouts, in both counties, especially on the Surrey side, to be greatly improved.

Egham is situated on the Thames, opposite to Staines, and is eighteen miles from London, and four from Windsor. It is divided into four tithings, and being a thoroughfare from London to the west, has some very good inns. Here is an handsome charity school, besides alms-houses, particularly one built and endowed by Sir John Denham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the reign of King Charles the Second, for five poor old women, who have each an orchard. The parsonage house here was the seat of Sir John Denham, who rebuilt it, and who was the father of the celebrated poet of that name, who took great delight in it.

Ockley, or *Oakly*, is said to have derived its name from the vast number of oak trees, growing in the neighbourhood. There was a castle here formerly, which was besieged by the Danes in the reign of King Ethelwolf, and the moat which surrounded it is still to be seen near the church. The churchyard here is remarkable for rose bushes planted at the head of
several

several graves, in conformity to an antient custom observed here among lovers; for if either of any two lovers dies before marriage, the survivor plants a rose-tree at the head of the deceased's grave; and some are at the expence of keeping up such trees for many years. This practice is supposed to have been derived from the antient Greeks and Romans, who, according to Anacreon and Ovid, imagined that roses, planted or strewed upon the graves of the dead, perfumed and protected their ashes.

Box-Hill is near Dorking, and received its name from the box-trees planted on the south side of it, by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of King Charles the First. The north part is covered with yews. These groves are interspersed with a number of little green spots and agreeable walks. The view from the highest part of this hill, in a clear day, is very extensive, commanding a beautiful prospect, east and south, over part of this county and Kent, and the whole county of Sussex, quite to the South Downs, near the sea, at the distance of about thirty-six miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of this county and Middlesex; and as you advance to the place, called the Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs towards Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful both join in forming a most grand and delightful scene. You here look down, from a vast and almost perpendicular height, upon a well-cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful inclosures, and see the river Mole winding along close to the bottom of the mountain, as if it were directly under your feet, though it is at a great distance.

About five miles from Dorking is the village of *Wotton*; and in opening the ground in the church-yard there, to enlarge the vault of the Evelyn family, in the reign of King Charles the Second, a human skeleton was found, which measured nine feet three inches in length.

Not far from Wotton is *Leith Hill*, which is celebrated for its extent, and the uncommon fineness of its prospect. It consists of one continued, and almost imperceptible ascent from Wotton, for near three miles to the south; and from the summit sinks, on the south side, with a gentle declivity of about eight miles, as far as Horsham in Sussex. This is by much the highest hill in this county, and from the top of it may be seen, in a clear day, the whole of this county and Sus-

sex, parts of Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent; and by the help of a telescope, some part of Wiltshire; so that the whole circumference of the view is thought to be near two hundred and sixty miles.

Ockham is a village four miles to the east of Woking, the inhabitants of which have a tradition that at Ockham Court was formerly a nunnery, and that a subterraneous passage went from it to Newark-Abbey, (which stood in the neighbouring parish of Send) by which there was a communication between the monks and nuns.

Bagshot is twenty-seven miles from London, in the great western road, and chiefly remarkable for its affording good accommodations for travellers. Bagshot-Heath is a large barren tract of country, but appears to be capable of great improvement.

Effingham is three miles from Leatherhead, and according to tradition was once a large and populous place, in which were sixteen churches. Indeed, there are still evident proofs of its being once much larger than it is at present; for in the fields and woods, wells and cavities like cellars have been frequently found; and in the church and chancel are several old stalls and remarkable monuments, some of which are very ancient. It gives title to a branch of the Howard family, and has a fair on St. Lawrence's day.

Leatherhead is situated about four miles to the south-west of Epsom. It had formerly a market, which has been discontinued above an hundred years. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having sunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box-Hill, rises again near this town, and runs through Cobham to the Thames at Moulsey. It is pleasantly situated on a rising bank by the side of the river, and in as good a situation for riding or hunting as most within twenty miles of London, it having a fine open, dry, and champaign country almost all round it.

S U S S E X.

THIS county derives its name from a Saxon word which signifies *the county of the South Saxons*. It is bounded on the north by Surrey; on the east and north-east by Kent; on the south by the British Channel; and on the west by Hampshire. It is about sixty-five miles in length, twenty-nine in breadth, and one hundred and seven in circumference. It is divided into six rapes or lathes, each of which is said to have had its particular castle, river, and forest. It is also subdivided into sixty-five hundreds, wherein are reckoned three hundred and twelve parishes, one city, eighteen market towns, and one thousand and sixty villages and hamlets.

The air of this county along the sea coast is aguish to strangers, but the inhabitants in general are very healthy. In the north part of the county, bordering upon Kent and Surrey, the air is foggy, but not unhealthy; and upon the Downs it is exceedingly sweet and pure. The soil is various, the hilly parts less fruitful than the others; the vales, especially in that part of the county, called the Weald, are dirty but very fertile. On the sea coast are very green hills, called the South Downs, well known to travellers for their beautiful prospect, but better to those who deal in wool or sheep, there being great numbers bred here, whose wool, which is very fine, is too often exported clandestinely to France. The middle part of the county is delightfully chequered with meadows, pastures, groves, and corn-fields, which produce great quantities of wheat and barley. The north quarter is shaded with woods, from whence great quantities of excellent timber are carried to the dock-yards, and of charcoal to the iron-works, in the eastern part of the county.

The principal rivers are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Rother. Other less considerable rivers in this county are the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and the Aften.

Sussex lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Chichester.

The

The principal manufactures of this county are cast and wrought iron; and the best gunpowder in the world is said to be made at a place called Battle.

C I T Y.

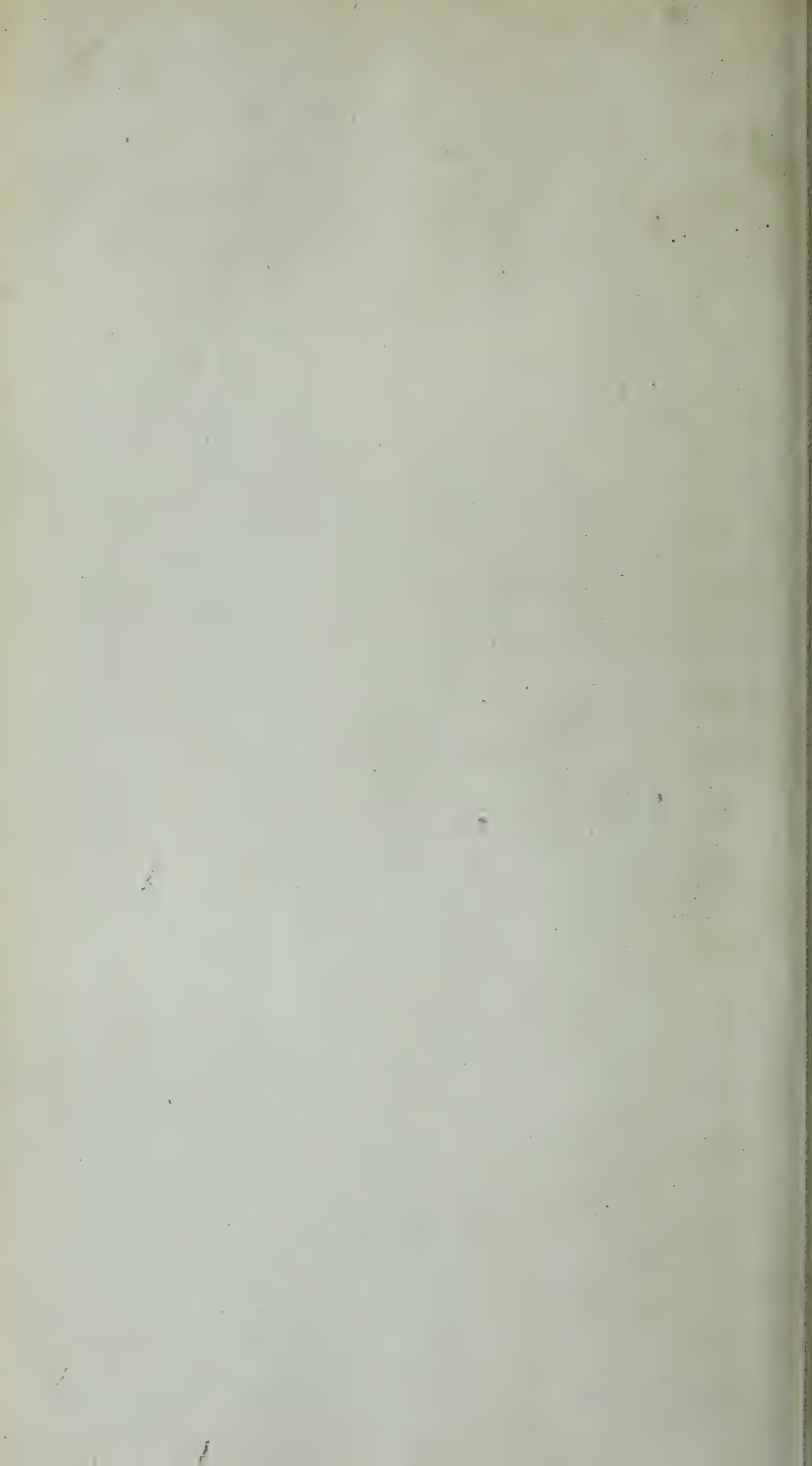
CHICHESTER is sixty-three miles from London, and is supposed to derive its name from the Saxon words *Cissanceaster*, which signifies the City of Cissa; and it was thus called from Cissa, the second king of the South Saxons, who rebuilt it after it had been destroyed by some Saxon and Norwegian pirates, and made it the royal residence, and the capital of his kingdom. This city has been the see of a bishop ever since the time of William the Conqueror. It is a county of itself, and is governed under a charter of King James the Second, by a mayor, a recorder, aldermen, and common-council.

Chichester is surrounded by the river Lavant on every side but the north, and is a neat compact city, inclosed by a stone wall, with four gates, answering to the four points, east, west, north, and south. From each of these gates there is a street, which is denominated from its gate, and terminates in the market-place, which is the centre of the city, and is adorned with a stone piazza. In the middle is a stately cross, erected by Bishop Story, about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The streets in general are broad, and the houses uniform and well-built.

There is a cathedral in Chichester, and five parish churches. The cathedral is a neat, though small building, and is adorned with a spire, much admired for its strength and curious workmanship. There is an episcopal palace here, which was rebuilt some years ago, but it is rather large than elegant. This edifice, with the cathedral, and houses of the prebendaries, takes up all that quarter of the city between the west and south gates. The market house is a handsome structure, and over it is a large room, in which the gentry have balls and public assemblies.

Much of the trade of this city consists in making of malt; and here is also a considerable manufactory of needles. The river is not deep enough near the city to make a good harbour; but here is some foreign trade; and a collector, with other officers of the customs, at Dell Key, a small harbour, about four miles from the sea, where vessels come in at high water, and go out with wheat, flour, timber, and coals, for London and other ports.—There are five annual fairs here, viz. on the third







third of May, Whit-Monday, the fifth of August, the tenth of October, and twentieth of the same month.

In the year 1723, a stone was dug up at Chichester, with an inscription, which, though somewhat defaced, plainly intimated, that it was the foundation stone of a temple erected here in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, and dedicated to Neptune and Minerva. In this city there have been also found, at different times, a great number of Roman coins. And when the episcopal palace was re-built, the workmen dug up several antient coins; and in the garden was discovered a curious piece of Roman pavement.

On the west side of Chichester is a large Roman camp, called the Brill. It is an oblong square, being about half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It lies in a flat low ground, with a great rampart and a single graff, and is generally thought to have been the first camp of the Emperor Vespasian, after his landing in Britain.

Not far from Chichester, on the same side, is another camp, called Gonshill, which is also supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans, it being likewise an oblong square.

On a hill, north of the city, called Rook's Hill, or Roche's Hill, is an antient camp of an orbicular form, something more than a quarter of a mile in diameter, supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes.

M A R K E T - T O W N S.

ARUNDEL is so called from its situation in a dale, or valley, upon the bank of the river Arun. It is fifty-six miles from London, and is a borough by prescription, having sent members to parliament from the thirteenth year of King Edward the First, and is so antient as to be mentioned in King Alfred's will. It is governed under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, twelve burgessees, a steward, and under officers. The mayor is invested with considerable powers, and no writ can be executed within the borough without his permission.

This town is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and has an antient castle, said to be a mile in compass, and to have been built in the time of the Saxons. William the Conqueror conferred this castle on Roger de Montgomery, who repaired it, and was created Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury; but he took his title from Arundel Castle, where he resided; and his
 successors

successors long enjoyed it as a local dignity, together with the castle; but the title being disputed, it was declared by act of parliament in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, that all persons who had been, or should be possessed of the castle and honour of Arundel, were, and should be, Earls of the same, without any other creation; and the title, manor, and castle, still continue inseparable. Arundel Castle is in a better condition than might be expected from its age, and is now one of the seats of the Duke of Norfolk, who enjoys the title of Earl of Arundel.

Arundel church is a venerable Gothic structure, and was formerly collegiate. There is a good wooden bridge here over the river. Four fairs are held here yearly, viz. on the 14th of May for cattle, on the 21st of August for hogs, on the 25th of September for sheep, and on the 17th of December for pedlary wares.

BATTLE is fifty-six miles from London, and derives its name from the battle in which William the Norman defeated King Harold, and obtained the crown of England. This battle was fought in a field called Heathfield, near this town: Heathfield is also near Hastings, and this battle is therefore sometimes called the battle of Hastings. On the spot where the body of the brave Harold was found, the Conqueror erected a stately abbey in memory of that event, to which was given the name of Battle Abbey; and he placed in it a number of Benedictine monks, to pray for the souls of the slain. Not long after several houses were erected round it, and it at length became a town.

Some of the remains of this abbey are yet standing, but the town has gradually fallen to decay from the time of the reformation. The parish church is a low Gothic structure. The trade of the town consists principally in making gunpowder, and that made here is esteemed the best in England. The weekly market is on Thursday, and there is a fair held here on Whit-Monday, and another on the 22d of November.

HASTINGS is sixty-three miles from London, and is supposed to have derived its name from one Hastings, a Danish pirate, who generally built a small port wherever he landed to pillage, in order to cover his men, and secure his retreat. This is the chief of the cinque ports, and is governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. The town lies between two
high

high cliffs, one on the sea, and another on the landside. Great quantities of fish are taken upon this coast, and sent to London. It is a populous place, and contains two parish churches. The weekly markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and there are three annual fairs here, namely on Whit-Tuesday, the 26th of July, and the 23d of October.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE is fifty eight miles from London, and is a place of some antiquity; but it is chiefly celebrated for the concourse of nobility and gentry who visit it, during the summer season, for the benefit of bathing in the sea. The town is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near the sea, and the air is esteemed healthy. Before the civil wars in the last century this was esteemed the greatest fishing town in this county; but it has declined in that branch of trade ever since, its chief dependance now being on the number of persons who resort here for the purpose of bathing; though indeed many come here rather because it is considered as a genteel place of dissipation, than from any desire of benefitting their health by bathing in the sea.

The town is divided into several small streets, between which there are lanes, wherein the poorer sort of people reside. The town hall stands near the sea, and under it is a prison for felons, and a warehouse in which the stores are kept, they having a small battery for guns, although they are not mounted but in time of war. The parish church stands at a little distance from the town, and there are meeting-houses for dissenters and quakers. The Countess of Huntingdon has also erected a chapel here at her own expence. There is a free-grammar school here, and two charity-schools.

There is every necessary accommodation and convenience provided, for those who come here for the purpose of bathing; and a person is appointed to act as master of the ceremonies, in the same manner as at Bath, and who regulates the public meetings and diversions. There is a weekly market on Thursday, well supplied with all sorts of provisions; and there are two fairs held here, one on Holy Thursday, and the other on the 4th of September.

On the west side of Brighthelmstone, a great number of human bones have been found, from whence it is concluded that a battle was fought here. Many are of opinion that Cæsar, in one of his expeditions into Britain, landed at this place. In the neighbourhood of this town an urn was dug up some years ago, containing a thousand silver denarii, and

some of all the Emperors, from Antoninus Pius to Philip ; and the altars of the Druids have no where been met with in greater numbers than about Brighthelmstone.

NEW SHOREHAM is nine miles from Brighthelmstone, and fifty eight from London. It took its rise from the decay of *Old Shoreham*, now a small village north-west of it. Though most of this town has been washed away by the sea, it is still a large populous place. The parish church is a noble Gothic structure. The harbour here is but indifferent, though ships of considerable burthen can come into it. Many artificers are constantly employed here, in building small vessels for the coasting trade. There is a fair here on the 25th of July.

EAST GRINSTEAD is thirty miles from London, and is so called to distinguish it from a small place of the same name in this county, called *West Grinstead*. It is an antient borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament from the time of Edward the Second. The town is but small, though it is the place where the county assizes have been frequently held. There is an hospital here, which was built in the reign of King James the First, by Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, who endowed it with three hundred and thirty pounds a year, for the maintenance of thirty-one poor persons of this town. The weekly market is on Thursday, and there are two fairs held here, one on the 13th of July, and the other on the 11th of December.

LEWES is fifty miles from London, and is a place of great antiquity, as appears from King Athelstan's having appointed his royal mint to be kept here. It is a pleasant place, situated in an open country, on the edge of the South Downs, and is one of the largest and most populous towns in this county. The assizes are often held here. Though it is a borough town by prescription, and sends two members to parliament, it is not under the direction of a corporation ; but it is governed by two constables, who are assisted by the principal inhabitants of the town. The town is large, and has six parish churches in it, and contains many handsome houses ; and there are two large suburbs adjoining to it, one called South-over, on the west side of the town ; and the other called Cliff, from its situation on a chalky hill, on the east side of the river Ouse. There are many gentlemen of fortune who reside in this town and its neighbourhood.

There

There are several iron works in Lewes, particularly a foundry for cannon. There are several dissenting meetings here; and a charity-school for boys, supported by voluntary subscription. In the neighbourhood of this town horse-races are often held.

RYE is sixty-four miles from London, and is an appendage to the cinque port of Hastings. It is a peninsula, washed on the west and south by the sea, and on the east by the river Rother. The town stands on the side of a hill, and has a delightful prospect of the sea. In the reign of King Edward the Third, Rye was walled and fortified by William D'Ypres, Earl of Kent; and there is a tower yet standing, which bears his name, and is used for the town gaol. Here is one of the largest parish churches in England, it being an handsome Gothic structure; and there is a free grammar school here, founded and endowed on a very benevolent and extensive plan; for it is open for the reception of every child in the town who chuses to go to it. This place formerly had one of the most considerable harbours between Portsmouth and Dover; but for a considerable time it has been so choaked with sand, that the smallest vessel could scarcely enter it; and a considerable part of the harbour, gained from the sea, was turned into arable land. Some endeavours have since been used to make it again a commodious harbour; and an act of parliament was passed to promote that design in 1762. There is a market here on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, one on Whit-Monday, and another on the 10th of August.

WINCHELSEA is three miles from Rye, and sixty-seven from London. This town was built in the reign of King Edward the First, when an older town of the same name, two or three miles to the south-east, which is said to have been very large, was swallowed up by the sea in a tempest. The town enjoys the privileges of a cinque port, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and three jurats. It is, however, a very inconsiderable place; for it was not long after it was built, before it was deserted by the sea, after which it lost all its trade. There now remains little more than the skeleton of a town; for the ground where most of the streets were formerly, is now turned into corn fields or pasture ground; and of three parish churches, there remains only the chancel of one, which is used for divine service. There is a fair held here on the 14th of May.

HORSHAM derives its name from Horfa, brother of Hengist the Saxon, who is supposed to have had his residence here. It is thirty-seven miles from London, and is a borough by prescription, governed by two bailiffs, chosen yearly at the court-leet. The county assizes are sometimes held here; and here is the county goal. This is one of the largest towns in the county, and has a fine church, a large venerable Gothic structure, and a well endowed free-school. The country round Horsham is well cultivated, and there is a quarry of excellent free-stone in the neighbourhood. The weekly market on Saturday is well supplied with provisions, particularly poultry, of which the greatest part is bought up by the dealers in London. There are three fairs held here, viz. on the Monday before Whitsunday, on the 18th of July, and the 27th of November.

On the north-east of Horsham is the forest of St. Leonard, where the neighbouring gentry enjoy the diversion of hunting.

PETWORTH is forty-nine miles from London, and is a large, populous, handsome town, situated on a fine dry ascent, in a healthy air. The church here is an indifferent structure, though the rectory is the richest in the county, being said to be worth seven hundred pounds a year. There is a fair held at this place for black cattle on Holy Thursday, and another for sheep and hogs on the 20th of November.

MIDHURST is fifty-two miles from London, and is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff, chosen annually by a jury at the court-leet. It has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1311, the fourth of Edward the Second, and is a pretty large town, pleasantly situated on a hill, surrounded with several other hills. There is a fair held here on Lady-day.

BRAMBER is 45 miles from London, and is an antient borough, governed by a constable, chosen annually by a jury at a court leet. It is separated into two parts: the north part, which joins to Stening, consists of poor mean buildings, and is half a mile distant from the south division of the town, which is distinguished by the name of Bramber-Street. Bramber was joined with Stening in the writs for electing burgesses to parliament from the year 1298, the twenty-sixth of Edward the First, to the year 1472, the twelfth of Edward the Fourth; but

but they have ever since elected as two distinct boroughs; however the customs of both boroughs are the same.

SEAFORD is 55 miles from London, and is a cinque port, incorporated by King Henry the Eighth, and governed by a bailiff and jurats. This is a small fishing town, built of stone and slate, and defended by a convenient fort.

STENING is a poor little town, adjoining to Bramber, though it is said to have been formerly a very large town, and a county of itself. It is however an antient borough by prescription, and is governed by a bailiff, who is the returning officer.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

At *Petworth* the Earl of Egremont has a noble seat, which formerly belonged to Algernon, Duke of Somerset. The front is of free-stone, and adorned on the top with statues: the great stairs and apartments are magnificent; the offices are very commodious, and there is one vault near four hundred feet in length. This seat originally belonged to the noble family of Percy, and there is a sword in the armoury here, which is said to have been the weapon of the famous Henry Hotspur, Lord Percy, who was killed in the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting against King Henry the Fourth.

Between East Grinstead and Lewes, near Newick, Lord Sheffield has a very pleasing seat, known by the name of *Sheffield Place*, and which is situated in one of the most agreeable parts of this county. The park is fine, forming varied lawns well wooded, shelving into winding vales, and commanding very noble sweeps of richly cultivated country. One vale takes an irregular course through the park and grounds; and the boundaries of which are well contrasted. In some places thick woods of oak hang to the bottom; in others copses, inclosures, and scattered trees; in one spot the hills rise in a bold manner, intermixed with rocks and pendent woods. A small river takes its course through the vale, which is formed into two lakes, one of them at the foot of the romantic ground above mentioned; the other partly environed by a large wood, which on one side is thick to the very water's edge; but on the other the underwood against the water is cleared away,
and

and the land converted to lawn, but the trees left in it, which forms a most agreeable retired scene, backed by the thick wood. The lawn breaks away among the woods, and rises to the house, which stands on higher ground. This winding vale, so rich in wood, water, and hanging sides of hills, is seen to great advantage from a seat in the park, from whence the view is truly picturesque. Near the house is a wood of sixty acres, full of very fine timber, and cut into agreeable walks, one of which, that winds by the side of the river in a sequestered part of the valley, is very beautiful.

Goodwood, about three miles from Chichester, is a seat of the Duke of Richmond. The house is very old, but has received both from the late and present Dukes such considerable repairs and alterations that it appears very differently from what it formerly did. The park was small, but planted with clumps of several sorts of oaks, to the west and north of the house; but on the east and south sides are clumps of the different sorts of pines and firs, and a variety of exotics. It has been considerably enlarged by the addition of Halmacker Park, and immense plantations of trees, traversed throughout with a variety of roads and cuts, which afford the most pleasing rides, fine air, and delightful prospects.

At *Ashburnham*, which is eight miles from Hastings, the Earl of Ashburnham has a fine seat.

Stansted Park, near Chichester, is a fine seat belonging to the Earl of Scarborough. The house is surrounded with thick woods, through which the most agreeable vistas are cut, and particularly at the west opening, which is from the front of the house. From the dining-room here you can see the town and harbour of Portsmouth, the ships at Spithead, and also at St. Helen's: This, when the royal navy happens to be there, is a most beautiful sight. The park is embellished with two buildings, both erected by the late Earl. One is a temple, called *Lumley-Seat*, and consists of a handsome saloon, ornamented with paintings: In front is a portico, which carries the view quite across the park to the sea. The other building is a triangular tower, consisting of several stories, and crowned with a flag staff. From the leads of the upper story, the eye takes in an unbounded prospect over that part of this county, which lies between the downs and the coast to the east and south, and beyond the Isle of Wight to the westward,
having

having a clear view of the British Channel in an uninterrupted view from point to point

Cowdry, near Midhurst, the seat of Lord Viscount Montague, deserves particular notice, it being one of the most agreeable places in this county. The situation is in a beautiful valley, and the late Lord Montague was at a great expence in adorning the house, and making improvements in the park and gardens. The wars of Henry the Eighth are painted on different parts of the rooms by Hans Holbein; and here are portraits of several persons of this antient family by that artist. The new improvements in this seat are executed in the Gothic taste; so that the house, although modern, has all the appearance of antiquity. The park is noble, having a great variety of grounds in it, abounding with game, and is well wooded with pines, firs, and other ever-green trees, which are grown to a great size; and here are some of the largest chestnut trees perhaps in England. The river Avon, gliding by Midhurst, sweeps through the park, and promotes a constant verdure.

Near Goodwood was an antient castle, now converted into a dwelling-house, surrounded by fine gardens, from the windows of which there are some admirable views. And near it is a small delightful village, called *Boxgrove*, where a monastery was founded in the reign of King Henry the First, for monks of the Benedictine order. The church which belonged to this monastery, is now used by the inhabitants of the parish for divine service.

Findon is a village between Bramber and Arundel, from which if you go round by Houghton-Bridge, along the edge of the Downs, towards Arundel, are very noble views over the wild. At one spot in particular, where the road leads very near a precipice, the slope of the hill is so steep, that a boy could not crawl it, and so high, that the immense country open to you, is seen below in such a manner, that almost every enclosure is distinct, in a vale ten miles long by three broad. A bold wave of the hill to the right and left, forms a dell at the foot of the down; a thick clump of wood fills it, and forms a romantic scene. The wave of the hill to the left is finely fringed with wood; groves that skirt the fields break from it, and diversify the view: a farm with stacks, and a large water, under the shade of a noble wood, form a complete picture: other woods spreading about the vale, are broken by
innumerable

innumerable inclosures, of which you have an admirable view. To the right, the down hills bear away one beyond another, forming very striking projections. The whole is a scene extremely magnificent.

About eight miles south-west of Battle, are the remains of an antient castle, called *Hurstonceux*, which was a place of great repute at the time of the Norman conquest.

At *Pevensey*, which is south-west of Hastings, are the remains of a castle, which was built by William the Conqueror, and which appears to have been a very venerable structure.

Beachy Head is a famous promontory near Pevensey, and is reckoned the highest cliff of all the south-coast of England, for it projects over the beach to a greater perpendicular height, than the Monument in London. Many ships have been lost here in stormy weather, and in the rock are many caverns formed by the violence of the waves. As this is reckoned the highest beach on the south coast of this island, and is divided into seven points or cliffs, it is well known to our mariners, who call it the Seven Cliffs.

Newhaven is a small, but populous place, in the neighbourhood of Seaford. It has a convenient, though little harbour, and some vessels are built here; and the trade of the place is not inconsiderable.

At *Bosham*, a village south-west of Chichester, now chiefly inhabited by fishermen, a monastery was founded before the year 681. And the parish church here is a stately Gothic edifice, which was built at the sole expence of William Warelwast, Bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry the First. It was made collegiate for a dean and prebendaries; and the stalls for the prebendaries are yet standing, over which are carvings of very antient workmanship. The daughter of Canute the Great was buried here, and there is in the church an antient monument, said to be in memory of that princess.

There are several agreeable villages near Midhurst, particularly *Charlton*, where the country gentlemen have houses to keep their dogs and horses for the chase; and amongst others there is one belonging to the Duke of Richmond, executed on a design of the Earl of Burlington.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICKSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Staffordshire and Derbyshire on the north, by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire on the south, by Worcestershire on the west, and by Leicestershire and Northamptonshire on the east. It extends from north to south thirty miles, from east to west twenty-six miles, and is one hundred and twenty-two miles in circumference.

The air of Warwickshire is mild, pleasant and healthy, and the soil rich. The two parts into which it is divided by the river Avon, are distinguished by the names of the Feldon and the Woodland. The name Feldon signifies a champaigne country; this division lies south of the Avon, and produces excellent corn and pasture. The Woodland, which is the largest of the two divisions, lies north of that river, and produces plenty of timber; but great part of it being now cleared of the woods, it yields also abundance of fine corn and pasture. The cheese made in Warwickshire is not inferior to any made in England.

The most considerable rivers of this county are the Avon, and the Tame. The Avon, which is navigable by barges to Warwick, runs through this county from north-east to south-west, and divides it into two unequal parts. The Tame has been mentioned among the rivers of Staffordshire. Other smaller streams in this county are the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Leam, the Swift, and the Stour.

This county is divided into five hundreds, and contains one city and twelve market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worcester, and contains one hundred and fifty-eight parishes.

C I T Y.

COVENTRY is ninety-one miles from London, and, jointly with the city of Litchfield, is the see of a bishop. It

had divers privileges and immunities from several kings: Edward the Third granted it a mayor and two bailiffs; and Henry the Sixth, who had annexed several towns and villages to it, granted that the city, with one hundred and ninety-one neighbouring villages, should be an incorporate county, distinct from the county of Warwick, and that the bailiffs of the city should be sheriffs of its county; and King James the First granted it a charter, by which ten aldermen were to preside over ten wards of the city, which aldermen were justices of the peace within the city of its county. Other officers are a recorder, a steward, a coroner, two chamberlains, and two wardens. This city was inclosed with walls, which were three miles in compass, and fortified with twenty-six towers; but soon after the restoration of King Charles the Second they were demolished, and only the gates left standing; these are twelve, and are still beautiful and noble structures. This city is large, populous, and rich, but the buildings are generally old. Here are three parish churches, and a tall spire, being the only remains of a church that formerly belonged to a monastery of Gray-friars. One of the churches, called St. Michael's, has a stone spire, three hundred feet in height, which is much admired. Here are two or three meeting-houses for protestant dissenters, a free-school, with a good library, called King Henry the Eighth's School, founded by John Hales, Esq; a charity school, and an hospital. This city has a town-house, the windows of which are finely painted; and here is a spacious market-place, with a cross in the middle, sixty feet high, which is adorned with statues of several kings of England, as big as the life, and for its workmanship and beauty is inferior to no structure of the kind in the kingdom. It was erected in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, by a legacy of Sir William Holles, formerly Lord Mayor of the city of London. The roads that lead to this city are kept well paved for a mile round. The chief manufacture is tammeys, and the weaving the common sort of ribbon.

There is a yearly procession through this city, on the Friday after Trinity Sunday, with the figure of a naked woman on horseback, in commemoration of the following transaction: Leofric, earl of Mercia, and first lord of the city, who died in the thirteenth year of Edward the Confessor, on account of some offence given him by the citizens, loaded them with very heavy taxes, for the remission of which, Godiva, his lady, the daughter of Thorold, sheriff of Lincolnshire, a woman of most exemplary virtue and piety, incessantly solicited him. Being at length

length tired with her importunities, he hoped to put an end to them, by saying that he would take off the new duties, provided she would ride naked in open day-light, through the most frequented parts of the city, assuring himself that her modesty would never comply with that condition. Godiva, however, being sensibly touched with compassion for the distress of the city, took the resolution to relieve it, even upon the terms proposed. She therefore, after having issued orders to the citizens that all their doors and windows should be shut, and that nobody should attempt to look out, rode naked through the streets, on horseback; but her hair being so loose about her, was so long that it covered her down to her legs. It is added, that during the time of her riding in this manner through the streets, no person ventured to look at her except a taylor, who notwithstanding the lady published her commands, and her benevolent and public-spirited design in performing this action, had the audacity to violate them; and, as it is said, was struck blind, as a punishment for his impudence. The taylor is now distinguished by the name of Peeping Tom; and the window, through which he is said to have peeped, is still to be seen, with his effigy in it, which is now dressed on the anniversary of the procession; and in a window belonging to one of the churches, called Trinity church, there are pictures of Earl Leofric, and his Countess Godiva, with the following inscription:

“ I Lurick, for the love of thee,
“ Do set Coventry toll free.”

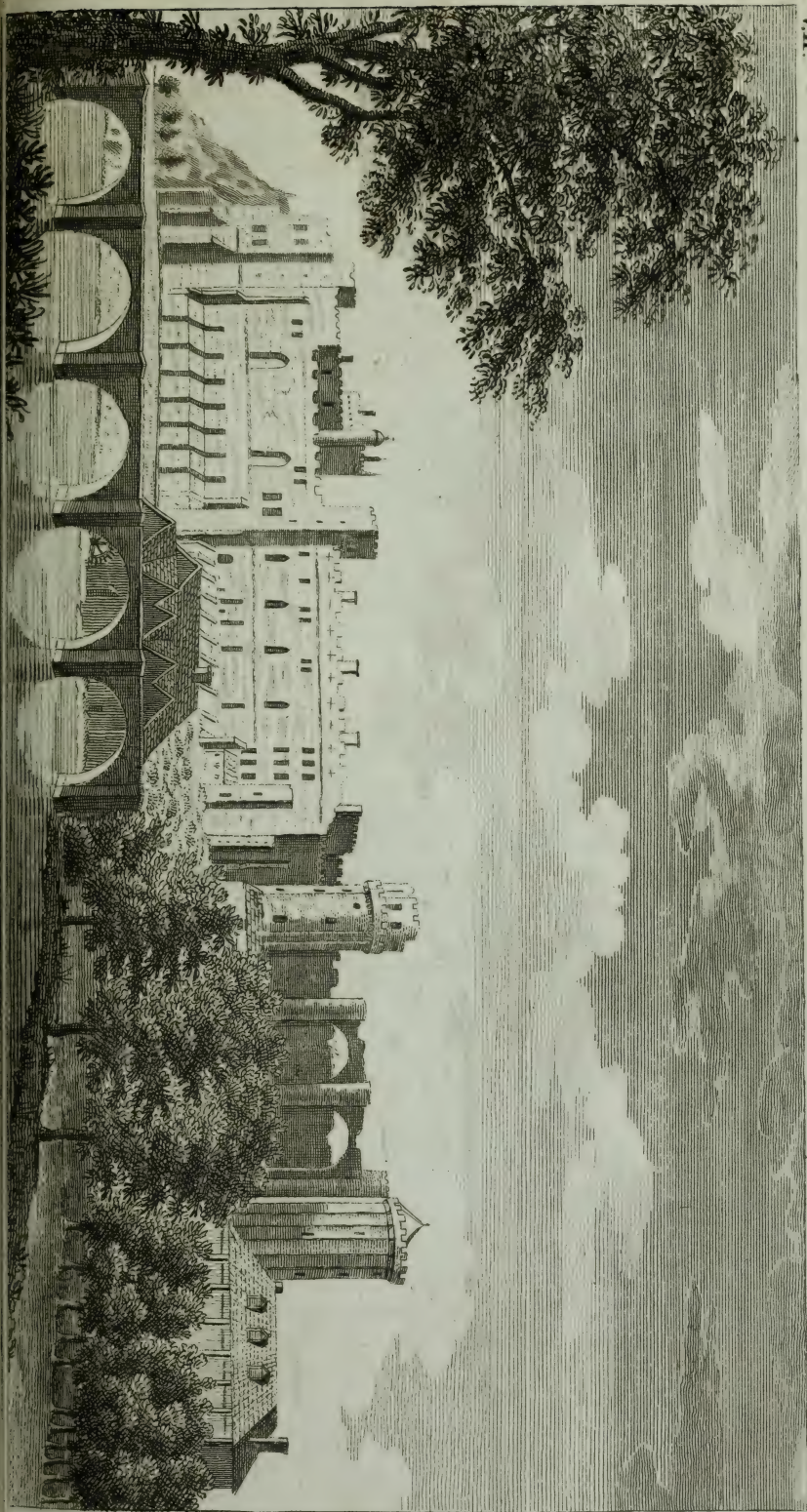
MARKET-TOWNS.

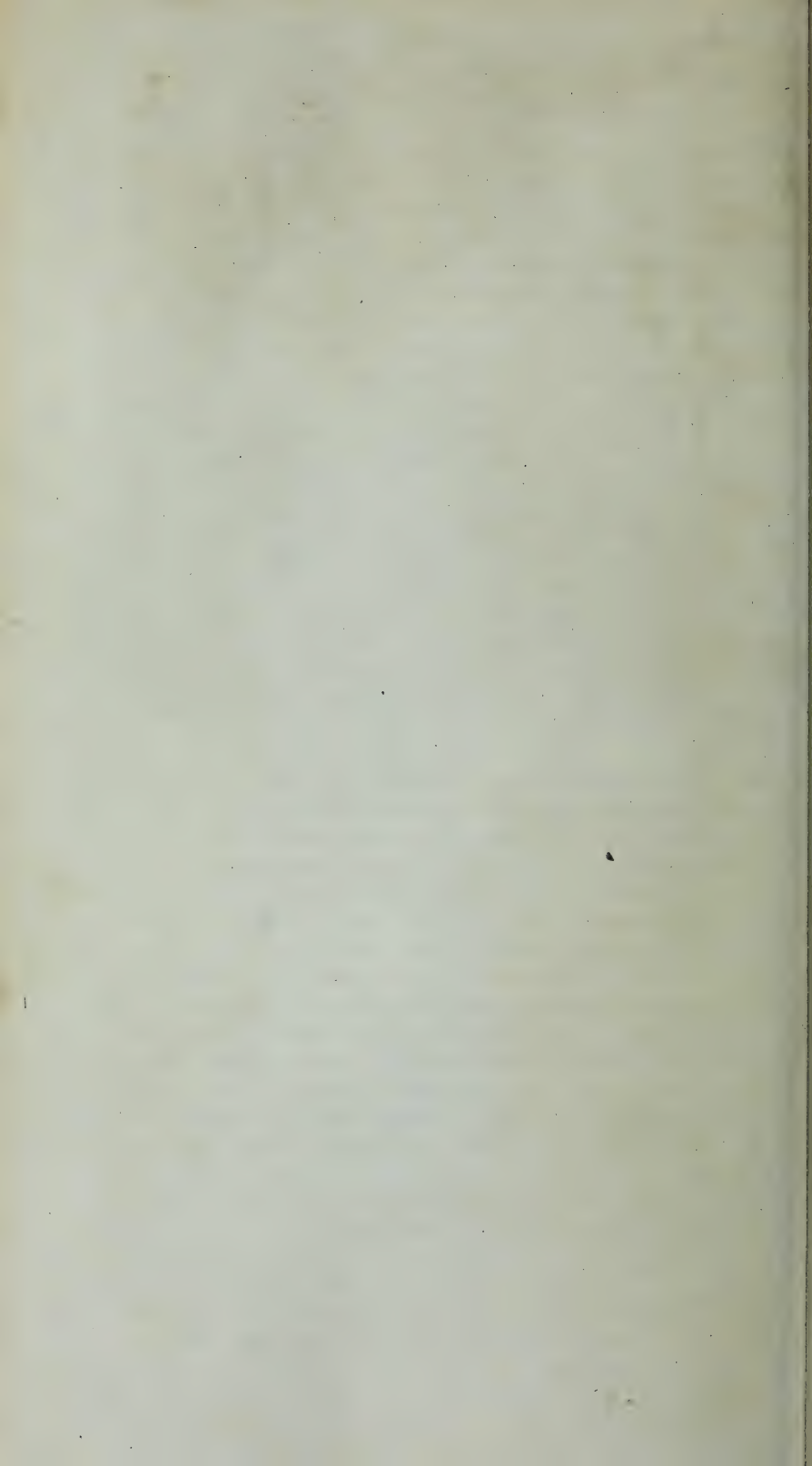
WARWICK is a very antient town, and is said to have been founded by Kimbeline, a British King, who was cotemporary with our Saviour. It appears to have been very eminent in the time of the Romans; and it is thought that it was the Roman *Præsidium*, where, according to the *Notitia*, the præfect of the Dalmatian horse was posted by order of the governor of Britain. Warwick sent two members to parliament as early as any town in England, and is a very antient corporation, governed under a charter of King Charles the Second, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve brethren or aldermen, and twenty-four burgesses or common-council-men. The county assizes and general quarter sessions are always held in this town. Warwick is ninety-

three miles from London, and stands upon a rock of free-stone, on the bank of the Avon, and a way is cut to it through the rock from each of the four cardinal points. It was formerly fortified with a wall and ditch, some remains of which are still visible. The streets are spacious and regular, and all meet in the centre of the town, which being the summit of an eminence, is always clean: its wells and cellars are cut in the rock, and it is supplied with water by pipes from springs about half a mile distant. It is a fine populous town, with only two parish-churches, one of which, St. Mary's, is a beautiful edifice. Here are three charity-schools, in which sixty-two boys and forty-two girls are taught and cloathed, and four hospitals, one founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, for twelve decayed gentlemen, with an allowance of twenty pounds a year for each, and fifty pounds to a chaplain; another founded sometime afterwards, by Sir Thomas Puckering, for eight poor women; and two others, founded in 1633, for decayed tradesmen.

But the principal ornament of this place is a castle belonging to the Earl of Warwick, standing upon the bank of the Avon, on a rock which rises forty feet perpendicularly above the level of that river; and adjoining to the castle, is a fine terrace fifty feet above the same level, from whence there is a beautiful and extensive prospect of the river, and of the country beyond it. The apartments of the castle are well contrived, and adorned with many original pictures of Vandyke, and other great masters. It was originally built by William the Norman. Here is a town-house built of free-stone, and supported by stone pillars, in which are held the assizes and quarter sessions; and this town has a good stone bridge, consisting of twelve arches, over the river Avon. Its chief trade is in malt; and it is a pretty retirement for gentlemen of small fortunes, and is frequented by very genteel company. In the neighbourhood there are frequent horse races. There are rich pleasant meadows to the south, and lofty groves and spacious parks to the north of this town.

SUTTON COFIELD, or COLDFIELD, was called Sutton, which is a corruption or contraction of South Town, on account of its being situated south of Litchfield; and the additional name of Cofield, or Coldfield, is supposed to have been derived from a remarkably bleak and barren common, which lies directly west of it. It stands at the distance of one hundred and six miles from London, in an excellent air, but a barren





ren soil, and among pleasant woods. It was incorporated by King Henry the Eighth, and is governed by a warden and society, consisting of twenty-four members, a clerk of the market, a steward, and a serjeant at mace. The warden, for the time being, is coroner within the corporation; and no sheriff or bailiff can act within its liberties. Here is a church, dedicated to the Trinity, consisting of a nave, a chancel, and two side aisles. The aisles were built in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, by John Herman, alias Vesey, Bishop of Exeter, a native of this town. The nave has since been rebuilt; and at the west end of the church there is an handsome square tower, sixty feet high. In this church are three vaults, remarkable for consuming the dead bodies in them very quickly, and a monument belonging to the family of Jellons, which is well executed. This town has a grammar-school, founded by Bishop Vesey, and endowed with an estate now worth one hundred pounds a year. The school house was rebuilt in an elegant manner in the year 1728. This town has the manor and lordship of the parish, together with a large tract of waste ground, called the Park, which is exceeding useful for pasturage, and has besides five thousand pounds worth of wood growing in it.

STRATFORD is commonly called STRATFORD UPON AVON from its situation upon that river, and to distinguish it from several other towns in England of the same name. It is ninety-four miles from London, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a recorder, a high steward, twelve aldermen, of whom two are justices of the peace, and twelve capital burgesses. This is a large populous town, and has one parish church, and a chapel of ease. The church is dedicated to the Trinity, and it is thought to be almost as old as the Norman invasion; but parts of it have been at different times rebuilt. It was formerly collegiate, and is celebrated for containing the remains of Shakespeare, our immortal dramatic poet, who in 1564 was interred in one of the aisles on the north side of the church. His grave is covered with a stone, which has the following inscription:

“ Good friend, for Jesus’ sake, forbear
 “ To dig the dust inclosed here.
 “ Blest be the man that spares these stones,
 “ And curst be he that moves my bones.”

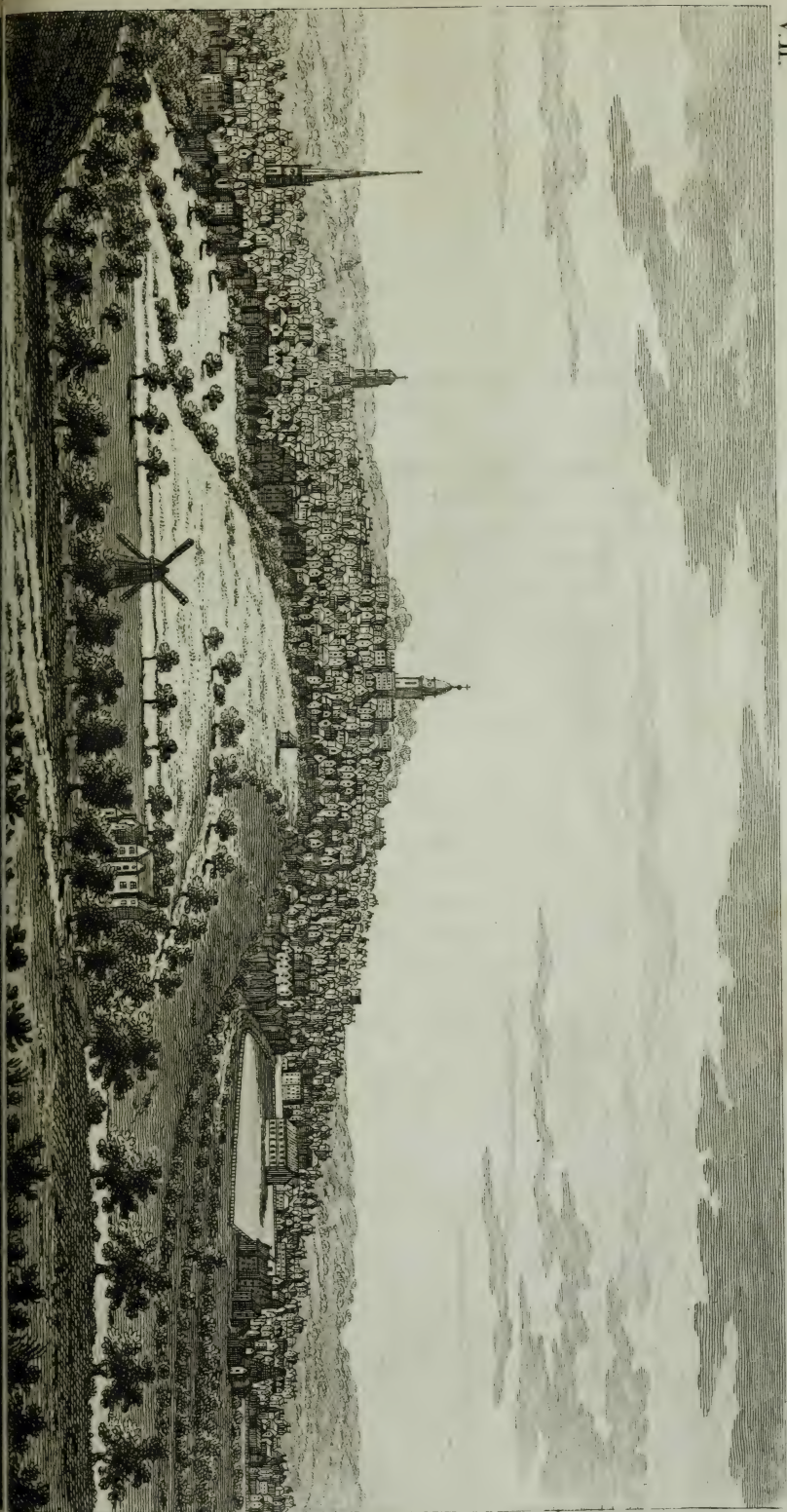
And in the wall over the grave, there is a bust of him in marble. The chapel of ease in this town was built in the reign
 of

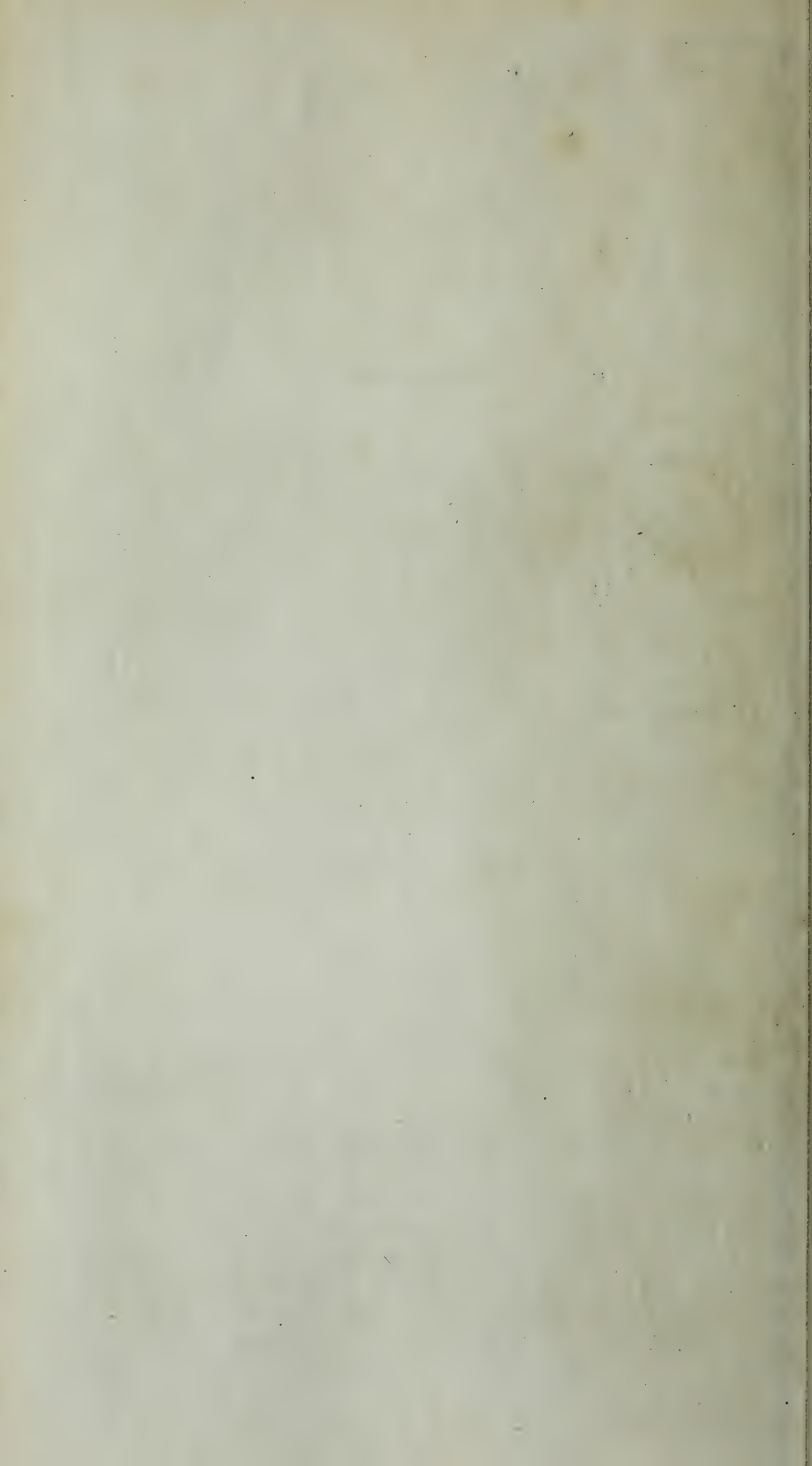
of King Henry the Seventh, by Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London. Here also is a free grammar-school, and an almshouse founded by King Edward the Sixth; and Hugh Clopton, who built the chapel, erected at this place a stone bridge, consisting of nine arches, over the river Avon, with a long causey at the end of it, walled on both sides. This town has a great trade in corn and malt.

BIRMINGHAM stands upon the borders of Staffordshire, at the distance of one hundred and ten miles from London. It is a large, well-built populous town, famous for the most ingenious artificers in all sorts of iron and steel small wares, in all sorts of fire-arms, and in the manufacture of false stones for buckles, buttons, &c. which are made here in vast quantities, and exported to all parts of Europe. In the neighbourhood of this town there are gardens, which they call Vauxhall, small and neat, though but indifferently situated: these are sometimes illuminated in an evening; and a band of vocal and instrumental music plays for the entertainment of the company. The house belonging to these gardens was formerly a seat of Sir Lister Holts.

COLESHILL is a name probably derived from the situation of the town upon the side of a hill, near the bank of a small river called the Cole. It is distant from London one hundred and two miles, and has two charity schools, and a piece of land called Pater-noster-piece, on account of its having been given by one of the noble family of the Digby's, who was lord of the manor, for encouraging children to learn the Lord's Prayer. In consequence of this donation all the children in town are sent in their turns, by one at a time, every morning to church, at the sound of the bell, when each kneeling down, says the Lord's Prayer, before the under-master, and by him is rewarded with a penny. Here is a stone bridge over the river Cole.

ATHERSTON is commonly called ATHERSTON ON THE STOUR, from its situation upon that river, and to distinguish it from a village of the same name, in this county, north of Nuneaton, upon the borders of Leicestershire. It is one hundred and three miles from London, and is a large well-built town, with a chapel of ease, and a charity-school, where twenty girls are taught to read, knit, sew, and spin. This place





place is famous for its cheese fair, which is one of the greatest in England.

NUNEATON is said to have been originally called *Eaton*, a word which in the antient English language signifies the *Water Town*, and may have been applied to this place from its situation on the river Anker. The epithet *Nun* was afterwards prefixed to the name of *Eaton*, from a nunnery founded here. It stands at the distance of ninety-eight miles from London; is a good large, well-built town, with a free-school, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

RUGBY stands upon the river Avon, at the distance of eighty-five miles from London, and has a grammar school, with four alms-houses, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Laurence Sheriff, a haberdasher of London. Here is also a charity-school for teaching and cloathing thirty poor children, and an alms-house for maintaining six poor widows, built and endowed by Richard Elborow, of this place, in 1707. Rugby is remarkable for a great number of butchers.

HENLEY is also called HENLEY IN ARDEN, from its situation in Arden, which was the antient name of that part of the county, now called Woodland, and to distinguish it from several other towns in the kingdom of that name. It stands near the river Alne, at the distance of one hundred and three miles from London, and has a chapel of ease to Waveney, in the neighbourhood, where the parish church is. This chapel was first built in the forty-first year of Edward the Third.

AULCESTER is distant from London one hundred and two miles; it stands upon the river Avon, and is a very antient town and corporation, with a free school, and a very good market for corn.

BITFORD stands upon the river Avon, near its confluence with the Arrow, at the distance of one hundred miles from London, but contains nothing remarkable.

KINETON is by some supposed to have been called *Kine-Town*, from its market for black cattle: others are of opinion that it was called *King's-Town*, from having been in possession of the kings of England, particularly of Edward the Confessor, and William the Norman. King John kept his court here;

here; and near the town there is a spring, which is still called King John's Well. Kineton is eighty-eight miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Combe Abbey, about four miles east of Coventry, is the seat of Lord Craven. This place was formerly famous for a rich abbey, for monks of the Cistercian order. The church is demolished; but the abbey is still standing; and it is this edifice, with some modern additions and improvements, which forms the seat of Lord Craven.

In the valley below *Coleshill* are the seat and park of the family of the Digbys. The house is antient, and the situation low, which renders it uncomfortable in winter; but in fine weather it is very pleasant, having a fine serpentine river in the park, and being adorned with very agreeable woods.

About a mile from Meridan is *Packington*, a seat of the Earl of Aylesford. The house stands on the south side of the road, and the park on the north side. A large arch is turned over the road, wide enough for a wheel carriage to pass over, in order to have a communication with the park, without going through the road.

Ragley, about a mile from Aulcester, is a seat of the Earl of Hertford, remarkable for its fine hall, which is a double cube of forty feet. The rest of the house, which has a very heavy appearance, by no means answers in size or decoration to the superb room already mentioned.

Near Atherston is a pleasant little seat called *Mereval*, belonging to Mr. Stratford. The house stands on the edge of a steep hill, so as to command a view of the country for several miles; and from the parlours there is a prospect of a rich vale, scattered with towns and woods, so intermixed as to form a delightful prospect.

Malcot House, near Stratford, is the seat of the Duke of Dorset; *Tamworth-Castle* is the seat of Earl Ferrers; *Newnham-Paddox* that of the Earl of Denbigh; *Hewell Grange*,
that

that of the Earl of Plymouth, which is a noble modern structure, and the park is very pleasant; *Stonely-Abbey*, five miles from Warwick, is the seat of Lord Leigh; at *Compton in the Vale*, that of the Earl of Northampton; and at *Castle Bromwich* that of Lord Hereford.

High-Cross is a considerable village, where there was formerly a Roman station, as appears from the vast number of antiquities that have been dug up here at different times. It is situated on an eminence, and the cross standing at it, from which it receives its name, is a very handsome structure, consisting of four pillars of the Tuscan order, above which rise four Doric columns, fronting as many roads, with a dial and a globe supporting the cross. The prospect from this cross is extensive and delightful.

Maxtoke, a village near Colehill, was formerly noted on account of its priory, which was founded in the reign of Edward the Third for Augustine monks. Great part of this abbey is still standing, and it appears to have been a magnificent structure. One of the Earls of Huntingdon built a strong castle about a mile distant from the priory, as a seat for himself and his successors; but it has since fallen into other hands. The whole of this stately structure is still standing, it having been repaired at different times, and is now one of the best antient edifices of the kind in England. The gate is extremely curious, and at each of the corners are lofty towers with battlements, and behind, as well as on each side, are gardens laid out with elegance.

Kenelworth, in the centre of Warwickshire, is famous for its noble castle, which was once a prison for King Edward the Second, and afterwards a palace to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who is said to have laid out sixty-thousand pounds in repairing, enlarging, and adorning it. He entertained Queen Elizabeth and her court here for seventeen days, in a most gay and splendid manner, with the greatest variety and magnificence of beasts and shows. Some idea may be formed of the expence which the earl was at in entertaining the Queen during this visit, and of the largeness of her retinue, as well as of his, by the quantity of beer which was drank upon this occasion, which amounted to three hundred and twenty hogshheads. Kenelworth Castle was nearly demolished in the civil wars; but there are still remaining so many walls, gates,

towers, and rooms, as convey to the mind some idea of its ancient grandeur. A splendid convent was also founded at Kenelworth in the reign of King Henry the First for monks of the Augustine order; and great part of the ruins of this abbey are still standing, from whence it appears to have been a very magnificent structure.

At *Brownsover*, north of Rugby, are the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built in the reign of King Stephen.

Edgehill, in the neighbourhood of Kineton, is famous for the first battle between Charles the First, and the Parliament in 1642. It is also called the Vale of Red Horse, from the form of that animal cut by the country people on the side of the hill, upon red soil, near Tysoe; some neighbouring freeholders are obliged by their tenure to keep it clean and in shape.

Newnham Regis, over against Rugby, and near the river Swift, is remarkable for its medicinal waters arising from three springs supposed to be percolated through a mine of allum. The waters, which are of a milky colour and taste, are reckoned good for the stone. They are very diuretic, and close and heal green wounds; being drank with salt they are laxative, and with sugar restraining.

Dovebridge, upon the Avon, was antiently a Roman station, called Tripontium. Here the stream divides in two. It has an inscription denoting, that it is maintained at the expence of three counties.

WESTMORELAND.

THIS county is bounded by Cumberland on the west and north-west, by the bishoprick of Durham on the north-east, by Yorkshire on the east, and by Lancashire on the south. It extends in length from north to south thirty miles, from west to east twenty-four miles, and is one hundred and twenty miles in circumference.

The air of this county is sweet, pleasant, and healthy; but in the mountainous parts sharp and piercing. This county consists of two divisions, the Barony of Westmoreland, sometimes called the Bottom, and the Barony of Kendall. The Barony of Westmoreland, which comprehends the north part of this county, is an open champaign country, twenty miles long and fourteen broad, consisting of arable land, and producing great plenty of corn and grass. The Barony of Kendall, so called from the town of the same name, which comprehends the south part of the county, is very mountainous; the vallies however are fruitful, and even the mountains yield pasture for sheep and cattle. Here are several forests and parks, and both baronies afford great plenty of wood. This county is well supplied with fish; and the charre, a delicate sort of trout, is peculiar to the river Eden, Winander Mere, and Ulleswater. The western mountains of this county are supposed to contain vast quantities of copper ore, and some veins of gold; but as the expence of winning the ores, on account of their depth, and some other inconveniencies, has been found more than equivalent to the value of what metals could be obtained, the design of working these mines has been laid aside. The chief manufactures of this county are stockings and woollen cloth.

This county is chiefly eminent for being the wildest, most barren, and uncultivated of any in the kingdom, though very healthy, people living here to a very great age. In cities and great towns scarcely one third that are born survive the age of two years; but in this county not above one in thirteen or fourteen dies within that period. But dismal as this county

is in general, there are in it a great number of natural and romantic beauties.

— This county is well watered with several rivers, and some lakes or large bodies of water, generally called meres in the north of England. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Eimot, the Loder, and the Can. The Eden is a river of Cumberland, and has been already described in the account given of that county. The Eimot has its origin from a lake called Ullewater, upon the borders of Cumberland, a few miles south of Penrith. This lake is supplied by six small streams, four of which are distinguished by the names of Glenkern river, Glenkwidin river, Glenkriden river, and Hawswater; but the other two have no names. From Ullewater the Eimot runs north by Penrith, and falls into the Eden, about two or three miles north of that town. The Loder is a name supposed to have been derived from *Gladdwr*, a British word, which signifies *clear or limpid water*. It issues from a lake called Broadwater, south-east of Ullewater, and running north, falls into the Eimot near Penrith. The river Can, Ken, or Kent, derives its name and origin from a lake called Kentmere, near Ambleside; and running south-east, passes by Kendal, and there forming an angle, runs south-west, and falls into the Irish sea a few miles west of Burton. Other less considerable rivers of this county are the Winster, the Lavennet-Beck, the Swindale-Beck, and the Blenkern-Beck. The principal lake in this county, and indeed the greatest in all England, is Winander Mere, probably so called from its *winding* banks. It lies south of Ambleside, upon the borders of Cumberland, and is ten miles in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth. The water is exceeding clear. There are several islands in it, and the bottom, which is one continued rock, is in some places said to be very deep.

This county is divided into two wards, and each ward into constablewicks. Westmoreland never was divided into hundreds, rapes, or wapentakes, like other counties, because, as is supposed, the inhabitants antiently paid no subsidies, having been thought sufficiently charged in the border service against the Scots. This county has no city, but contains eight market towns. It lies in the province of York: that part of it called the Barony of Westmoreland is comprehended in the diocese of Carlisle; and the other part, called the Barony of Kendal, in the diocese of Chester; both baronies containing thirty-two parishes.

MARKET.









MARKET - TOWNS.

APPLEBY is two hundred and sixty-eight miles from London, and is the county town. It is supposed to have had formerly sheriffs of its own, and to have been a county of itself. King Henry the First gave it privileges equal to those of the city of York, which privileges were confirmed by Henry the Second, Henry the Third, and other succeeding Kings. In the reign of King Edward the First it had a mayor and two provosts, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, a common-council, and two serjeants at mace.

Appleby is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded; but though it is the county town, it is by no means the richest or the handsomest in the county. It consists chiefly of one broad street, which runs with an easy ascent from north to south. At one end of this street is an ancient castle, fortified by the river, and by large trenches, where the river does not surround it. Here are two churches, a free school, and an hospital, founded in 1651, by the Lady Anne, daughter and heiress of George Lord Clifford, and endowed for a governess and twelve other widows, commonly called the mother and twelve sisters. This place has a town hall, where the assizes are held, a county goal, a bridge over the river Eden, and has the best corn market in all these northern parts.

KENDAL, or CANDALE, is so called from its situation in the *dale* or *valley* of the river *Can*. It is also called *Kirkby Kendal*, or *Candale*, from its church or kirk. It is two hundred and fifty-six miles from London, was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed under the charter of King James the First, by a mayor, a recorder, a town-clerk, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgesses, and two attornies. It has seven trading companies; the mercers, sheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, tailors, and pewterers, who have each a distinct hall; and here are kept the sessions of the peace for that part of the county called the Barony of Kendal.

This is the largest town in the county, and is much superior to Appleby in trade, wealth, buildings, and number of inhabitants. It consists chiefly of two good streets, and has a large beautiful church, with twelve chapels of ease. Near the church is a free-school, well endowed with exhibitions for some scholars to Queen's College in Oxford. Here is a charity-school for sixteen boys and ten girls, who are all clothed
and

and taught; and over the river Can are two bridges, one of stone and another of wood. Kendal has had a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture ever since the reign of Edward the Third; and particular laws were enacted for regulating Kendal cloth, as early as the times of Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth. This town is also famous for the manufacture of cotton, druggets, serges, hats and worsted yarn stockings.

AMBLESIDE is two hundred and seventy miles from London. It was antiently a large city, and a station of the Romans, many of whose coins have been found here. Here is a considerable manufacture of cloth. The town is situated on the swift decline of a hill, over which many high mountains arise towards the north.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, that is *a Church or Kirk in the Dale of the River Lon*. It is two hundred and fifty-three miles from London, and is a pretty large town, with an handsome church, a good stone bridge over the Lon, and a manufacture of woollen cloth.

KIRKBY STEVEN is two hundred and fifty-nine miles from London. It is situated on the river Eden, is noted for the manufacture of yarn stockings, and has a free-school, founded and endowed by the Wharton family.

BURTON is two hundred and forty-four miles from London, and is situated on the borders of Lancashire.

ORTON is two hundred and seventy-one miles from London. There are wet mosses hereabouts, in which subterraneous trees have been often dug up.

BROUGH, or *Burgh under Stanmore*, signifies a borough under a stony mountain, a distinction derived from the situation of this town, at the foot of a mountain called Stanmore. It is two hundred and sixty miles from London, and is separated into two parts, one called Upper Brough, and Church Brough, and the other called the Lower Brough, and the Market Brough. In Upper Brough there is a church, with a castle and a fort called Cæsar's Tower. In the other division is a market-place, where the market is held, which is very considerable.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Near Kirkby Stephen, about twelve miles from Appleby, are the remains of *Pendragon Castle*, antiently the seats of the Lords Clifford, which, when in its prime, was a strong building, the walls being four yards thick, with battlements upon them. Time, and the neglect of the owners, have brought them to little better than a heap of ruins.

Appleby Castle stands on the brink of a lofty eminence, fronting towards the east, beneath which runs the river Eden. It is one of the seats of the Earl of Thanet, but of late years much neglected by the family. The prospect from the terrace, which is under the eastern front of the castle, is very beautiful. To the right, the river Eden forms a winding lake, the distance of half a mile, whose banks are clothed with lofty hanging woods, descending in a swift but regular sweep to the brink of the stream. Below, the water murmurs over a weir, where a mill adds to the pleasing sounds. On the left, lofty cliffs and precipices arise perpendicularly from the water, over whose brows oaks and ashes hanging, render their aspect more romantic by the solemn shade. On the ground above, the public road leading to Appleby, winds up the hill, on whose side some cottages are scattered; whilst all behind the distant ground is formed by mountains shadowed with clouds.

Acorn-Bank, late the seat of the Dalstons, but now of William North, Esq. is an elegant modern building, covered with fine plantations. It commands an agreeable though narrow prospect over rich meadows to the south, descending to the village of Temple Sowerby.

Whinfield Park is an antient forest, which is the property of the Earl of Thanet. Here is a large track of ground, lately enclosed from the park, on which corn now grows. Nothing can give greater pleasure to the eye of the traveller, than to behold cultivation and industry extending their genial influence over the heath and the waste, the forest and the chase.

“ About a mile up the woody declivity of the hill that leads down to Ambleside (says a learned and ingenious traveller), we saw a most amazing *Cascade*, totally different from any thing of the kind. The rushing of the waters sounded through
the

the wood, and seemed at once as if bursting over our heads, and tumbling beneath our feet. This was soon reconciled; for in a few steps we perceived ourselves to be upon the summit of a cliff, which overhung the channel of the stream, where an old oak suspended his romantic boughs over the precipice. This was the only opening of the wood, or situation, where we could look into this tremendous gulf. The river which falls here, rises on the very height of the mountains, and flows in a very confined channel through an opening of the rocks, the edges of which were grown with stately trees, and thronged with thickets of hazel, birch, and holly. We looked upwards from the place where we stood for about one hundred perpendicular yards, where we saw the river in two streams pouring through the trees; about the mid-way it united, and was again broken by a craggy mead, overgrown with fern and brush wood, which threw it into two branches, foaming and making a horrid noise; but it soon united again, and from thence precipitated into a deep and dreary gulf, about sixty yards below the cliff on which we stood, from whence it tumbled from rock to rock, and dashed through a rough and craggy channel to Ambleside, with a mighty sound, which so shook the air as to give a sensible agitation to the nerves, like the effect of a thunder clap."

At *Boroughbridge* is a single house, situated in a very deep narrow valley, hemmed in on every side with mountains covered with verdure. A fine stream serpentine through the vale, and here and there little cottages are dispersed, with scanty enclosures of meadow ground; over which hangs a narrow wood, from the rising of the hills. Shut in on every side, this is a place calculated for the most solemn retirement. In winter the rays of the sun, for several weeks, do not touch the vale, and only gild the mountains, along whose sides the opposite land sends an extensive shadow, whose gradations are daily marked by the peasant's watchful eye, longing for returning vegetation.

At *Crakenthorp*, near *Appleby*, are several large camps; and here have been found many remains of Roman and other antiquities.

Near *Kirkby Stephen* are the ruins of a castle, called *Hartley Castle*, which was built before the reign of King Edward the Second; and near *Kendal* are the ruins of another castle, called
Kendal

Kendal Castle, but when or by whom it was built does not appear.

Beltham Castle, seven miles from Kendal, is the seat of the Earl of Derby; and *Lowther Hall*, near Ulleswater, is the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale.

In Betham Park, near Burton, is a petrifying spring, called the *Dripping Well*.—At Levens, south of Kendal, on the bank of the river *Can*, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, are still to be seen the ruins of an antient round building, which is called *Kirksthead*, and is said to have been antiently a temple, dedicated to Diana.

Kirkby Thore stands upon an ancient Roman military way, leading from Carlisle; and adjoining to it, upon the same causeway, in the place where the maiden way terminates, are the ruins of an antient town, now called *Whelp Castle*, and supposed to have been the Gallagum or Gallatum of the Romans. Coins and urns have been frequently dug up here.

Opposite to Penrith, on the other side of the Eimot, and near the confluence of the Eimot and Loder, is a large round intrenchment, inclosing a plain area. It has two passages, opposite each another, and is called *King Arthur's Round Table*. The intrenchments are on the inside, which shew it not to have been designed for a place of strength, but rather a sort of amphitheatre for jousts and tournaments.

Near King Arthur's Round Table is a stone font, in the form of a horse-shoe, opening towards the table, and called by some *King Arthur's Castle*. It is also called *Mayburgh* or *Maybrough*, a name which in the antient Saxon language signifies *a fort of union and alliance*, and is supposed to have been derived from a peace concluded here in the year 926, between Æthelstan, King of England, Constantine, King of Scotland, Hacval, King of Wales, and other Princes.

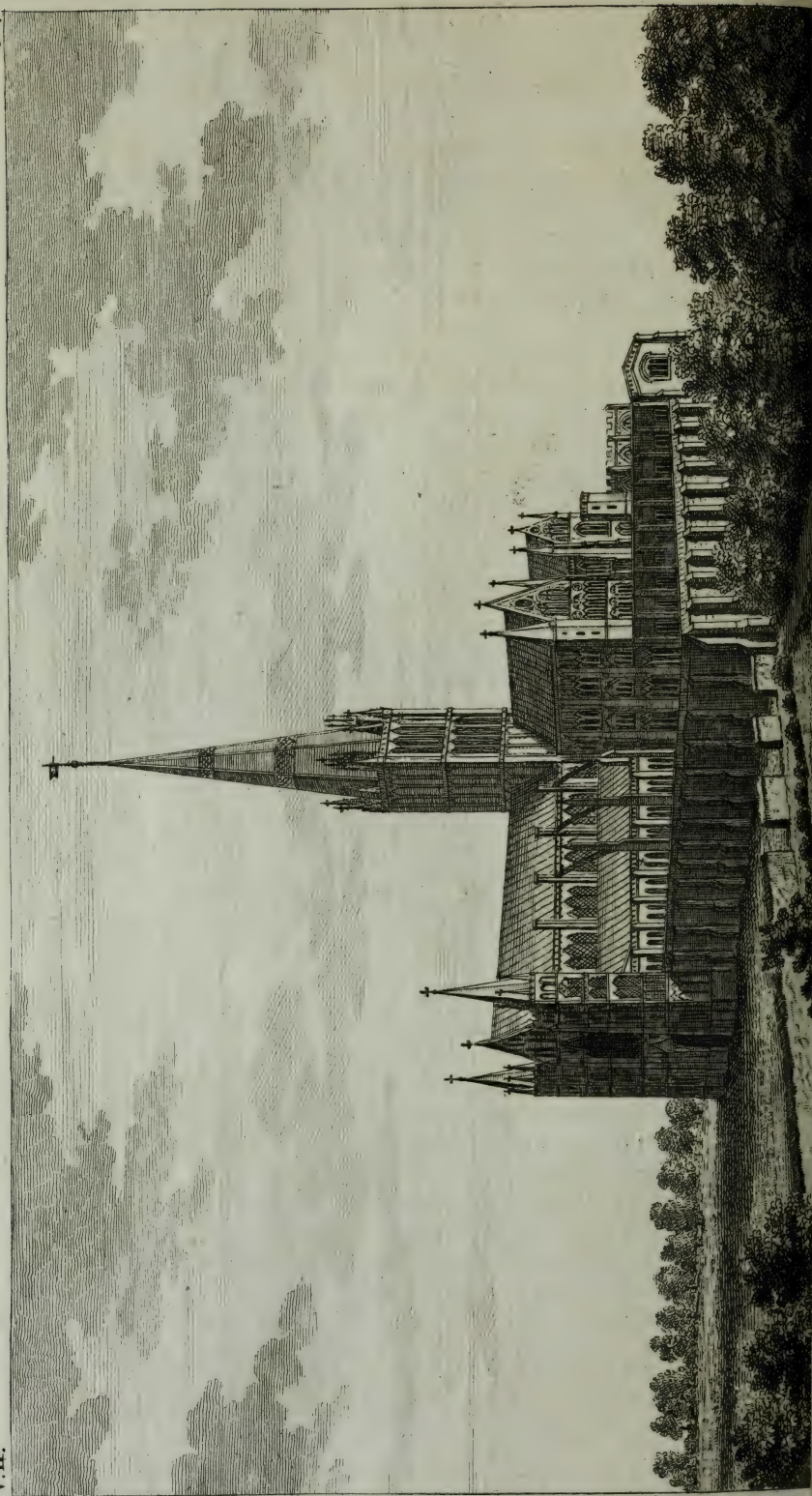
Brougham, upon the military way to Carlisle, where that way crosses the river Eimot, was the Brovoniacum or Brocovum of the Romans, in which the company of the Defensores were stationed. Though time has reduced this antient city to a village, yet it has preserved the Roman name almost entire; and here have been found several coins, altars, and other testimonies of its splendour and antiquities.

W I L T S H I R E.

THIS county is bounded on the north and north-west by Gloucestershire, on the north-east by Berkshire, on the west by Somersetshire, on the south by Dorsetshire, and on the south-east by Hampshire. It extends in length, from north to south, forty miles, in breadth thirty miles, and is one hundred and forty-two miles in circumference.

The air of Wiltshire is sweet and healthy; it is sharp on the hills, but mild in the vallies, even in winter. The northern part of this county, called North Wiltshire, abounds with pleasant risings and clear streams, forming a variety of delightful prospects; the southern part is very rich and fruitful, and the middle, called Salisbury Plain, from the city of Salisbury in the neighbourhood, consists chiefly of downs, which afford the best pasture for sheep. The soil of the hills and downs in general is chalk and clay, but the vallies between them abound with corn fields and rich meadows; and here are made great quantities of as good cheese as most in England. In some parts of Wiltshire, particularly about East Lavington, is found a sort of herbage, called Knot-Grass, near twenty feet in length, and used in feeding hogs. In the Upper Avon, near Ambresbury, is found a small fish, called a loach, which the people in the neighbourhood put into a glass of sack, and swallow alive. The north part of this county yields great plenty of wood; and in the south parts, particularly at Chilmark, near Hindon, are exceeding good quarries, where the stones are very large; some of them are sixty feet in length, and twelve in thickness, without a flaw. As there is no coal in this county, fewel is scarce.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nedder, the Willey, the Bourne, and the Kennet. The Thames enters the north part of this county, from Gloucestershire, near its source, and runs eastwards by Cricklade, into Berkshire. The Upper Avon rises in the middle of the county, near Devizes, and runs southward, by Salisbury, into Hampshire. The Lower Avon rises
in



in Gloucestershire, and entering this county near Malmesbury, runs south by Chippenham, and turning westward, separates the counties of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. The Nedder derives its name from the Saxon word for an adder, alluding to its winding stream. It rises not far from Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, upon the borders of this county. The Willey rises near Warminster, and running south-east, after receiving the Nedder, falls into the Upper Avon, on the west side of Salisbury. The Bourne rises not far from Great Bedwin, and running south, falls into the Upper Avon, on the east side of Salisbury. The Kennet rises near the spring of the Upper Avon, and runs eastward by Marlborough, into Berkshire. The less considerable rivers of this county are the Calne, the Were, and the Deveril.

Wiltshire is divided into twenty-nine hundreds, and contains one city, and twenty-four market-towns. It lies in the province of York, and diocese of Salisbury, and has three hundred and four parishes. The principal manufacture is English broad cloths, the best of which are made in this county.

C I T Y.

SALISBURY is eighty-three miles from London: It is a bishop's see; and the city, which is not much more than five hundred years old, owes its origin to a cathedral founded here in 1219, in the fourth year of King Henry the Third, by Bishop Poor, who removed hither from Old Sarum, upon which the greatest part of the citizens of that place followed him. New Sarum, or Salisbury, as it then began to be called, increased so fast, that it was incorporated by King Henry the Third, and is now governed by a mayor, high steward, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, twenty-four aldermen, thirty common council-men, a town-clerk, and three serjeants at mace. This is a large, well-built, clean city, situated in a valley, and watered by the Upper Avon on the west and south, and by the Bourne on the east. The streets are generally spacious, and built at right angles. The cathedral, which was finished in 1258, at the expence of above twenty six thousand pounds is, for a Gothic building, the most elegant and regular in the kingdom. It is in the form of a lanthorn, with a beautified spire of free stone in the middle, which is four hundred and ten feet high, being the highest in England. The length of the church is four hundred and seventy-eight feet, the breadth

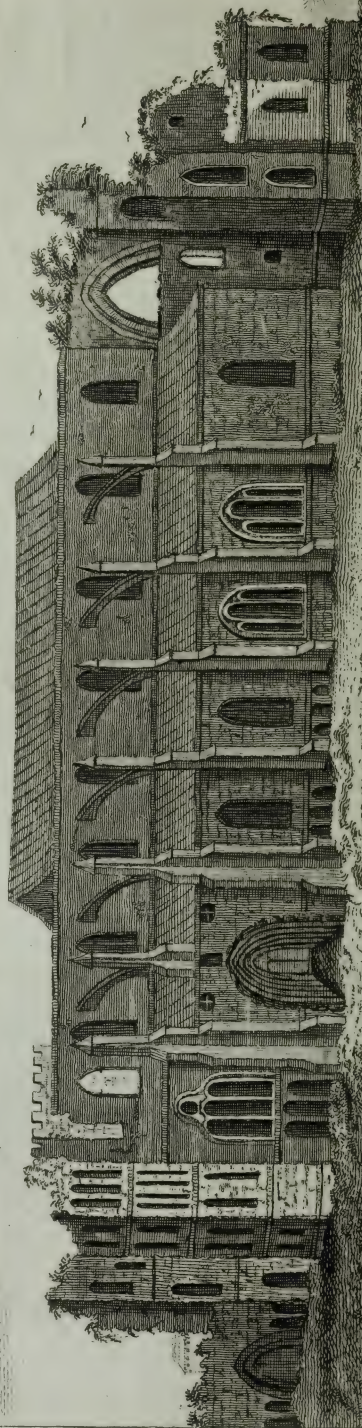
is seventy-six feet, and the height of the vaulting eighty feet. The outside is magnificent, there being no outside wall, but only buttresses and windows. The windows are said to be as many as the days in a year; and a particular description of its several ornaments would make a considerable volume. The bells for the service of this church, which are eight in number, hang on a strong, high built steeple, erected in another quarter of the church-yard; the walls of the spire, which towards the top are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for such a weight of metal; so that in the cathedral there is only one bell, which rings when the bishop comes to the choir. This church has a cloister, which is one hundred and fifty feet square, and of as fine workmanship as any in England. The chapter-house, which is an octagon, is one hundred and fifty feet in circumference; and yet the roof bears all upon one small pillar in the centre, so much too weak in appearance for the support of such a prodigious weight, that the construction of this building is thought one of the greatest curiosities in England. There is a library well furnished with books, belonging to the cathedral, and adjoining to it is a close, for the residence of the canons and prebendaries, which is so large and well built, that it looks like a fine city of itself.

Besides the cathedral, there are in this city three other churches, and charity schools, in which one hundred and seventy children are taught and clothed. It has an hospital or college, founded in 1683, by Bishop Ward, for ten widows of poor clergymen; and here are several boarding schools, for young gentlemen and ladies. This city has a spacious market place, in which is a fine town-house; and the water of the Avon runs through the streets in canals, lined with brick. There are no vaults in the churches, nor cellars in any part of the city, the soil being so moist, that the water rises up in graves dug in the cathedral, and is sometimes two feet high in the chapter house. The manufactures of this city are flannels, druggets, and the cloth called Salisbury whites. It is famous for the manufactures of bone-lace and cutlery wares; and may be reckoned as flourishing a city as any in England, that depends entirely on a home trade.

MARKET-TOWNS.

OLD SARUM stands at the distance of one mile north of the city of Salisbury, and was formerly the see of a bishop, who
had





had a castle and cathedral here; but King Stephen quarrelling with Bishop Roger, seized the castle, and put a garrison in it, which was the first occasion of the ruin of this antient city; for not long after, Bishop Poor translated the episcopal seat to the valley below it, where the city of Salisbury now stands, and founded a cathedral there; and the citizens being often vexed at the insolence of the garrison, and labouring under inconveniences from the want of water, and on account of the bleakness of the air, to which the height of their situation exposed them, removed to the new city. Old Sarum is now reduced to a single farm-house, and yet it sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands. This town is as antient as the old Britons, and the ruins have an august appearance.

WILTON derives its name from its situation upon the bank of the river Willey. It is eighty-five miles distant from London, and in the time of the Saxons was a bishop's see, with twelve parish churches, and the great road from London to the west of England passed through it; but Robert Wyvil, Bishop of Salisbury, in the reign of Edward the Third, having by the King's grant turned the western road through the city of Salisbury, this town soon declined. It is governed under the charter of King Henry the Eighth, by a mayor, a recorder, five aldermen, three capital burgessees, eleven common-council-men, a town clerk, a king's bailiff, and a mayor's serjeant; and here the county courts are usually held, and the knights of the shire chosen. It is now, however, only an inconsiderable place, with only one church, and a tapestry manufacture.

MALMSBURY stands on a hill, which has no less than six bridges over the river Avon. It is ninety miles from London, and formerly had walls, and a large strong castle, which has long since been destroyed. It is a neat town, and carries on a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. This place was formerly famous for its abbey, great part of which still remains. It was at first only an hermitage, where Maildolphus a famous hermit resided, and from whom the town took its name. After residing in this solitude some years, he found means to change his hermitage into a monastery. This town was first incorporated by Edward, King of the West Saxons, about the year 916. It is now governed under a charter of King William the Third, by an alderman, who is chosen

chosen yearly, twelve capital burgesſes, and four aſſiſtants, landholders and commoners. It is a neat town, with a pariſh church, which was formerly an abbey church, and in which is ſtill to be ſeen the ſepulchral monument of King Arthur, who was buried under the high altar. Here is an alms houſe for four men and four women, founded by Mr. Jenner, goldſmith of London.

MARLBOROUGH derives its name from its ſituation at the bottom of a hill of white ſtone or chalk, antiently called *Marle*. It is ſeventy-five miles from London, and is an antient borough by preſcription, now governed by a mayor, two juſtices, twelve aldermen, twenty-four burgesſes, a town clerk, two bailiffs, two ſerjeants at mace, and other officers. It is a well-built town, conſiſting chiefly of one broad ſtreet, with a piazza on one whole ſide of it. It ſtands in the great road from London to Bath and Briſtol, and is well furniſhed with convenient inns. Here are two pariſh churches, and a charity ſchool; and on the weſt ſide of the town is an artificial mount, with a ſpiral walk; and on the top is an octagon ſummer houſe. There are only a few manufactories in this place, the chief traders of the town being ſhopkeepers. To the ſouth of the town are ſome ruins of a priory, particularly the gatehouſe.

CHIPPENHAM, called by the Saxons CYPPANHAM, a *market-place*, is diſtant from London ninety-four miles, and was an antient borough by preſcription; but being incorporated by Queen Mary, it is now governed by a bailiff and twelve burgesſes. It is a large, populous, well-built town, with a magnificent church and a charity ſchool. Here is a bridge of ſixteen arches over the Lower Avon, and a manufacture of cloth. It ſtands in the great road between London and Briſtol; and at Weſtmead, in the neighbourhood, there are frequent horſe-races.

CALNE is eighty-eight miles diſtant from London, and is a borough by preſcription, having ſent members to parliament ever ſince the twenty-fixth year of Edward the Firſt. It is governed by two ſtewards, choſen yearly, and burgesſes without limitation; and is a populous, well-built, little town, ſituated on a ſtony hill, near a ſmall river of the ſame name, that runs into the Lower Avon. Here is a neat church, a charity ſchool, and a manufactory of cloth.

DEVIZES or the VIES, probably derived its name from the Latin name *Divisæ*, which signifies *divisions*, and might be conferred upon this town from its having been antiently divided between the king and the bishop of Salisbury. It was incorporated by King Charles the First, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, eleven masters, and thirty-six common-council-men. It is a large, populous town, and is eighty-nine miles from London. It stands on an eminence, and consists chiefly of two long streets, running parallel one to another. Here are three parish churches, a chapel, a meeting-house for protestant dissenters, and a very good charity-school. This place is ill supplied with water, but has a good manufacture for woollen cloths, particularly druggets, and a considerable trade in malt; and here is one of the best markets in England for corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle.

AMBRESBURY is thought by some to take its name from Ambrosius Aurelianus, a Briton, who, in the declension of the Roman empire, assumed the government of this county, and founded a monastery here, which gave rise to the town. But others are of opinion that the town is more antient, and derives its name from Ambres, the supposed name of an antient neighbouring pile. It is seventy-nine miles from London, has a handsome church, a charity-school, and some good inns.

BEDWIN, called also GREAT BEDWIN, stands upon the borders of Berkshire, at the distance of seventy-one miles from London, and is an antient borough by prescription, governed by a portreeve, chosen yearly at the court leet of the lord of the borough; the portreeve chuses a bailiff and other officers. Here is a spacious church, built of flints, with a cement almost as hard as the stones. It is in the form of a cross, with a high tower in the middle, and a ring of six good bells. It has several antient monuments, particularly that to the memory of Sir John Seymour, father of Edward Duke of Somerset, who was Protector in the time of Edward the Sixth.

AUBURN is seventy-three miles distant from London, and is a small inconsiderable town, of no note.

BRADFORD is a contraction of the antient Saxon name BRADENFORD, which signifies *broad ford*, and was thus called from a ford at this place over the Lower Avon, upon the bank of which it is situated, at the distance of ninety-nine miles from

from London. This town has a bridge over the river Avon ; and here are two charity schools, and a great manufacture of broad cloth.

CREKELADE, or CRICKLADE, is eighty-three miles distant from London, and is an antient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff. It contains about fourteen hundred houses, and has a parish church, and a free-school founded by Robert Jenner, Esq.

HEYTESBURY is distant from London ninety-four miles, and is an antient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and burgesſes. Here is a collegiate church, with four prebendaries, a free-school, and an almshouse for twelve poor men and women.

DOWNTON, or DUNKTON, is pleasantly ſituated on the bank of the Upper Avon, at the diſtance of eighty-three miles from London, and is an antient borough by prescription, governed by a mayor, choſen at the lord of the manor's court leet.

LAVINGTON is alſo called EAST LAVINGTON, and MARKET LAVINGTON, by way of diſtinction from a village ſituated near it, called Weſt Lavington, and Biſhop's Lavington. It is very pleaſantly ſituated at the diſtance of eighty-nine miles from London ; and here are two almshouſes and a free-school liberally endowed.

HIGHWORTH derives its name from its ſituation on a high hill, near the borders of Berkſhire. It is ſeventy-seven miles diſtant from London, and is governed by a mayor and alderman, but contains nothing remarkable.

LUGGERSHALL is ſeventy-five miles from London, and is an antient borough by preſcription, governed by a bailiff choſen annually at the court leet of the manor. It is ſituated in a delightful country, and has been the reſidence of ſeveral Kings ; but it is not now a place of any great conſequence.

MERE ſtands at the diſtance of one hundred and four miles from London, and is a conſiderable ſtaple for wool. It is ſituated in an angle of this county, bordering upon Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire.

HINDON is ninety-six miles distant from London, in a great thoroughfare from that city to the south parts of Somersetshire: it is a small borough, governed by a bailiff and burghesses, and has a manufacture of fine twist. It is situated on the borders of Dorsetshire.

WARMINSTER stands upon the river Deveril, at the distance of ninety-seven miles from London, and had great privileges formerly, with exemptions from all tribute or tax. It is a populous place, with very good inns, and has the greatest trade in malt of any town in the west of England; also a considerable trade in cheese, wool, and cloth.—On the east side of this town are two camps, one with double works, called *Battlebury*, and supposed to be thrown up by the Danes, and the other a square, trenched fortification, called *Scratchbury*.

SWINDON is a small inconsiderable town, eighty-three miles from London, with a fine prospect over the Vale of White Horse in Berkshire.

WESTBURY is so called from its situation in the western part of the county, near the river Were; it is one hundred and one miles from London, was first incorporated by King Henry the Fourth, and is now governed by a mayor, a recorder, and twelve aldermen or burghesses. It is supposed to have derived its origin from a Roman station about half a mile to the north of it, and had formerly as great privileges as the city of Bristol. It has a good church, a manufacture of coarse broad cloth, and a market for corn. It is situated in an open country adjoining to Salisbury Plain.

TROWBRIDGE is ninety-eight miles distant from London, and has a good stone bridge over the river Were. It has a manufacture of broad cloth, and for the most part, the fine sort mixed with Spanish wool. The court of the duchy of Lancaster for this county, is held here annually about Michaelmas.

WOOTON BASSET is eighty-seven miles distant from London, and is a borough both by charter and prescription, governed by a mayor, two aldermen, and twelve capital burghesses. It is a mean place, the houses being for the most part thatched; and it is so poor, that the lowest mechanic is often at the head of the body corporate. It has a small charity-school, and a small manufacture of cloth.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

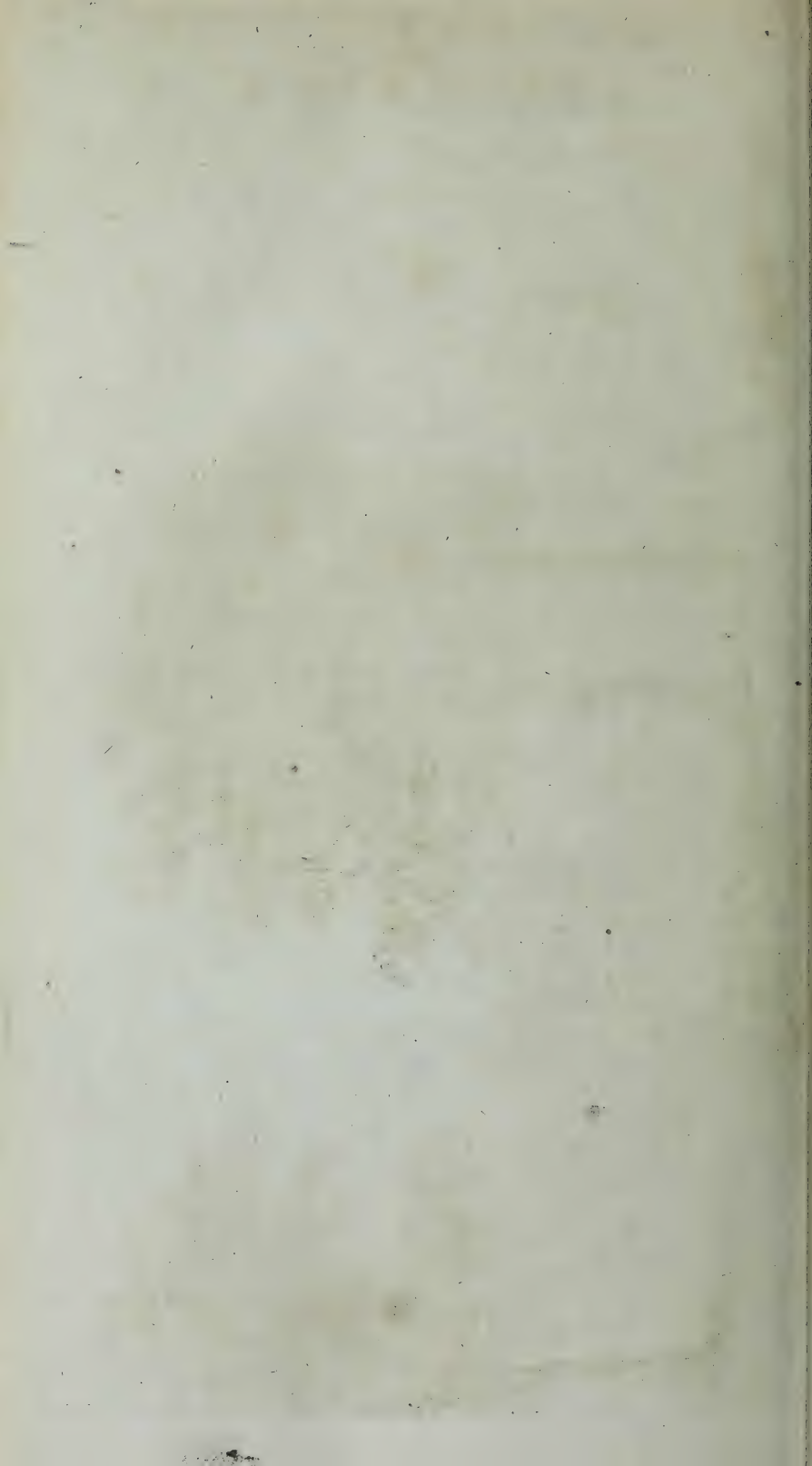
The most celebrated seat in this county is that of the Earl of Pembroke at *Wilton House*, which was begun to be built on the ruins of a sequestered abbey towards the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, but not finished till many years after, the noble proprietors having spared neither labour nor expence to make it one of the most magnificent seats in the kingdom. Great part of this grand and stately edifice was finished under the direction of Inigo Jones, and remains a lasting proof of the ingenuity of that celebrated artist. The river Willy is formed into a canal before the house, and lies parallel to the road, which adds greatly to the beauty and healthiness of the place.

In the court, before the grand front of the house, stands a column of Egyptian granite, out of the Arundel collection. The shaft weighs betwixt sixty-seven and seventy hundred weight, of one piece. It has a fillet five inches broad below, and another at top, three inches broad, which project but half an inch. The height is thirteen feet and an half, the diameter twenty-two inches, and lessens scarce two inches at top. It had a hole both at top and bottom, which shews that it antiently stood as a single pillar. The statue of Venus, standing on its top, Lord Arundel valued much, because it was the only cast made from a model made at Rome, proportionable to some parts remaining of the broken antique. This column was never erected since it fell in the ruins of old Rome, till set up here, with a Corinthian capital, and base of white marble, which makes the column eight diameters; the whole, with all its parts, is thirty-two feet high. On the lower fillet of this column are five letters, which having the proper vowels supplied make *Astarte*, the name by which Venus was worshipped among the antient nations of the east.

In the front of the house, on each side of the entrance, are two statues in black marble, out of the ruins of the palace in Egypt, in which the Viceroys of Persia lived many years after Cambyfes returned to Persia from the conquest of Egypt. There is a garment on their shoulders of different coloured marble, and only their toes appear at bottom. There is the old diadem on one of them.

In the great gateway is a statue of Shakespear by Scheemaker, in the same manner as in Westminster Abbey, only the





the lines on the scroll are different; these are out of his Macbeth.

“ Life’s but a walking shadow, a poor player,
 “ That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
 “ And then is heard no more.”

This gateway and tower were begun by William, Earl of Pembroke, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and finished by his son, Henry, Earl of Pembroke.

The fine statues, bustos, paintings, &c. at this noble seat, are too numerous to be here particularly described; we must therefore content ourselves with specifying some of the most remarkable.

In the porch, built by Hans Holbein, leading into the vestibule, are the bustos of Hannibal, Pescennius Niger, Albinus, and Miltiades; and in the vestibule are the bustos of Pindar, Theophrastus, Sophocles, Philemon, Tryphena, Vibius Varus, Lucius Verus when emperor, Didius Julianus, Agrippina Major, Aristophanes, and Caligula. Here are two columns of the Paionet, or Peacock marble, each nine feet seven inches high, made use of for urns. There are holes at the top to put ashes in; they were in the columbarium of a nobleman and his wife.

In the middle of the vestibule is the statue of Apollo, out of the Justiniani gallery. He appears with a most graceful air in a resting posture, having hung his quiver on the laurel, with many ornaments of very fine sculpture.

In the dining-room, on one side of the door, is a capital picture by Tintoret, representing Christ washing St. Peter’s feet, the other disciples being present; and on the other side is our Saviour riding into Jerusalem upon an ass, by Andrea Schiavone; and in other parts of this room are other fine pieces by eminent masters.

In the drawing-room is a most capital painting by Rubens, of four children, representing our Saviour, an angel, St. John, and a little girl. The angel is lifting a lamb to St. John, who has his left hand upon it, and is in discourse with our Saviour, as they are all sitting close together. Behind our Saviour is a tree, and a vine growing upon it, with grapes thereon. The girl has hold of the vine with one hand, and in the other has a bunch of grapes, which she is offering to our Saviour. This is allowed to be the best piece of Rubens in England. There is also in this room a painting by Michael Angelo, representing a variety of fruits, vines growing upon a pomegranate tree,

and two vintage people as large as the life. Sir Robert Gere gave Michael Angelo's widow three hundred pistoles for this picture, it being a favourite one which her husband always kept for himself. There are also in this room the following pieces: a whole length of Democritus laughing, with a book in his hand, by Spagnolet. This picture is much admired. Leda and the Swan, by Leonardo da Vinci. Job and his three friends, by Andrea Sacchi. A Nativity, on copper, neatly finished by Rubens. The Decollation of St. John, by Dobson. This painter is an honour to the English nation. This picture is so finely painted, and with such strong expression, as to make him inferior to few of the best Italian masters. King Charles the First called him the English Tintoret. Sir Peter Lely reckoned this his best historical picture. The Assumption of the Virgin Mary, by Raphael. This was in the collection at Mantua, and well known in Italy to be one of the first that Raphael executed. He painted it for his master Perugino, and the upper part is in his manner; several of the Apostles looking up; many of the postures, and the manner of cloathing, he kept to in several of his figures afterwards. One of the twelve is at a distance, hastening down a hill to the rest. The Three Kings making their offerings, by Paul Veronese.

In the great hall is a statue of Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius, larger than the life, the drapery of which is very good. Here is also a busto of Portia, wife of Brutus, with a picture of Brutus on her breast, a necklace about her neck, and a diadem on her head. And among many other fine antiquities in this room are the following: a queen of the Amazons, beautiful, though in a warlike action, being on one knee, as under a horse, defending herself in battle. To illustrate the action the sculptor has carved a horse's foot. Her buskin plainly shews the antient shape and manner of fixing it: by Cleomenes. Here is also a Sarcophagus. In the middle of the front is a circle, wherein is represented the half lengths of a man and woman, for whom it may be supposed the tomb was made; the other part of the front is fluted work; at one end is a lion, with an unicorn under him; at the other end a lion, and a wild boar under him; at the bottom, under the circle, are two masks, one of them bearded, the other having a veil upon the upper part.

Here is also another Sarcophagus, adorned with a fine column of the Corinthian order at each end; in the middle is graved a double door, partly open, which confirms what antient

authors

authors have said, that some were so made that the soul might go out to the Elysian fields. At each end of the tomb is a griffin.

In the gallery of this hall are five suits of armour; that in the middle was William, Earl of Pembroke's; the other four, and the parts of five more suits in the lower part of the hall, were taken from the following noble persons, on the following occasions: This Earl, in the reign of Queen Mary, was captain-general of the English forces at the siege of St. Quintin, at which siege were taken prisoners the Constable Montmorency, Montheron, his son, with the Dukes of Montpensier and Longueville, Lewis of Gonzaga, afterwards Duke of Nevers, the Marshal of St. Andre, Admiral Coligny (who was afterwards murdered in the massacre at Paris) and his brother, not to mention John de Bourbon, Duke of Anguien, who was found dead among the slain. Here are also some of the weapons which were taken at the same time.

At the bottom of what is called the brown stair case, is the tomb of Aurelius Epaphroditus. This monument is one of the finest and most instructive that hath ever been seen. The excellence of the work, and correctness of the design, would easily inform us it must be a piece of some Greek artist, even though the place where it was first discovered had not. It was a tomb near Athens, which was discovered by some travellers, who brought it over into France, to present it to Cardinal Richlieu. The tomb is of white marble, six feet four inches long, and two feet broad, and about the same height, taking in the cover, which is about two inches and a half thick; the cover is raised about one foot higher before, and is adorned with some figures in bas-relief which relate to the history presented below. The inner superficies of the tomb is plain, with a rising of about one inch in the place where the head of the deceased should rest. The epitaph, which is in Greek, is to this purpose: "To the Gods, the manes: Antonia Valeria hath made this tomb for Aurelias Epaphroditus her husband." There stands upon this tomb a colossal bust of Alexander the Great, of the best Greek sculpture; Medusa's head is on the breast plate, and a lion's face appears on the helmet, which has a particular crest on it.

In the white-marble table room, among other pictures, is a fine painting, by Palma, of John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness, containing twenty figures as large as the life. In it are the faces of Tintoret and Titian; it cost Philip Earl of Pembroke six hundred pistoles. In the window of this room

is a statue of Isis. She has the flower of the lotus on her head. She is in a bending position, and her whole legs and arms appear round, not as commonly in Egyptian statues, which were straight and formal, shewing only the feet. This was reckoned the oldest, and, by the Mazarine catalogue, the only one known with that improvement. It is a group, for she holds, betwixt her knees, Osiris, her husband, in a coffin open, in one of whose hands is a pastoral staff, crooked at the end like a shepherd's. In the other hand he has an instrument of discipline like a whip, the symbols of power to protect and punish. On his head is the most antient diadem or mitre, being triple, yet not as the Pope's crown, but rather like the mitre of a Bishop, only with three points instead of two at the top; Orus, her son, is about her neck. There are great multitudes of hieroglyphics quite round the bottom, and behind the statue.

On a jasper marble table in the cube room is a nuptial vase, representing the whole ceremony of a Greek wedding, from the beginning of the sacrifice, to the washing of the bride's feet: it is a very fine piece of workmanship. And on a marble table here, the produce of Mount Edgcombe, is an antient Greek triangular altar to Bacchus; on one side Silenus holds a torch inverted in his right hand, and in his left a basket full of fruit; on another side is an attendant of Bacchus dancing with one foot up, and a Thyrsus in his right hand; in his left hand a bowl and the skin of a beast on his arm; on the other side is a Bacchus dancing in a long thin garment. Upon this altar stands a little statue of Bacchus, with grapes, and with the snake, the peculiar symbol of the Egyptian Bacchus, who invented medicine, and was said to be the Sun and Apollo.

Here are also an alto relievo of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles; it is an oval, and has a splendid aspect as of a very large gem; the face is porphyry, which the Cardinal Mazarin so much valued as to finish his dress with an helmet of different coloured marble. A square altar, each of the sides of which has a divinity, Jupiter, Mars, Diana, and Juno; this is one of the altars which were intended for a private room. Upon this altar stands a little statue of an antient priest, with a Phrygian cap, sacrificing a hog to Isis. Here is also a representation of Tmolus, an antient lawgiver, and founder of a colony in the time of Apollo. This is fine sculpture, and much adorned, and stands upon a grey granite table, which belonged to a temple, and was for the sacrificing of lesser animals,

as birds, &c. That the blood might not run over the edges, it has a remarkable channel, large enough to lay one's finger in, round the utmost edge of the four sides of the flat next the moulding, and in the middle of one of the channels is a hole for the blood to run through.

In the great room is the celebrated family piece, by Vandyke, which consists of ten whole lengths. The two principal figures, which are sitting, are Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and his lady; on the right hand stand their five sons, Charles, Lord Herbert, Philip, afterwards Lord Herbert, William, James, and John; on the left, their daughter Ann Sophia, and her husband Robert, Earl of Caernarvon; before them Lady Mary, daughter of George, Duke of Buckingham, and wife to Charles, Lord Herbert; and, above in the clouds, are two sons and a daughter, who died young. On the right hand of the great picture, over a door, is an half length of King Charles the First; and on the left hand, over a door, an half length of his Queen, both by Vandyke. There are also several other portraits in this room by the same master, and likewise some fine antique busts. The paintings on the cieling are by Tommaso, and represent several stories of Perseus.

In the lobby between the great room and what is called the King's bed-chamber, is a painting of Neptune and Amphitrite, with several other figures, by Luca Giordano; a Madonna, by Carlo Dolci; a piper, by Giorgione; a young woman with a shcock dog, by Corregio; St. Sebastian shot with arrows, by Benedetto Luti; a half length of Titian, by himself; and a Nativity, by John Van Eyck, painted in 1410. Here is also a very curious piece of antient painting, being an elegant representation of King Richard the Second, in his youth, at his devotions, painted on two tables. In one he is represented kneeling by his three patron saints, St. John the Baptist, King Edmund, and King Edward the Confessor, having a crown on his head, clad in a robe adorned with white harts and broom cods, in allusion to his mother's arms and his own name of Plantagenista. Thus he is praying to the Virgin Mary, with the infant in her arms, on the other table, surrounded with Christian virtues, in the shape of angels, with collars of broom cods about their necks, and white harts on their bosoms; one holding up the banner of the cross before them, and on the ground are lilies and roses. St. John the Baptist holds a lamb in his left arm; King Edward the Confessor holds a ring between the thumb and fore-finger of his left hand; King Edmund holds an arrow in his left hand; all
their

their right hands are directed to King Richard, as presenting him to our Saviour, who inclines himself in a very kind manner towards them. There are eleven angels represented, each of them having a wreath of white roses round their heads. The disposition of their countenances, and actions of their hands, is designed to shew that their attention is employed about King Richard. On the glory round our Saviour's head you may see the cross represented in it, and round the extremity of the orb are small branches of thorns. On two brass plates on the bottom of the picture is engraved, *Invention of painting in oil*, 1410. This piece was painted before that invention was known, namely in the beginning of Richard the Second's reign, in the year 1377. Hollar engraved it, dedicated it to King Charles the First, and called it *Tabula Antiqua* of King Richard the Second, with his three saints and patrons, St. John the Baptist, and two Kings, St. Edmund, and Edward the Confessor.

In what is called the King's bed chamber is the half length of a gentleman, supposed to be Prince Rupert, by Vandyke; and on an antique marble table is Marcus Aurelius on horseback, made at Athens, and so esteemed, that the sculptor was sent for to Rome to make that which is there in copper as big as the life; Marcus Aurelius is in the same posture in both, but the horse in this is a Macedonian one, small and of marble; to prevent the breaking, Cardinal Mazarine had one side cemented to a marble, which comes out at the bottom, squared as a pavement, on which the horse is as walking.

In the corner room is Andromache fainting, on her hearing of the death of her husband Hector, by Primaticcio. There are twenty-five figures in this piece. There are also the following paintings in this room: Mars and Venus, by Vanderwerfe. St. Antony, by Correggio. The discovery of Achilles, by Salviati. Belshazzar's feast, containing a great variety of figures, by Old Frank. A Madonna, very fine, by Carlo Maratti. A fine piece, by Michael Angelo, representing Christ taken from the cross, two boys holding up the arms, and the Virgin devoutly stretching out her hands. At a distance appear the three crosses, and a group of little figures with a horse. It was made for Henry the Second, King of France, who gave it to his mistress, Diana Valentinois, and therefore two V's are on a palette, hung on one of the trees, and on the painted flat frame, in one corner, are the arms of France, in another a monogram of the first letters of their names; the other two corners the emblems of Diana, three half moons in one, and a quiver

quiver and bow in the other. Here is also another painting of Christ taken down from the cross, by Albert Durer, containing ten other figures, with strong expressions of solemnity. The Virgin has her right hand under our Saviour's head, as lifting him up, while Joseph of Arimathea, who is richly dressed, is wrapping the linen cloth round him. Behind Joseph are two men, one of them has the superscription in his hands, and the crown of thorns upon his arm; the other is as talking to him, pointing with one hand to the Virgin and the other towards Joseph. On the other side is St. John, with his hands folded together, and shews great concern. Mary Magdalen is wiping off the blood, and wrapping the linen round our Saviour's feet. Mary, the sister of the Virgin, is as speaking to Nicodemus, who is giving directions about the spices. Behind them are two men, one holds the nails taken from the cross, the other the hammers and pincers. Here is also the tomb shewn, and the people rolling the stone from the entrance of it, and Mount Calvary, with bones and skulls scattered about where the crosses stand, with a view of the multitude returning into Jerusalem; at a distance a landscape, with rocks, &c. Here is also a fine piece by Salvator Rosa, representing Bacchus on an altar in a wood, many figures about it celebrating his mysteries, and shewing a great spirit, in different postures. The light darts through the wood in a most agreeable manner. On the ceiling of this room is the conversion of St. Paul, painted by Luca Giordano.

In the closet is Mary Magdalen, by Titian. St. Sebastian shot with arrows, by Paul Veronese. King Edward the Sixth, by Hans Holbein. The judgment of Paris, by Rotenhamer; and a landscape, by Claude Lorraine. An antient bust of Epicurus, which was much valued by Cardinal Mazarine, in whose possession it was, there being no other of this philosopher.

This room is the east end of Inigo Jones's building, the whole of which is esteemed a very compleat piece of architecture. From the windows of these apartments is the following view. The garden, or rather a beautiful lawn, planted with various trees. The river, which Earl Henry much enlarged. The bridge, which that Earl built from Palladio's design. Between some fine large cedar trees, a fall of water by the stable bridge. A piazza, the front of the stables, by Inigo Jones. A wood in the park, upon a hill, on which stands in one part, a thatched house, in another, an equestrian statue

of Marcus Aurelius upon an arch; the prospect on that side being terminated with the plains or downs, on which are the horse races. The engine-house, with two ornamental fronts, one front towards the house, the other towards the park. The cold bath, and upon it a compleat cast of the fine statue of Antinous at Rome. An arcade, the front of which was originally the front of a grotto, by Inigo Jones. Not only the spire, but the whole west front of Salisbury Cathedral, Clarendon Park, and places adjacent.

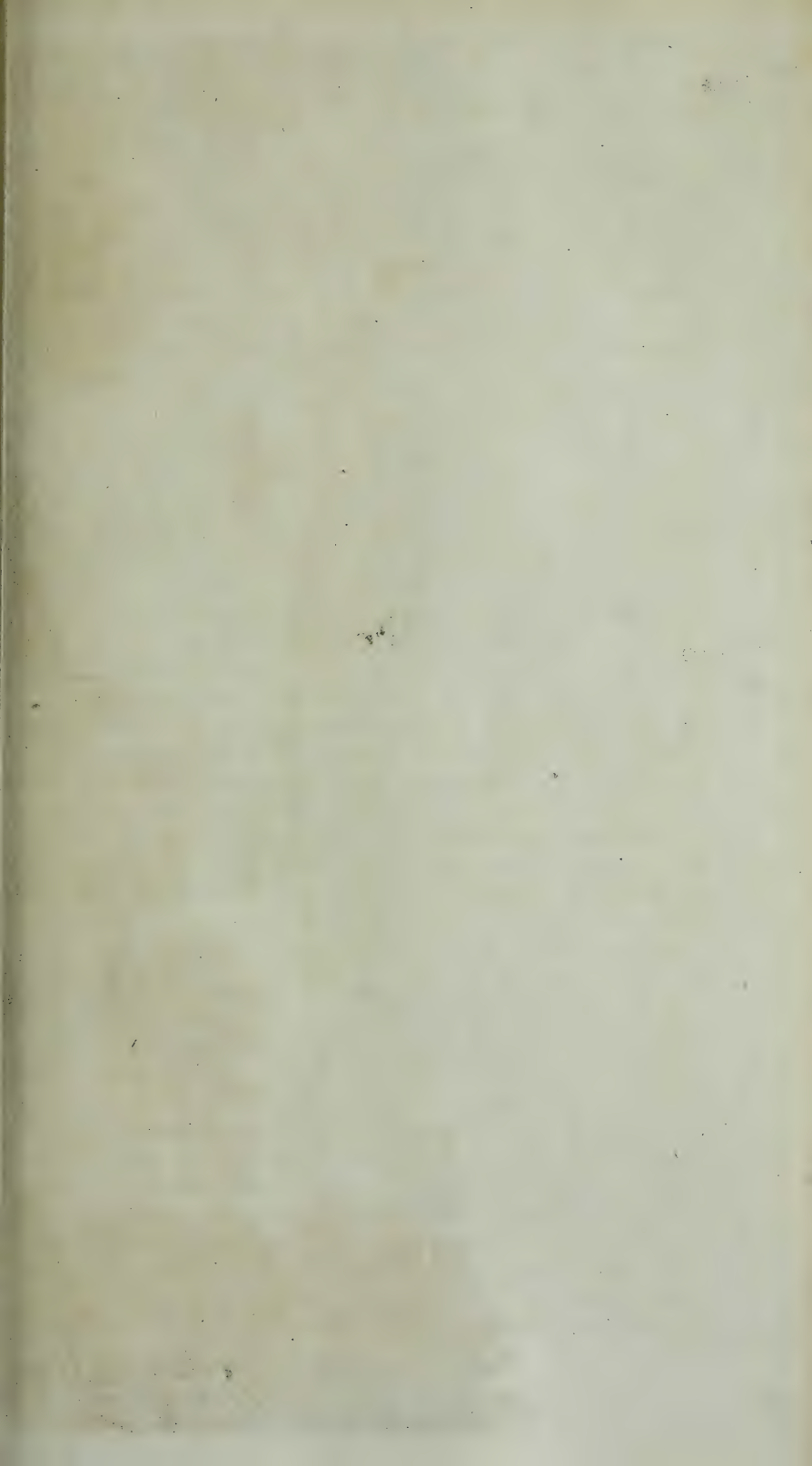
In the stone-hall, is the statue of Urania the muse, with her symbol cut on the plinth, with so reverend an air of old age, that Cardinal Mazarine would not suffer any part of it to be mended. Here are also the following antiques: a basso relievo, having an Inscriptio Boustrophæa, the writing in the successive lines going forward and backward; first from left to right, then from right to left, as they turn or guide oxen in the ploughing of lands. This was esteemed the most antient way of writing, and proves the great antiquity of this marble. The statue of Apollo, of the finest Greek sculpture; he stands in a very genteel posture, with the middle of the bow in his left hand: it was found entire in the earth near Ephesus, in which were mixed some minerals which have given it a stain that makes it like old ivory; his sandal is a fine representation of the antient shape and manner of fixing it. A very large alto relievo, weighing about a ton and a half, that was a freeze in a Greek temple of Diana and Apollo; it represents the story of Niobe, and her children, &c. Here are seven sons and seven daughters supposed to be hunting in the heat; and being ill, the father, mother, &c. come out of the shade, in which they are, and save two of them; all the figures and trees, especially the horses on which the sons ride, are so high, as that the heads and necks stand off without touching the marble behind. The forest Cithæron, in Bæotia, in which they are hunting, is finely represented; and at a distance, by some of the trees, Sylvanus, the divinity of the woods, sits looking on with a grave concern. Here are twenty figures: Sylvanus and three old men, the father and two uncles or tutors, and two old women, the mother and a nurse or aunt, seven sons, and seven daughters; also five horses; two of the youngest sons are on foot, as are the daughters. The front of Meleagar's tomb cut off from the rest, of fine Greek marble, with thirteen figures, besides a dog, and the boar's head; the whole history is represented from the first quarrel about the boar's head, till
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the burning of the fatal brand, and the carrying of him away to be entombed.

In the basso relievo room is an old Greek Mosaic tessellated work, the pieces of marble of various colours, not only flat, but rising as the figures; it represents the garden of Hesperides. Here are also the following fine antiques. The statue of Venus asleep, upon a table stained with figures and landscape. It is a fine Greek sculpture, and of great antiquity. An alto relievo, a Greek woman dancing a child upon her foot, in porphyry. An alto relievo, Britannicus in porphyry. An alto relievo, a priestess bringing a sheep for a sacrifice. There are two altars; on the one there is a fire, on the other an idol. A Greek relievo, of the very finest work, an oriental alabaster. Eleven figures besides a dog. Those on the foremost ground alto relievo. The piece relates to Ulysses, who is gone into the cave to Calypso, where they are kneeling round a fire. The cave is within a most beautiful ruin of architecture, which has a fine freeze of figures, several of which are on horses. The other figures are either Ulysses's attendants or spectators, some of which are got upon the ruins. A Greek alto relievo of very curious fine work. It is a female Victoria: she has a wreathed Corona in each hand, which she holds over two captives bound at her feet. There are a great many weapons of war, with armour and ensigns, and a particular trumpet. An alto relievo, Venus, and Cupid sucking. She is sitting under a large rich carved canopy. Mars is sitting in rich accoutrements, by which we may distinctly see the antique manner of putting on all the parts, from the helmet to the very feet. There is a very particular emblem of a Cupid sitting, but his wings, tail, and feet, are like a cock. At the bottom are two doves billing, and a cat defending herself from a dog. A very high alto relievo, of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, as big as the life. This is upon a grey Moor-stone table. An alto relievo from a temple of Bacchus. By the work it seems to have been executed in the time of the best sculptors. What is remarkable is, that the Thyrsus, or sceptre of Bacchus, has here the addition of bunches of grapes. There is a vine shooting up from the bottom, which is of the very finest sculpture. A statue of Cleopatra, with Cæsarion, her son by Julius Cæsar, sucking, on her lap. Her seat is an Egyptian improvement for softness, and made so as to sit higher or lower as they pleased. The bottom has a layer like short bolsters, the next over them cross the contrary way, and so on to the height which they would

fit. Her posture is very natural, and her locks hang gracefully on her shoulders.

In the bugle room, among other antiques, are the following: an alto relievo, representing a bull, whose head is adorned with a mitre and fillets, the middle of his belly bound round with a ribbon. He that sacrifices is naked, with his head laureated; he leads the bull with his right hand; the papa, or priest, follows behind, laureated likewise, and cloathed from the navel to his knees; in his right hand is a sacrificing olla or pot, and in his left hand is the ax. Two priests, or ministers of the priest, as going before the victim; one of them is playing upon two pipes; the other stands laureated, prepared to do his office, with an earthen chalice or *simplum* in his right hand, and a *patera* in his left. Jupiter sits on the right hand of Juno, on Mount Olympus, with a thunder bolt in his right hand, and embracing her with his left, who embraces him with her right hand, both naked to the navel; before them is a fire blazing upon an altar, and a priest standing shod, with a very long robe, and bareheaded, casting something into the fire. Cleopatra with the asp, in a covered vase; she is here represented as having it ready, but does not shew it. The ornament of a pedestal belonging to a victor; it represents very particularly some of the antient Greek games. Here are several peculiar circumstances: Neptune, as the judge, is the only figure sitting; Saturn stands behind; at the end of the relievo is an handsome piece of architecture, something higher than the heads of the persons, and is as a portico to terminate the end of their running; in it are Mars and Venus, minding each other only; over them is a Cupid, who has in his hand a peculiar light, not long as a torch, but as a lamp in the palm of his hand; two young men are running, supposed to have set out from the end where Neptune is, and one is almost got to the end terminated by the building; he has such a light in his hand as Cupid has. Antiquaries speak of the exercise of running in this manner with a light; the other young man who is running after him, has an oar in his hand of the antique form; in the middle space of the place for the exercises, are two strong made men with beards; they shew another sort of trial, not of motion, like the young men mentioned above, but of strength; one of their hands is tied to the other's two hands; in this it is supposed they took turns to try which could pull the other farthest after them. Among other antiques in the stone room is a very antient consular chair, called *Sella Curulis*; the back is in three parts: the middle part is
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in the shape of a term; on the top is a bifrons; the faces are of a young man and a young woman, as the genii of Rome; there is an iron goes through the shoulder part of the term, which gradually slopes down about six inches, and is there fastened to the tops of the other two parts, which are of brass, as is the term also, ornamented with silver; the two fore-legs are iron; the seat is thick old board.

Among the great number of curiosities at Wilton, the geometrical stair-case is worthy of observation. It is an admirable piece of workmanship, and the first of the kind ever executed in this country. It is said that it was in a part of this house that the celebrated Sir Philip Sydney wrote the History of the Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia; and on the bottom pannels of the cube-room is painted sundry scenes, taken from that allegorical romance.

The gardens at Wilton, which are on the south side of the house, are laid out with much taste and elegance. Part of the river is brought in a canal through one part of them; and over it is erected the Palladian bridge abovementioned, which is esteemed one of the most beautiful structures of that kind in England. After crossing this bridge, you ascend an hill, from whence there is a compleat view of Salisbury cathedral, and an extensive prospect over the adjacent country. Beyond this hill is the great park, where there is an hare-warren.

Near Mere, on the borders of Somersetshire, is the beautiful seat and gardens of Mr. Hoare, known by the name of *Stourton Park*. This seat, though not large, yet has an air of grandeur, and is well designed both for pleasure and convenience. In the drawing room is a great curiosity, it having formerly belonged to the famous Pope Sixtus Quintus. It is a fine cabinet, on which are paintings of the Pope, and others of the Peretti family, the last of whom was a nun, who gave it to a convent at Rome, from whence Mr. Hoare purchased it.

Opposite the west front of the house, on the brow of an hill, is a walk of a considerable extent, on each side of which are planted rows of Scotch firs, and at the end of the walk is an obelisk one hundred and twenty feet high, being divided from the garden by an ha-ha. Below this, nearer the bottom of the hill, are several walks, made by art, but so contrived that they appear at first to be natural, having stately trees growing near them, all as if planted in the most irregular manner. But nothing so much contributes to heighten the charms of this

this delightful place, as a large piece of water at the bottom, where the family have a pleasure boat, and over it is a pretty wooden bridge of one arch.

On crossing this bridge we enter into a narrow path, which leads to a grotto, cut out of a solid rock, and almost as low as the surface of the water. In this grotto is a cold bath, and over it a sleeping nymph, covered with a white robe, and on a marble slab are the following lines from Mr. Pope :

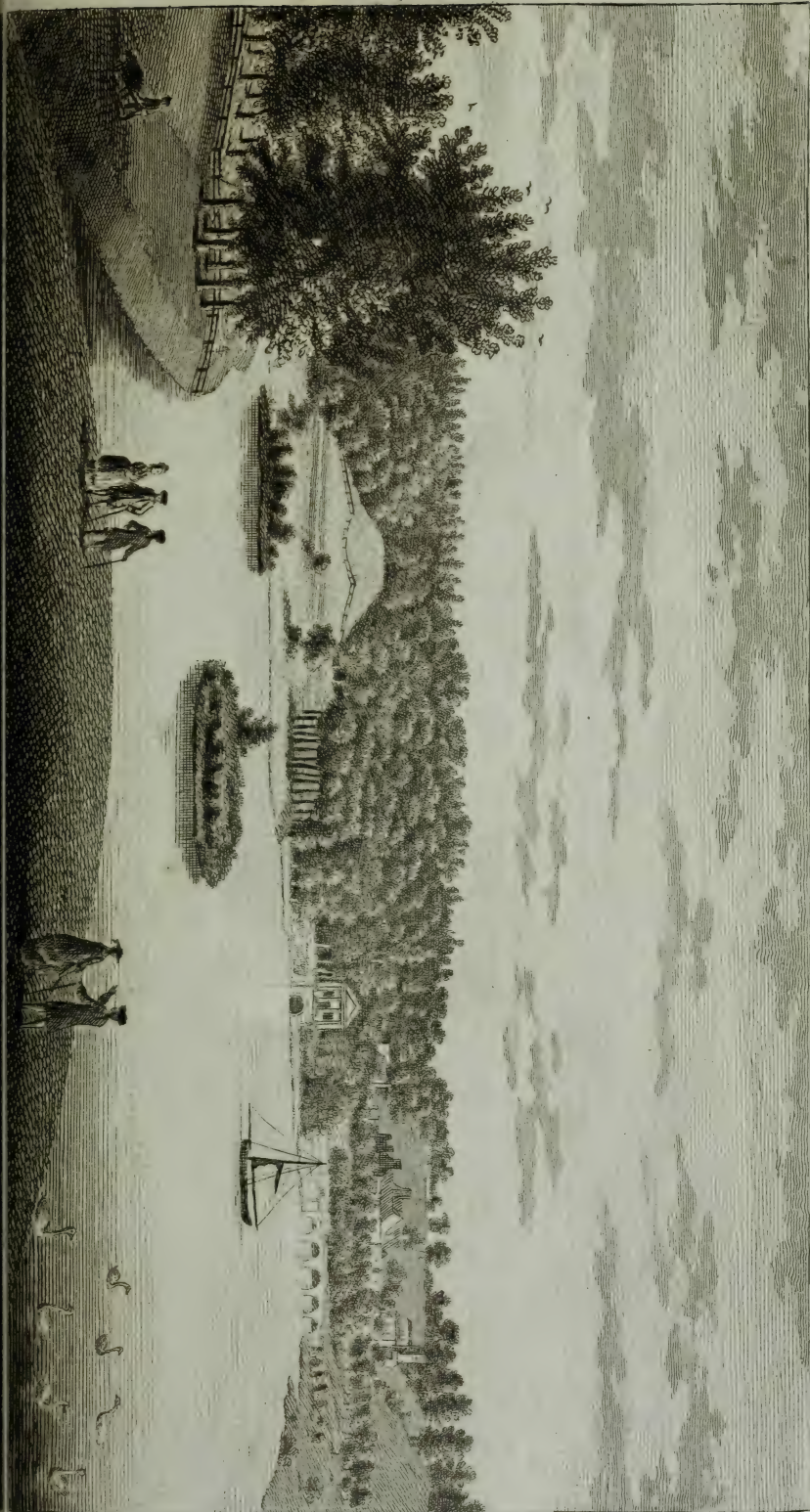
“ Nymph of the grot, these sacred springs I keep,
 “ And to the murmur of these waters sleep ;
 “ Stop, gentle reader, lightly tread the cave,
 “ Or drink in silence, or in silence lave.”

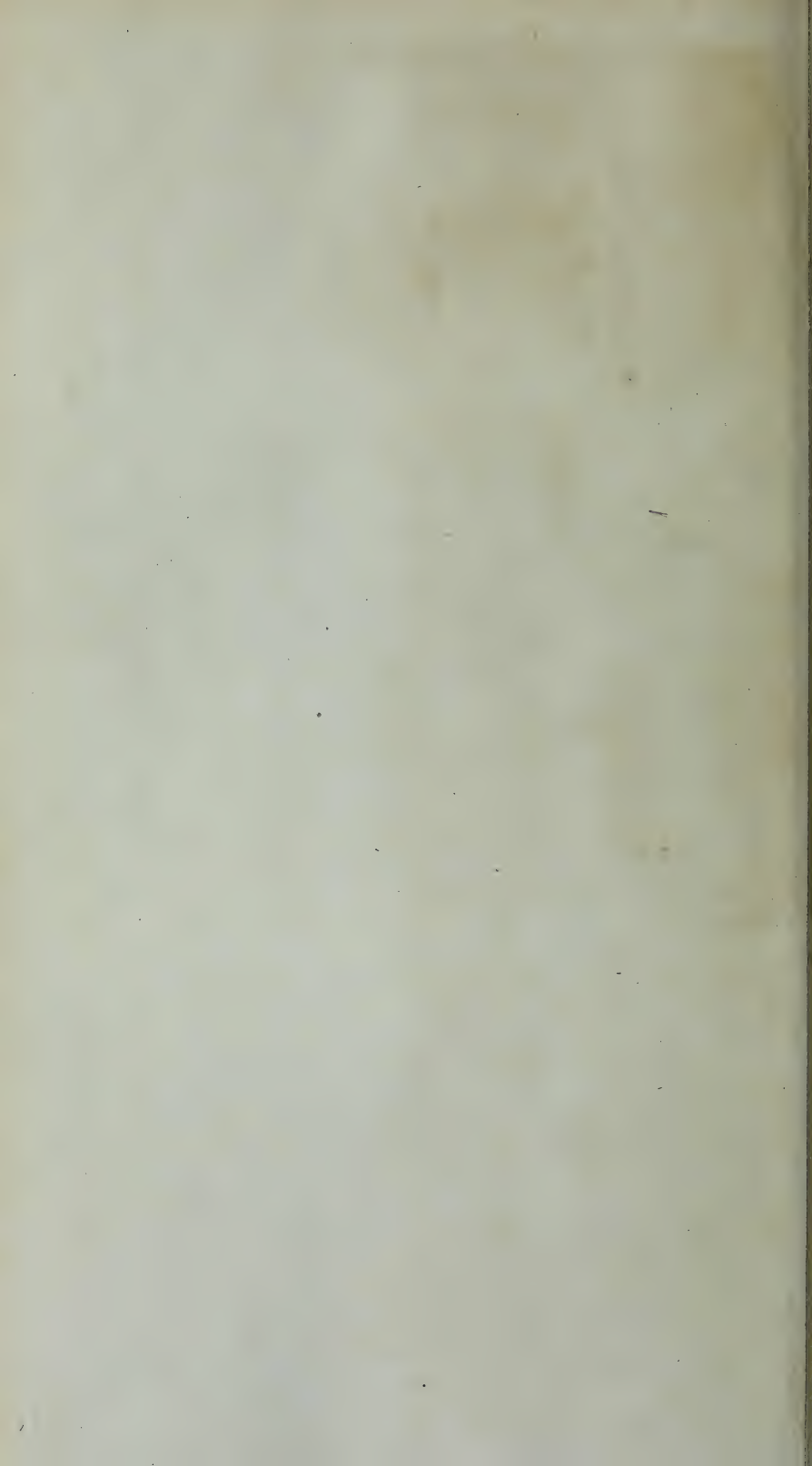
At *Ambresbury* is a seat belonging to the Duke of Queensberry, built by Inigo Jones. The late Duke made great improvements in his gardens, having enclosed and planted a large steep hill, at the foot of which the river Avon very beautifully winds, as also through the greatest part of the garden. On the bridge, over this river, is a room built in the Chinese taste.

Longford, about three miles from Salisbury, is the seat of the Earl of Radnor. It is situated in a pleasant valley, the Avon running through the garden. The house is in a triangular form, with round towers at each corner, in which are the dining-room, library, and chapel. The rooms, though not large, are pleasing, and elegantly decorated in the modern taste. The gallery is very fine, and contains some admirable pictures of the greatest masters. The triangular form of this house is so singular, that there is but one more of the same form in England, and which was built by the same person, at about six miles distance.

Near the Earl of Radnor's, on the other side of the river, are the seats of Mr. Duncomb, of Sir George Vandeput, &c. which are so situated on the rising hills, as to command a prospect of the meadows, through which the river Avon runs in serpentine sweeps.

Long-Leat, about five miles from Warminster, is the noble seat of Lord Weymouth. It is an antient but most magnificent structure, and, for the size and number of apartments, is equal perhaps to any house in England. This place has been greatly improved ; the park is very extensive, and well
 . planted ;







planted ; the water is properly managed, and the whole forms a scene of beauty and magnificence.

Savernack Forest, near Marlborough, belonged to the late Earl of Aylesbury. It is in circumference about twelve miles, rendered very pleasant and delightful by the many walks and vistas cut and levelled through the several coppices and woods with which it abounds, through one of which is a view of the seat (now belonging to his nephew Lord Bruce) at about two miles distance, called *Tottenham*, from a park of that name, in which it is situated, contiguous to the forest. To give some idea of the grandeur and magnificence of the house, it will be sufficient to observe, that it was begun, carried on, and finished, after the model, and under the direction of the Earl of Burlington, who, to the strength and convenience of the English architecture, has added the elegance and politeness of the Italian taste.

Maiden-Bradley is a seat of the Duke of Somerset ; *Lediard-Tregose*, near Wootton-Basset, is the seat of Lord Bolingbroke ; *Wardour Castle* is the seat of Lord Arundel of Wardour ; and *Charleton*, six miles from Devizes, that of the Earl of Suffolk.

Stonehenge, about six miles from Salisbury, is reckoned one of the greatest wonders of this island. The learned have taken great pains about this remarkable piece of antiquity, which fills the beholder with astonishment. Antiquaries have been greatly divided in their opinions with regard to this famous antique structure : at present they seem to acquiesce in the opinion of the learned Dr. Stukeley, that it was one of the grand temples of the British Druids. Stonehenge is situated near the summit of a hill, and consists of the remains of two circular and two oval ranges of rough stones, having one common centre. The outer circle is one hundred and eight feet in diameter, and in its perfection consisted of thirty upright stones, of which there are seventeen still standing, and seven more lying upon the ground, either whole or in pieces. The upright stones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from six to seven feet broad, and about three feet thick ; and being placed at the distance of three feet and an half one from another, are joined at top by imposts, or stones laid across, with tenons fitted to mortises in the uprights, for keeping them in their due position. Of the imposts or cross stones, there are six still standing,

standing, each of which is seven feet long, and about three feet and an half thick. The upright stones are wrought a little with a chissel, and something tapered towards the top, but the imposts are quite plain : all the uprights are fixed in a kind of sockets, dug in a chalky soil, with small flints rammed in between the stone and the socket.

The inner circle, which never had any imposts, is somewhat more than eight feet from the inside of the outward one, and consisted originally of forty stones, the general proportions of which are one half the dimensions of the uprights of the outer circle every way. Of the forty original stones, which composed this circle, there are about nineteen left, and of these only eleven standing. The walk between these two circles is three hundred feet in circumference ; and from this walk the structure has a surprising and awful effect on the beholders. At the distance of about nine feet from the inner circle is the outer oval range, which is supposed to be the principal part of the work, and by most writers is called the cell and the adytum. The stones that compose it are stupendous, some of them measuring thirty feet in height. This range consists of five compages, or trilithons, as they are sometimes called, being formed of two uprights, with an impost at top, like the outer circle ; and of these compages three are entire, but two somewhat decayed. The inner oval is composed of twenty stones, each about six feet high ; and near the eastern extremity of this oval is a stone of coarse blue marble, about sixteen feet long, and four feet broad, which lies flat upon the ground, is somewhat impressed into it, and is supposed to have been an altar. This work is inclosed by a deep trench, near thirty feet broad, and upwards of an hundred feet from the outer circle. Over this trench there are three entrances, the most considerable of which faces the north-east. At each entrance, on the outside of the trench, there seems to have been two huge stones set up in the manner of a gate ; and parallel to these, on the inside, two other stones, of a smaller size. The whole number of stones of which this structure consisted, is computed to be just one hundred and forty.

The heads of oxen, deer, and other beasts, have been dug up in and about these ruins, together with wood, ashes, and other undoubted relics of sacrifices : and around there are a great number of barrows, or monumental heaps of earth, thrown up in the form of a bell, and each inclosed with a trench from one hundred and five feet to one hundred and seventy-five feet in diameter. These barrows extend to a considerable

siderable distance from Stonehenge, but they are so placed as to be all in view of that temple. In such barrows as have been opened, skeletons, or the remains of burnt bones have been found. In one of them was an urn, containing ashes, the collar bone, and one of the jaw bones, which were still entire : it was judged that the person there buried, must have been about fourteen years old ; and from some female trinkets, and the brass head of a javelin, it was conjectured to be a girl who had carried arms. The trinkets consisted of a great number of glass and amber beads, of various shapes, sizes, and colours, together with a sharp bodkin, round at one end and square at the other. In some other barrows were found human bones, together with those of horses, deer, dogs, and other beasts and birds ; in others some bits of red and blue marble, and chip-pings of the stones ; and in others were found a brass sword, and an antient brass instrument, called a Celt.

At *Abury*, on Marlborough Downs, near the town of that name, are a few huge stones, like those of Stonehenge. These stupendous remains are also supposed to be the ruins of an antient temple of the Druids. Dr. Stukeley is of opinion, that this temple is much more antient than Stonehenge ; and it was so large, that the whole village is now contained within its circumference ; a high rampart, with a proportionable ditch on the inside, surrounds it, which proves that it was a fortification, because then the ditch would have been on the outside of the rampart.

From *Abury* to *West Kennet* there is a kind of walk, about a mile long, which was inclosed on both sides with large stones ; on one side, the inclosure is broke down in many places, and the stones taken away, but the other side is almost entire. On the brow of a hill, near this walk, is a round trench, inclosing two circles of stone, one within another ; the stones are about five feet in height, the diameter of the outer circle is one hundred and twenty feet, and that of the inner forty-five feet. At the distance of about two hundred and forty feet from this monument, great quantities of human bones have been discovered, which are supposed to be those of the Saxons and Danes, slain in the battle of *Kennet* in 1006.

A ditch of an extraordinary size, called *Wansdyke*, runs cross *Wiltshire* from west to east. *Wansdyke* is a corruption or contraction of the Saxon name, *Wodensdyke*, *Woden's*

Ditch, the Ditch of Woden, a Saxon deity, the reputed progenitor of the Saxons. The name Wansdyke has given rise to a fabulous and extravagant opinion among the common people that this ditch was cut by the Devil on a Wednesday. Wansdyke divides this county into two equal parts, and may be traced from Bath, in Somersetshire, to Great Bedwin, upon the borders of Berkshire. Among antiquaries there are various opinions concerning it. Some make it a boundary between the Belgæ and Dobuni, who inhabited those parts in the time of the Romans, and called it *Guban-Glaudh*, which signifies a *Separating Ditch*; some think it was a boundary between the West Saxons and Mercians; but others, that it was cut long before the Mercian kingdom was settled, by Cerdic, the first King of the West Saxons, or his son, Henric, as a bar against the incursions of the Britons, from their garrisons at Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester; and this opinion is supported by the historian William of Malmesbury, who says, that in the year 590, the Saxons were routed by the Britons at Wodensdyke. The rampart and graff of this ditch are very large, and the rampart is on the south side.

There are several less considerable ditches still visible in this county, particularly upon Salisbury Plain; and in a Saxon charter of lands, which were given to an abbey at Wilton, mention is made of no less than thirteen distinct dykes, which some think might have been cut to divide some great lordships from each other.

On a hill called *Rundway-Hill*, near Devizes, is a square camp, with a single trench, supposed to be Roman. Many Roman coins, of different emperors, have been found in the neighbourhood of Devizes, together with pots and other earthen vessels, supposed to be of Roman antiquity. In 1714 a large urn, full of Roman coins, was found buried under the ruins of an antient building, near the same place; and several brass statues of heathen deities were found crowded between flat stones, and covered with Roman brick. This collection of deities, which was carried about this kingdom as a show, and is supposed to have been buried about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain, consisted of a Jupiter Ammon, about four inches long, weighing something more than four ounces: Neptune with his trident, the teeth of which are much shorter than usually represented; this figure is about four inches in length, and weighs four ounces:
a Bac-

a Bacchus, much of the same weight and dimensions : a Vulcan something less than any of the figures already mentioned : a Venus, about six inches long, the left arm broken off, but the figure much the best finished of the whole collection : a Pallas, with a spear, shield and helmet, between three and four inches in length : an Hercules, about four inches long, weighing six ounces and an half. Besides these there were a Mercury, a Vestal Virgin, the Wolf with Romulus and Remus, some Egyptian deities, and a coin of the Emperor Severus.

Heddington, about four miles north of Devizes, was a Roman town, the foundations of the houses being still visible for a mile together : and several Roman coins having, at different times, been found here, some have been of opinion, that this was the Verlucio mentioned by Antoninus ; but it is generally supposed, that Verlucio was situated about half a mile north of Westbury, where the ruins of a large town have been discovered, and where many Roman coins have been dug up ; and from this town it is believed that Westbury had its origin.

Maiden Bradley is a pleasant and agreeable village, and is said to have been called Maiden from a lady who founded an hospital for lepers, which was afterwards changed into a religious house for canons regular, and remained till the general dissolution of monasteries.

Near Warminster is a place called *Clayhill*, which rises to a considerable height, and is seen at a great many miles distance. It appears like the crown of a man's hat, and is much resorted to by the youth of both sexes on Palm Sunday.

On the east side of Westbury is an antient fortification, called *Bratton Castle*, being a Danish work, and is said to have been a place where the Danes defended themselves with the most obstinate bravery, fourteen days after they had been defeated by King Alfred. It has been a work of great labour, being situated on the top of an hill almost inaccessible, and towards the bottom surrounded with two deep trenches and ramparts. That many of the Danes were killed in this place, appears from the great number of their funeral monuments still remaining, and in several parts of it have been dug up pieces of iron armour, it being the practice of those people to bury the arms of the deceased along with the body.

Near this place are several pleasant villages, particularly *Leigh*, supposed to have been the place where Alfred encamped the evening before an engagement with the Danes, when that excellent Prince, who was an ornament to royalty, is said to have spent the whole of the night in devotion. There is also a field, wherein is a garden encompassed with a deep moat, and where, tradition says, was a palace of one of our Saxon kings.

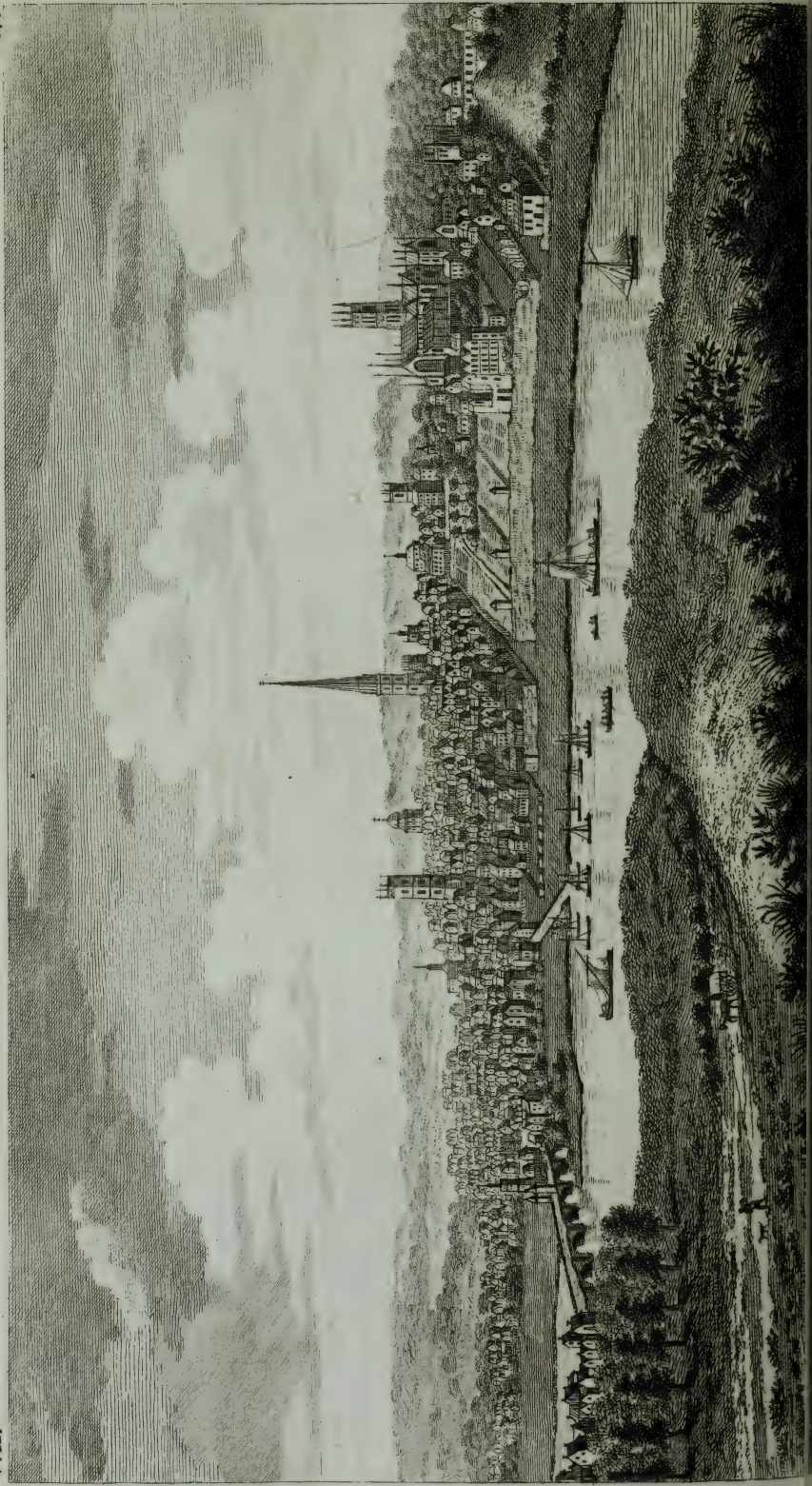
Cosham, near Chippenham, is remarkable for its healthy situation, it being very common to find many inhabitants in this village eighty, ninety, or even an hundred years old; and not long ago, it is said, that ten persons of this place, whose ages together amounted to upwards of a thousand years, danced the *Morrice* dance at a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood.

Clarendon Park, on the east side of Salisbury Plain, is large and beautiful, and most commodious for keeping and breeding deer. There are twenty groves in this park, each of them a mile in compass. About half a mile from it is a remarkable Roman camp, being a circular fortification, and situated on a dry chalky hill.

At *Suthbury Hill*, near Ludgershall, the highest hill in Wiltshire, there are the traces of a vast fortification, of an oval figure, encompassed with two deep ditches; along the declivity of the hill there runs a deep trench, which appears to have been a Danish camp; and in the plain beneath there are six or seven barrows.

In a field near Kennet are three huge stones, called *The Devil's Coits*; they stand upright, and are supposed to have been British deities.

On *Marlborough Downs* there are many antient barrows; one of which, called *Milbarrow*, near Munkton, east of Calne, is inclosed with a circle of huge stones, about six or seven feet high, and is supposed to be the sepulchre of some Danish commander.



WORCESTERSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Staffordshire on the north, by Gloucestershire on the south, by Shropshire and Herefordshire on the west, and by Warwickshire on the east. It is of a triangular form, and extends in length thirty-six miles, in breadth twenty-eight miles, and is one hundred and thirty miles in circumference. The air of this county is exceedingly sweet and healthy, and the soil is very rich, both in tillage and pasture, the hills being covered with flocks of sheep, and the vallies abounding in corn and rich meadows.

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the Avon, the Stour, and the Teme; and the less considerable rivers of it are the Rea, the Arrow, the Bow, the Salwarp, and the Swillate. The rivers afford plenty of fish, and the Severn particularly abounds with lampreys.

Hops are much cultivated in this county; and it yields great plenty of all sorts of fruit, particularly pears, of which great quantities of excellent perry are made—This county is remarkable for many brine pits and salt springs; and at Droitwich there are several such springs, from which so much salt is made, that the taxes paid for it to the crown, at the rate of three shillings and six pence a bushel, are said to amount to no less than fifty thousand pounds a year.—The chief manufactures of Worcestershire are cloth, stockings, gloves, and glass; in which, together with the salt, hops and other commodities of this county, the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade.

This county is divided into seven hundreds, and contains one city, and ten market towns. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and diocese of Worcester, and has one hundred and fifty-two parishes.

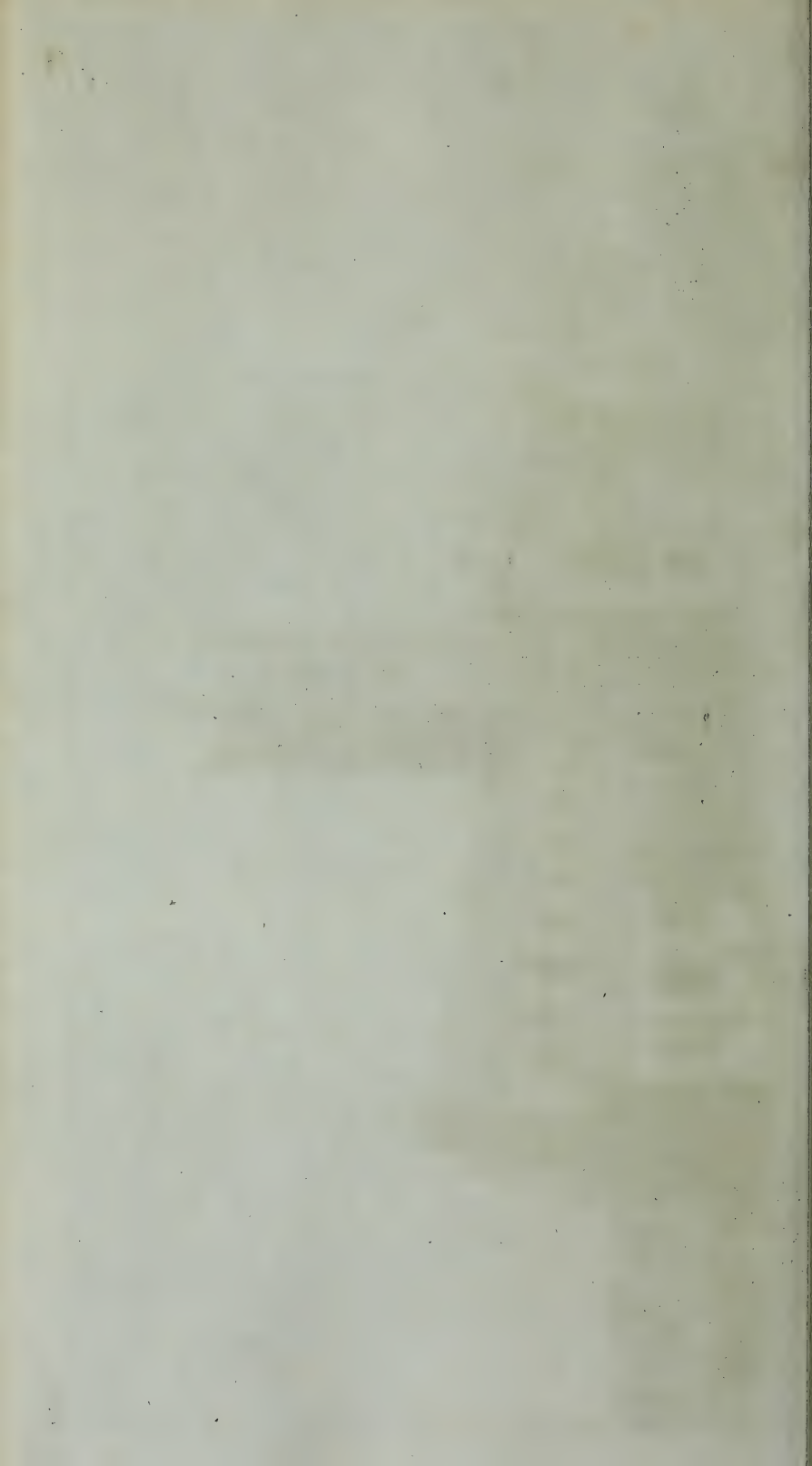
C I T Y.

WORCESTER is one hundred and ten miles from London. It is supposed to have been one of the cities built by the

the Romans, in order to be a check upon the Britons who dwelt beyond the Severn. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and assistants. This city has from the earliest times sent members to parliament, who are elected by the citizens and freemen, who are in number about two thousand. It is a large and populous city, and is situated in a bottom; one part of it is inhabited by the Welsh. Its chief manufactures are broad cloth and gloves, especially the former, which affords employment to great numbers of people here and in the neighbourhood. The public buildings here make an handsome appearance, particularly the guildhall, and the workhouse, though the former is very old. There was formerly a castle here, as also walls one thousand six hundred and fifty paces in compass, but both the walls and castle have long been destroyed. The cathedral is a large edifice, the exact model of that at Brussels, with an elegant choir, of very curious workmanship, one hundred and twenty feet long, in the middle of which lies King John, between two bishops, viz. Wulfstan and Oswald, his two saints, by whose neighbourhood he hoped for salvation. The whole length of the church is three hundred and ninety-four feet, the breadth seventy-eight feet, and the tower is one hundred and sixty-two feet high. Prince Arthur, eldest brother of Henry the Eighth, lies buried here; and here is a very fine monument of the Countess of Salisbury, who dropped her garter as she danced before King Edward the Third at Windsor. There are several angels cut in stone, about this tomb, strewing garters over it. Here are also twelve parish churches, nine of which are within the city, and three without. The streets are broad and well paved, of which the Fore-gate-street is remarkably regular and beautiful; and it is upon the whole a very agreeable place. Here is a noble hospital, in the building of which Robert Berkley, of Spetchley, laid out two thousand pounds, and endowed it with four thousand pounds for twelve poor men. There are six or seven others in and about the city; and besides the King's school here, founded by Henry the Eighth, which has been famous both for its masters and scholars, here is a free grammar-school, in which one hundred and ten boys are taught, and part of them cloathed. It is remarked, that the Severn, though generally rapid elsewhere, glides gently by this city. Here is a very good water house and a quay, to which many ships come. It was erected into an episcopal see by the Saxon King Ethelred, in the year 679. Without the South gate of the city, in the London road, the knights of St.

John





John of Jerusalem had a monastery, which is now in the possession of a private gentleman. It is a fine old house of timber, and the hall, roofed with Irish oak, which makes one side of it, was built for the reception of pilgrims. Coals are carried here on horses' backs in panniers, like those the higlers use, only they are open at top, and they are sold here by the horse load, as they are in London by the chaldron.

MARKET-TOWNS.

KIDDERMINSTER is an antient town, one hundred and twenty-five miles from London. It is situated on the Stour, not far from the Severn; and is a compact town, containing five or six hundred houses, wherein the inhabitants carry on a pretty good trade in cloth, and weaving linsley-woolsey, &c. It is governed by a bailiff, and twelve capital burgesses, &c. Here is an handsome church, two free grammar-schools, and a charity-school.

BEWDLEY is one hundred and twenty-eight miles from London, and is sometimes called *Beaulieu*, from its pleasant situation on the declivity of a hill, on the west side of the river Severn, over which it has a stone bridge. It is a place of considerable trade; for, by means of the Severn, great quantities of salt, iron ware, glass, and Manchester goods, are put on board barges here, and at Gloucester on board troughs, for Bristol, Bridgewater, and other ports, which trade renders this a populous and thriving town; but its chief manufacture is caps, which are sold to the Dutch, and are called Monmouth-caps. This town is well supplied with corn, malt, and leather; and every Saturday there is a market for hops.

BROMSGROVE is one hundred and fifteen miles from London; it is situated near the rise of the river Salwarp, and has a considerable trade in the cloathing business.

DROITWITCH is one hundred and eighteen miles from London; and is chiefly remarkable for its salt springs. It is a corporate bailiwick, with about four hundred houses, and four churches. It has been much enriched by its salt works, for which it was noted even before the Norman invasion.

EVESHAM is ninety-four miles from London, and is a neat town, with a gentle ascent from the river Avon, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, with a harbour for barges. The town is incorporated, has peculiar powers and privileges, can try and execute for all criminal cases, except high treason: its chief manufacture is that of wool. At the bridge foot is the division of Bingworth, where was formerly a castle: here are both a grammar school and a charity school liberally endowed. From this town is an open prospect of the spacious valley, called the Valley of Evesham, which affords such abundance of the best corn, as well as pasture for sheep, that it may be justly reckoned the granary of those parts; but its roads, like those in most fruitful countries, are deep and miry. This vale runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewksbury to Parshore, and from thence to Stratford upon Avon, in the south part of Warwickshire, to which this fine river is navigable. Evesham is famous for a great victory which Prince Edward, afterwards Edward the First, obtained over the Earl of Leicester.

STURBRIDGE is so called from a stone *bridge* at this place, over the river *Stour*. Sturbridge is governed by a bailiff and other officers, and is distant from London one hundred and twenty-five miles. It is a well built town, with a church, a good free-school, together with a library, and some meeting-houses of Protestant Dissenters. This place is much enriched by iron and glass works; and here are nine or ten glass-houses, where all sorts of glass work are made in great quantities. It is also famous for making of crucibles, the clay in this neighbourhood being the best adapted to that manufacture of any in England: and here is also a manufacture of fine frieze cloth.

PARSHORE stands upon the bank of the river Avon, at the distance of one hundred and two miles from London, in the road from that city to Worcester. It is a pretty large old town, with two parish churches, and has a considerable stocking manufacture.

SHIPTON UPON STOWER probably derives its name from a great *sheep* market, which is said to have been formerly held in this place, and from its situation upon the river Stour. It is eighty-four miles from London, and is a small town, but has a very large market.



TENBURY probably derived its name from its situation upon the river *Teme*. It is one hundred and thirty miles distant from London, and is a large, populous, and well built town.

UPTON is distant from London one hundred and nine miles, and has a good bridge over the river Severn, with an harbour for barges.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Hagley Park, late the seat of Lord Lyttelton, but now of Lord Westcote, is by much the finest seat in this county. The grounds are disposed in the greatest taste. Those who view them are first conducted amongst the shrubs, of which there is a great variety, in a most flourishing state. The church stands in the park, retired, and covered with trees. It is chiefly remarkable for an elegantly simple monument erected by the late Lord Lyttelton, to the memory of his first wife; on which there is an inscription in Latin and English. From the church you enter a winding path up hill to a column supporting a statue of Frederick Prince of Wales, looking on the house, with a view of the country over it: the black mountains, and the Malvern hills to the left. From hence the winding walk is continued through a grove, from whence is a view of Lord Stamford's grounds, to a pavilion dedicated to the celebrated James Thomson, with an inscription to his memory. From hence you pass by a ruin, a pavilion, and a seat in an amphitheatre of wood; and then proceed by a pit of hard red stone to Jacob's Well, which brings you to a strait walk by the park pales, on the outside of which stands the parsonage house; white cottages and the country are seen at a distance; the hanging wood on the left. You enter now upon a walk winding to the right, from whence there is a view of the Clee Hills: this leads into a grove, whence a view of a Tower breaks in. Hence you arrive at a rotunda of the Ionic order; from whence you look down across water and a lawn to the Palladian Bridge. Hence you wind down the hill into a wood, where, in a deep recess, by a purling rill, is a retired bench; from this you wind to the left, up hill, and find an urn inscribed to Mr. Pope. Hence you come to a gentle fall of water, and to a lawn incircled with wood, from which is a steep ascent to a ruined tower. From the top of this is an im-

mensely extended view of the country ; Dudley, Worcester, the Clee Hills, the Wrekin at forty, and Radnor-tump at eighty miles distance. From hence you descend to a triangular water, where there is a good view of the Tower. You now wind through the hanging wood, to the seat of Contemplation, which is a fine close scene, well contrasted with that vast expanse of prospect which the Tower afforded : and admirably fitted to relieve the eye, tired with the very great and distant objects which it had been viewing. Hence you soon arrive at the Root-House or Hermitage, in which are the following lines from the *Il Penseroso* of Milton :

“ And may at last my weary age
 “ Find out the peaceful hermitage ;
 “ ‘The hairy gown and mossy cell,
 “ Where I may sit and rightlly spell,
 “ Of ev’ry star that heav’n doth shew,
 “ And every herb that sips the dew,
 “ ‘Till old experience doth attain
 “ To something like prophetic strain,
 “ These pleasures melancholy give,
 “ And I with thee will choose to live.”

Here are two views of the country, and the water below. Hence you return on the left, by the water, to a cave of roots looking on it, and to an alcove of pebbles looking on another water. Here the path winds to the right, up hill, to a fine view of the country, and of the house in the bottom ; hence you come to a seat where there is a noble view, and the following lines from Milton’s *Paradise Lost*, Book V. are with a happy propriety inscribed upon it :

“ These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good !
 “ Almighty ! thine this universal frame,
 “ Thus wondrous fair ! thyself how wondrous then
 “ Unspeakable ! who sits above these heavens
 “ ‘To us invisible, or dimly seen
 “ In these thy lowest works ; yet these declare
 “ ‘Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.”

From this admirable view you turn into a thicket, and have a look at the Doric Pavilion, Thomson’s seat, and the Obelisk ; hence you come to a seat where there is a view over a heath to the Wrekin ; and then to another, which was Mr. Pope’s favourite, inscribed,

Quieti & Musis.

“ To Quiet and the Muses.”

Here you have a lawn descending to a piece of water backed with a rising wood, and a view of Thomson’s seat and the Obelisk.

Obelisk. Hence winding still through the wood, you come to an open lawn with sheep walks and a clump on the top, which scene Lord Anson used to say much resembled some parts of the Island of Tinian—it is truly rural and picturesque. Descending to a hollow of irregular wood, with water breaking out variously, you find a bench with this inscription from Virgil:

*Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori;
Hic nemus: hic ipso tecum consumerer ævo.*

“ Here are cool fountains, here are soft meadows,
“ here are groves, O Lycoris; and here could I spend
“ all my days with thee.”

Hence you serpentine by a fine trout stream, with a delightful irregular thicket, and fine rising lawn; Pope's seat, backed with a theatre of wood, and the rotunda seen over water one way; and the Palladian Bridge over another water backed with trees, over which the distant hills are seen, another way. Hence through a gate you enter the *Fairy Ground*, where you will be disposed to indulge the pleasing fancy, which the mind will be apt to take up, that every thing here is enchantment—a noise of falling water is heard; a trickling rill is seen; then a massy cave in front of a cascade, with this inscription from Horace:

—————*Ego laudo ruris amæni
Rivos, & musco circumlita saxa, nemusque.*

“ I praise the rivalets of the delightful country, and the rock
“ over grown with moss, and the shady grove.”

This is a scene inexpressibly fine. Hence you come to a small vale encompassed with laurels; a gloomy scene where we hear the distant fall of waters; and thence look over a swelling lawn to Thomson's seat. Here you wind down the hill to the Palladian Bridge, hearing all the way the sound of cascades, with this inscription:

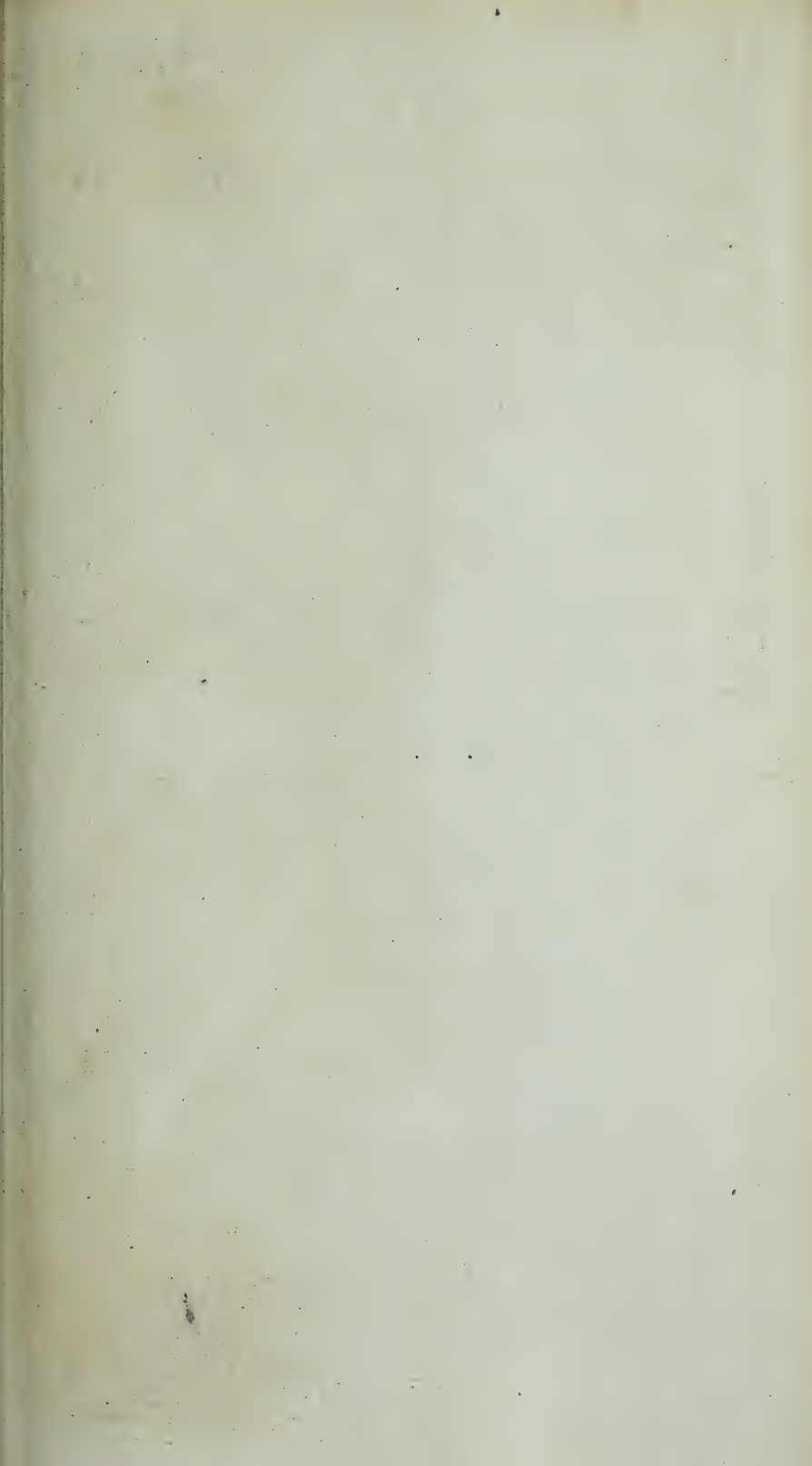
—————*Viridantia Tempe,
Tempe, quæ sylvæ cingunt super impendentes.*

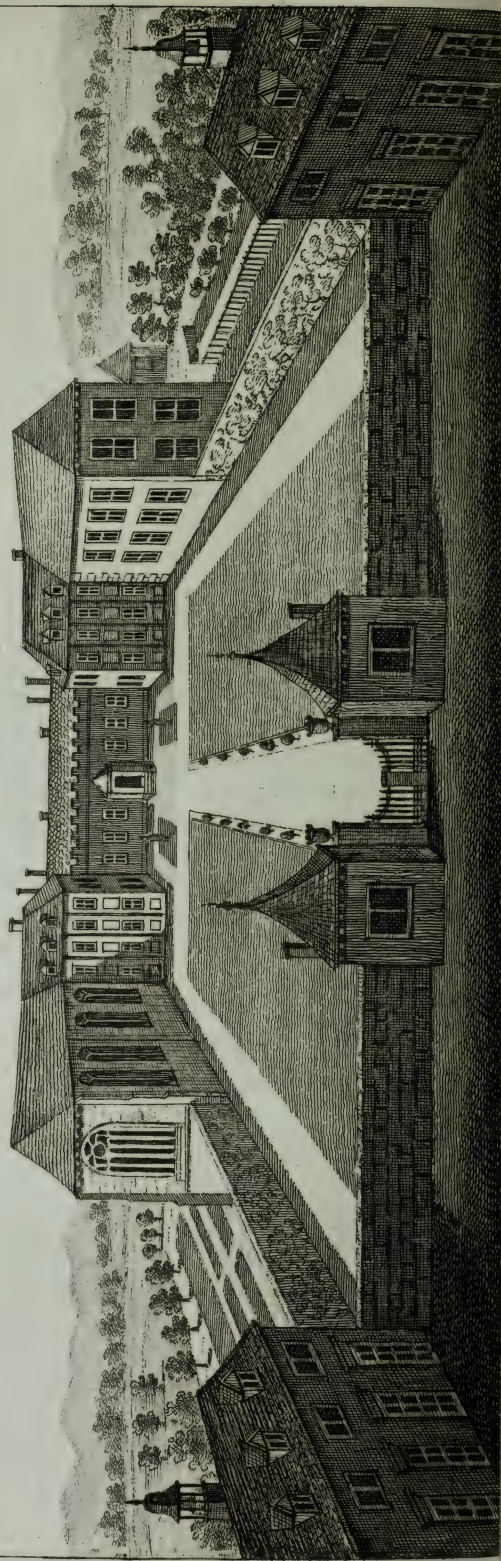
“ Tempe, alluring by its delightful verdure; Tempe,
“ which is encircled by impending woods.”

The opening is narrow, with gloomy woods on both sides. These scenes are so exceedingly delightful, that it is difficult to find words that will convey to the mind an adequate idea of them.

The house, which was built by the first Lord Lyttelton, is built on a rising ground, commanding a most extensive prospect. The ascent is by a noble flight of steps, and the building, which is of a fine grained stone, is one of the most beautiful structures in England. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and sixty broad, with a rustic base; but there is no portico, only at the four corners, are so many towers. The first place you enter is the hall, twenty-eight feet square, adorned with many fine paintings, and most curious figures in plaister. From the hall you pass between two fine stair-cases to the saloon, which is lighted from the top, and on the left of it is the library, filled with the best books, both antient and modern, and paintings of some eminent writers with whom his Lordship was personally acquainted, among whom are Mr. Pope, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Gilbert West, &c. Adjoining to the library are two fine bed-chambers, with dressing-rooms, the walls of which are adorned with many fine paintings; and near it is the drawing-room, the walls of which are adorned with a most curious tapestry, and the roof is painted by a young Italian artist, who resided in England when the building was erected. The carvings in this room are extremely elegant, and over the door are heads of Lord Hardwicke, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Cobham, and Mr. Pelham. From the drawing-room you pass to the gallery, extending the length of the whole house, and in it are some of the finest paintings that are to be met with in England, which were purchased by George, the first Lord Lyttelton, at a great expence. The drawing room near the gallery is of the same size with the library, and besides its fine decorations of stucco work, there are paintings of Admiral Smith, Admiral West, Judge Lyttelton, Miss Lyttelton, daughter of George Lord Lyttelton, now Lady Valentia, and Mr. Lyttelton, brother to George Lord Lyttelton abovementioned. The prospect from the front windows of the house is very extensive, reaching to Malvern hills, on the left, and the Black Mountains in Wales on the right.

The many beauties of this fine seat were the result of the elegant taste of George, the first Lord Lyttelton, author of *Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend in Ispahan*, *The History of Henry the Second*, *Dialogues of the Dead*, *Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul*, and other pieces. This excellent nobleman was an honour to his high station; his parts and learning were adorned by amiable and polished manners, he was a firm believer of Christianity,





Marblebury Castle, the Palace of the Bishop of Worcester.

tianity, irreproachable in his own character, and a real friend to the interests of virtue.

On the other side of the Severn, near Droitwich, at *Whitley Court*, five miles from Bewdley, the late Lord Foley had a seat finely furnished, situated in a large park. He built also a chapel near it, esteemed a very curious piece of architecture.

About three miles from Worcester is *Westwood*, the antient and magnificent seat and park of Sir Herbert Packington. This place is supposed to be the scene of Mr. Addison's descriptions in his matchless history of Sir Roger de Coverly.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has also a seat in this county, at *Grafton*; as has the Earl of Coventry, at *Crome Court*; and Lord Craven at *Lenchwick*.

At Hartlebury, near Worcester, is a palace belonging to the bishops of that see, called *Hartlebury Castle*. It was originally built in the reign of Henry the Third, about the year 1268, but it was demolished in the civil wars under Charles the First. It was, however, afterwards rebuilt at the expence of the Bishops of Worcester, and is now a beautiful seat.

On Malvern Hills, south of Upton, upon the borders of Herefordshire, are two medicinal springs called *Holy Wells*, one of which is recommended for many disorders of the eyes, and the other for cancers.

It is remarked by Camden, that *Malvern Hills* "are great and lofty for seven miles together, rising one higher than the other, and dividing this county from that of Hereford; and on that on the top Gilbert de la Clare cast up a ditch, to separate his lands from those of the church of Worcester, which ditch is still to be seen."

Great Malvern Abbey was in the times of the Saxons an hermitage of Urso d'Abitol; and was made a priory in the reign of William the Norman, by the hermit Aldwin.

Dorn, a village of this county, near Campden, in Gloucestershire, was a Roman city; many foundations of antient buildings have been discovered here; the traces of streets are still discernable; Roman and British coins have frequently been dug up, and the Roman Fosseway passes through it.

On

On *Harrow Hill*, north-east of Evesham, is a spring said to be of great use in disorders of the eyes. This water appears to be of a soft balsamic nature; and yet it is certain, from the moss growing about it, that it has a petrifying quality.

On the top of a hill called *Woodbury Hill*, near the river Teine, and not far from Tenbury, is an old entrenchment, commonly called *Owen Glendower's Camp*.

The only natural curiosities in this county are its springs. Many salt springs have been discovered in this county, besides those at Droitwich; of the many salt springs about that place, three pits only are made use of; these afford the saltiest brine; and one of these pits yields as much brine in twenty-four hours, as will produce four hundred and fifty bushels of salt; but what is most remarkable is, that springs of fresh water rise in some places almost contiguous to the salt springs; and that several salt springs issue out in the very channel of the river Salwarp at Droitwich.



YORKSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the west by Lancashire and part of Cheshire; on the south by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire; on the north by Durham and Westmoreland; and on the east by the German Ocean. It is by much the largest county in England, and extends one hundred and fourteen miles in length, eighty miles in breadth, and is three hundred and sixty miles in circumference.

The air, soil, and productions of this large county are different in different parts of it; and it is generally divided into three parts, called Ridings, a term which is only a corruption of a Saxon word, which was applied to the third part of a province or county; and the division into Ridings, though now peculiar to Yorkshire, was, before the Norman invasion, common to several other counties in the north of England. The Ridings of this county, each of which is as large as most shires, are distinguished by the names of the West Riding, the East Riding, and the North Riding. The West Riding is bounded by the river Ouse on the east, which separates it from the East Riding, and by the river Ure on the north, which parts it from the North Riding; and the East and North Ridings are separated by the Derwent.

The air in the West Riding is sharper, but healthier, than in either of the other Ridings. The soil on the western side of this division is hilly and stony, and consequently not very fruitful, but the intermediate valleys afford plenty of good meadow and pasture ground; and on the side of this Riding, next the river Ouse, the soil is rich, producing wheat and barley, though not in such abundance as oats, which are cultivated with success in the most barren parts of this district. The West Riding is famous for fine horses, goats, and other cattle; and there are some trees, natives of this Riding, which are seldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the fir, the yew, and the chestnut. In many parts of this Riding there are also many mines of stones, which being calcined, is, after certain preparations by a peculiar process, made
into

into alum. The chief manufactures of the West Riding are cloth and iron wares; and this Riding is remarkable for curing legs of pork into hams, like those of Westphalia.

The East Riding is the least of the three, and the air here, on account of the neighbourhood of the German Ocean, and the great æstuary of the Humber, is less pure and healthy; yet on the hilly parts, towards the north-west, in a large tract called York Wolds, the air is but little affected by either of these waters: the soil, however, in general, is dry, sandy, and barren, yet the sea-coast and vallies are fruitful, and the Wolds produce some corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horses, and sheep; and the wool of the sheep is equal to any in England. This division yields plenty of wood, pit-coal, turf, jet, and alum stones; and the inhabitants are well provided with sea and river fish. Its principal manufacture is cloth.

The North Riding is the northern boundary of the other two; and the air here is cold and pure. The eastern part of this Riding, towards the ocean, is called Black-Moor, and consists of a hilly, rocky, and woody country; and the north-west part, called Richmondshire, from Richmond, the capital of the district, consists of one continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vast mountains, the sides of which yield good grass, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful; the hills feed deer of a very large size, and goats; and contain mines of lead, copper, alum stone, and coal, but the coal and alum mines only are wrought. Swaledale abounds with fine pasture; and Wentefdale, watered by the Ure, is a rich fruitful valley, abounding with wood, and stocked with vast herds of cattle. Towards the sea coast are found great quantities of jet. The sea near the coast swarms with herrings, in the herring season; and large turbot, and great variety of other fish, are also caught here; the rivers abound with all sorts of fresh water fish, and the Ure is remarkable for cray fish. The chief manufactures of this Riding are cloths, stockings, and alum.

The Ridings of this county are subdivided into twenty-six wapentakes, or hundreds, of which the West Riding contains ten, the East Riding four, and the North Riding twelve. Yorkshire has only one city, but contains fifty-four market-towns; it lies in the province of York, and diocese of York, except Richmondshire, which belongs to the diocese of Chet-ter; and it contains five hundred and sixty-three parishes.

This county is watered by many rivers, the chief of which are the Don, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, the Nidd, the Ure,

Ure, the Swale, the Ouse, the Derwent, the Hull, the Humber, the Ribble, and the Tees. The Don, or Dune, rises near the borders of Cheshire, not far from Barnsley, and running south-east of Sheffield, it directs its course north east, through Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorn, and fall into the Are at Snaith. The Calder rises in Lancashire, and running eastward, falls into the Are about five miles north-east of Wakefield. The name of the Are is supposed to be a small variation of the British word Ara, which signifies slow or gentle, and might well be applied to this river, which scarcely appears to have any motion. It rises at the bottom of a high hill, called Pennigent, near Settle, a town not far from the borders of Lancashire, and running east by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snaith, and being joined by the Don and the Calder, falls into the Ouse, near Snaith. The Wharfe, or Wherefe, rises in a wild stony tract, called Craven Hills, north of Pennigent Hill, and running almost parallel to the river Are, and passing through Weatherby and Tadcaster, falls into the river Ouse south-east of Tadcaster. The Nidd rises also among the Craven Hills, and running nearly parallel to the Wharfe, and passing by Ripley and Knaresborough, falls into the Swale, a few miles east of Knaresborough. The Ure, Eure, Yore, or York, rises in a mountainous tract on the borders of Westmoreland, not far west of Askrig, a market town, and running south-east, and passing by Midlam, Rippon, and Burrowbridge, joins the Swale near Burrowbridge.

The name of the Swale is said to be antient British or Saxon, and to signify swiftness. It rises near the spring of the Ure, and runs, with a rapid stream, south-east, through a tract of country to which it gives the name of Swaledale, to Richmond, near which it falls, with great violence, down some rocks, and forms a cataract: from hence it continues its course south-east, and being joined by the Ure, and other rivers, the united stream is called the Ure, till it arrives at the city of York, where receiving a small stream called the Ouse, it takes that name, and running eastward, falls into the Humber, not far from Howden. The Derwent rises not far from Whitby, and running south by Malton, falls into the Ouse near Howden. The Hull rises in a wild part of the county, called York Wold, near Kilham, and running south by Beverley, falls into the Humber at Kingston upon Hull. The Humber is supposed to derive its name from the British word Aber, which signifies the mouth of a river, because all the rivers already mentioned fall into it, together with the Trent, from

Lincolnshire. It is indeed an æstuary of many rivers, and the largest in Britain. It is called Humber, from the conflux of the Ouse and Trent to its mouth, where it falls into the German ocean, east of Patrington. The Humber being properly an arm of the sea, regularly ebbs and flows, and at ebb, in discharging its own waters, together with those of the ocean, it flows with prodigious rapidity and a roaring noise. The reflux is called the Hygre, and is dangerous to such sailors as are not acquainted with it. The Ribble rises among the Craven-hills, and running south by Settle and Gisborn, passes into Lancashire, not far south of Gisborn. The Tees separates this county from the Bishopric of Durham. The less considerable rivers of this county are the Washbrook, the Cock, the Rother, the Idle, the Went, the Hebden, the Hyde, the Kebeck, the Dent, the Revel, the Gret, and the Foulness.

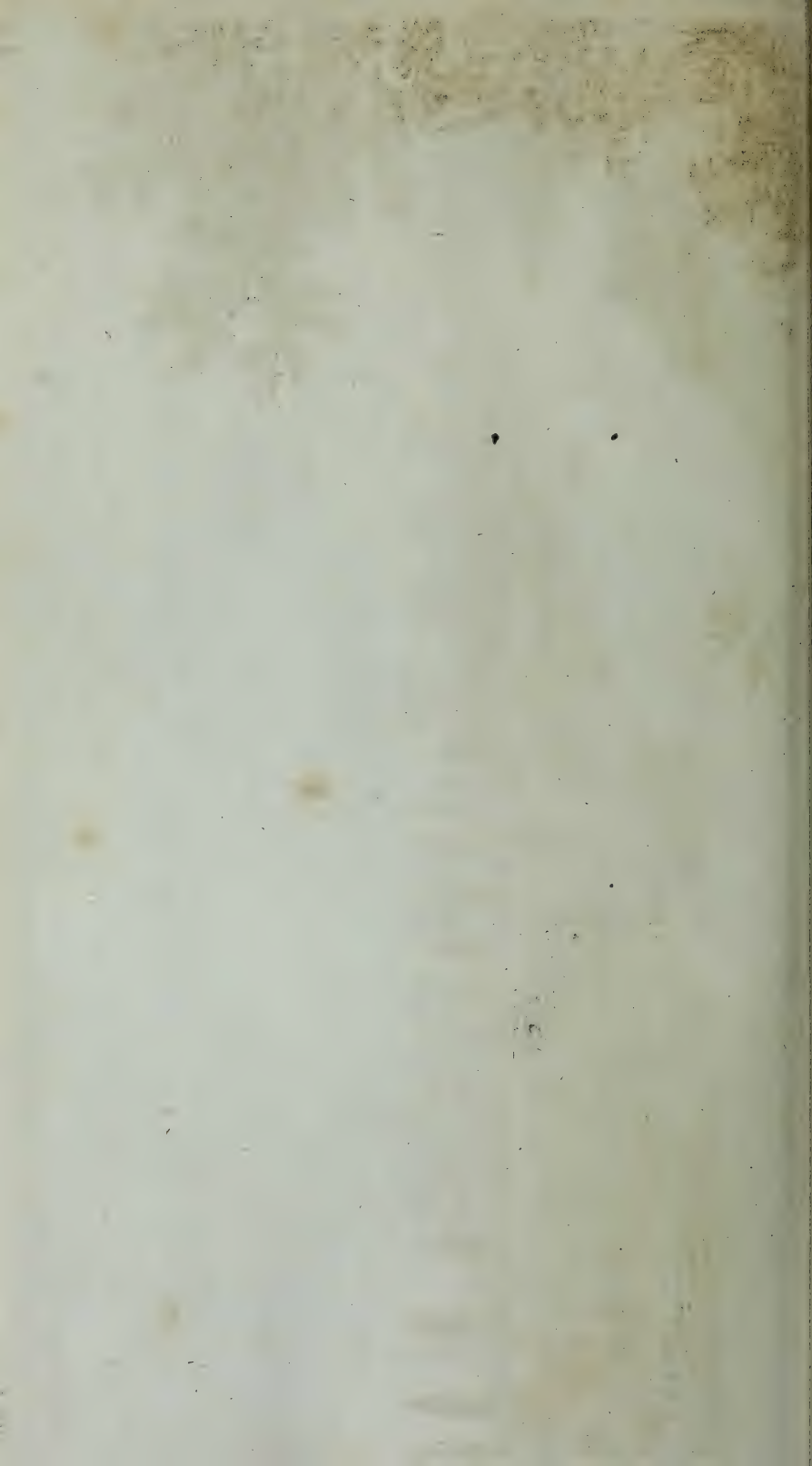
C I T Y.

YORK is one hundred and ninety-seven miles from London, and is the see of an Archbishop. It has generally been reckoned, next to London, the chief city in England; but though it exceeds Bristol in extent, yet Bristol is greatly superior in the number of houses and inhabitants, and in wealth and trade. Several parliaments, however, have been held in this city, in the reigns of Edward the First and Second; and King Henry the Eighth established a council of senate here, not unlike the parliaments of France, which took cognizance of all causes in the north of England, and determined them according to the laws of equity. King Richard the First granted it the privilege of a mayor, upon whom King Richard the Second bestowed the title of Lord, an honour not enjoyed by the chief magistrate of any other city in England, except London. York is a county of itself, incorporated by King Richard the Second, with a jurisdiction over thirty six villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood, called the Liberty of Ainsty. It is governed by a Lord Mayor, twelve Aldermen in the commission of the peace, two Sheriffs, twenty-four prime Common-council men, eight Chamberlains, twenty-two Common-council men, a Recorder, a Town Clerk, a Sword-bearer, and a Common Serjeant. The city is divided into four wards: and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the conservancy of the rivers Ouse, Humber, Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don, within









within certain limits; and the representatives of this city in parliament have a right to sit upon the privy counsellors bench, next to the representatives of London, a privilege which the representatives of both cities claim on the first day of the meeting of every new parliament.

The city of York is pleasantly situated in a large plain, in a fruitful soil, and a healthy air. It is surrounded with walls, and four large well-built gates, and five posterns; it had formerly forty-one parish churches, and seventeen chapels, besides a cathedral; but the parishes are now reduced to twenty-eight, and the parish churches in use are no more than seventeen. The cathedral having been burnt down in the reign of King Stephen, the present fabric was begun in the reign of King Edward the First, and is one of the finest Gothic buildings in England. It extends in length five hundred and twenty-five feet, in breadth one hundred and ten feet, and in height ninety-nine feet. The length of the cross isles is 222 feet; the nave, which is the largest of any in the world except that of St. Peter's church at Rome, is four feet and an half wider, and 11 feet higher than that of Paul's cathedral at London. At the west end are two towers, connected and supported by an arch, which forms the west entrance, and is reckoned the largest Gothic arch in Europe. In the south tower, on the west side, is a deep peal of twelve bells, the tenor weighing fifty-nine hundred weight. At the south end of the church there is a circular window, called the Marigold Window, from the glass being stained of the colour of marigold flowers. And at the north end is a very large painted window, said to have been erected at the expence of five maiden sisters. The other windows are exquisitely painted; the subjects are scripture history. The front of the choir is adorned with statues of all the kings of England, from William the Norman to Henry the Sixth; and here are thirty-two stalls, all of fine marble, with pillars, each consisting of one piece of alabaster. This cathedral has a chapter-house, which is reckoned one of the neatest Gothic structures in England. It is of an octagon form, sixty three feet in diameter, without any pillar to support the roof, which rests upon one pin placed in the centre. The windows are finely painted and finished, with an arch at the top; and within is the following barbarous verse, in gilt letters, which shews the high conceptions entertained of the excellence of this structure, by those who lived at the time when it was erected:

“ Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum.”

Of the parish churches three only are remarkable. Allhal-
lows church, a Gothic structure, has the most magnificent
steeple in England; St. Mary's church has a steeple in the
form of a pyramid, which is much admired; St. Margaret's
church has a steeple like St. Mary's, and a magnificent porch,
on the top of which is a crucifix cut in stone.

York has two charity schools, one for sixty boys, the other
for twenty girls, all taught and cloathed, and an infirmary.
William the First built a castle here, which was repaired in
1701, and is now the place where the assizes are held; part of
it is also used for a prison: It has an handsome chapel, with a
good stipend for a preacher, and a gift of a large loaf of fine
bread to every debtor that attends the service; the wards are
all kept clean; the very felons are allowed beds; and there is
an infirmary separated from the common prison, where the sick
are properly attended. This city has a stone bridge of five
arches over the river Ouse; the centre arch is 81 feetwide, and
51 high; and the bridge is so crowded with buildings, that it
looks like a street. Among these buildings are a guildhall, or
great council-chamber, a record office, an exchequer, a build-
ing in which the sheriffs' courts are held, and two city prisons
for debtors and felons. An handsome mansion-house for the
Lord Mayor was erected here in 1728; and the archiepiscopal
palace, which stands near the cathedral, with houses for the
Dean and Prebendaries, makes a noble appearance. Near the
cathedral is also an assembly-room for the nobility and gentry,
which was designed by the late Earl of Burlington, and erected
by subscription. The hall of this assembly-room is one hun-
dred and twenty-three feet long, forty feet broad, and upwards
of forty feet high, and communicates with the ball-room,
which is sixty-six feet long, twenty-two feet high, and as
many broad; this hall is reckoned the finest built room in the
kingdom, except the Banqueting-house at Whitehall in Lon-
don. This city has two market-houses, one of which is a
curious piece of architecture, supported by twelve pillars of
the Tuscan order; and the other is built much in the manner
of the exchange at Chester. Vessels of about seventy tons bur-
then come up the river to this city, which, on account of the
plenty and cheapness of provisions, is very much frequented by
persons of small fortunes from all parts of the kingdom; and
here are plays, assemblies, balls, and concerts of music, almost
every night.

MARKET-

MARKET-TOWNS.

HALIFAX is two hundred and two miles from London. It was anciently called Horton, and its name is said to have been changed by the following incident. A secular priest of this village being violently enamoured of a young woman, his passion at length turned his brain, and happening to meet her in a retired place, he murdered her, horribly mangled her body, and cut off her head. The head being afterwards, for what reason does not appear, hung upon a yew tree, was soon regarded with a superstitious veneration, and frequently visited in pilgrimage; but at length rotting away, the devotion of the vulgar was transferred to the tree, and so many branches were continually torn off, and carried away as relicks, that it was at length reduced to a bare trunk; this trunk succeeded to the honours of the tree, as the tree had succeeded to those of the head; and the devotees, who still visited it, conceived a notion, that the small fibres in the rind, between the bark and the body of the tree, were in reality the very hairs of the young woman's head: a miracle was now become a new object of devotion, and the resort of pilgrims was greater than ever; so that the place acquired the name of *Halig-fax* or *Holy Hair*; which, by a little variation became Halifax, its present name.

In 1443 there were only thirteen houses in Halifax; but about a century after there were in it "about one hundred and forty householders, that kept fires, and paid dues to the vicar." And in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the town was so populous, that it is said to have sent out twelve thousand men to join her forces against the rebels; and so industrious were the inhabitants, that, notwithstanding the barren soil of the adjacent country, they were become exceedingly rich, and this chiefly by the manufacture of cloth. Since that, so great has been the demand of kerseys for cloathing the troops abroad, that it has thereby increased a fourth, within these ninety years, especially as they have also entered into the manufacture of shalloons; so that it has been calculated that one hundred thousand pieces are made in a year in this place alone, at the same time that almost as many kerseys are made here as ever. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer has traded, by commission, for sixty thousand pounds a year to Holland and Hamburgh, in the single article of kerseys. Here is a good hospital, endowed in 1642, by the lord of the manor, Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouse, for twelve poor people, with a workhouse
for

for twenty children, and a free-school called Queen Elizabeth's. The Halifax law, so much talked of formerly, was made in the reign of Henry the Seventh, to put an end to the then common practice of stealing cloth in the night time from the tenters. By this bye law, the magistrates of Halifax were empowered to pass and execute sentence of death upon all criminals, if they were either taken in the fact of stealing, or if the cloth stolen was found upon them, or if they owned the fact; the value of the thing stolen was to be above thirteen pence halfpenny. If the fact was committed out of the vicarage, but within the liberties of the forest of Hardwic, the offender was first carried before the bailiff of Halifax, who presently summoned the frith burghers of the several towns in the forest, by a jury of whom he was either acquitted or condemned. If the latter, he was carried within a week to the place where the gibbet stood, and there beheaded in a very remarkable manner, viz. by an ax drawn up by a pulley to the top of a wooden engine, and fastened there by a pin, which when taken down, the ax fell down in an instant, and did its work. This is said to have partly given rise to the common litany of the beggars and vagrants of these parts, viz. "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord deliver us." The engine which was used till 1670, was then removed; but the basis it stood on still remains. It is a traditionary report, that the Earl of Morton, Regent of Scotland, seeing one of these executions, as he passed through Halifax, took a model of it, and carried it into his own country; where, after many years, during which it was called *The Maiden*, his Lordship's head was the first that was cut off with it; and though it has cut off many a head since, it still retains that name.

The situation of Halifax is very healthful and convenient, at a moderate distance from the Calder, and from east to west upon the gentle ascent of a hill. The soil around it is indeed naturally barren and unfruitful, but well cultivated and improved by the inhabitants. There is a venerable old church here, and twelve chapels; it is reckoned the most populous, if not the largest parish in England. Besides the church and chapels, there are several meeting-houses here.

LEEDS is one hundred and ninety-seven miles from London, and is very pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Aire, over which it has a magnificent stone bridge which leads to the suburbs. It has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the large stand most flourishing

riſhing towns in the county. It has three churches ; that of St. John's was built in 1634, by one Mr. Harrifon ; who alſo built and endowed an hoſpital for the relief of honeſt poor ; a free-ſchool, and a ſtately croſs for the conveniency of the market. Strangers, when they firſt come to this town, are generally ſurprized to ſee the vaſt quantities of cloth for ſale on a market day. The merchants of this place, ſhip them off at Hull, for Holland, Hamburgh, and the North, from whence they are diſperſed into the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, &c. Its cloth market was formerly on the bridge, afterwards in the High-ſtreet, but is now removed into a prodigious building erected ſome years ſince for that very purpoſe. When the bell ceaſes, the merchants come into the market, where they match their patterns, and treat for the cloth in a few words, and generally with a whiſper, becauſe the clothiers ſtand ſo near one another ; and perhaps twenty thouſand pounds worth is ſold in an hour's time. Whoever comes to Leeds, ought certainly to ſee this market for cloth, which is held twice every week, and of which a ſtranger cannot otherwiſe form an adequate idea. Beſides this grand market, which is entirely for mixt cloth, there is another, held in a different hall, which has alſo been lately erected, for white cloths, intended afterwards to be dyed, according to order. The ſhambles are daily covered with fleſh ; and the town is well ſupplied, though ſo diſtant from the ſea, twice a week with fiſh : and in the ſeaſon, with moſt incredible quantities of fruit, particularly apples, &c. of which five hundred loads have been counted in a day. The guildhall is an elegant building, adorned with a fine ſtatue of Queen Anne in white marble. The river Aire, being navigable here by boats, opens a communication from this town to Wakefield, York, and Hull, to which places it exports other goods beſides the woollen manufacture, and furniſhes the city of York with coals. On a place called Tower Hill, the ruins of an old tower are ſtill remaining ; and they ſay that from the materials of that ſtructure, the bridge was erected over the river Aire. It is very ſtrong and ſubſtantial, being built of large ſquare ſtones ſcarcely to be paralleled. The workhouſe in this town is built of free-ſtone, and part of it has been uſed many years as an hoſpital. The only parochial church is St. Peter's, on the cieling of which the delivering of the law to Moſes is finely painted in freſco by Parmentier ; it is a ſpacious, ſtrong, and very antient fabric, and built in the cathedral faſhion ; the walls are of free-ſtone, and the roof, which is for the moſt part covered with lead, ſupported by three rows
of

of Gothic pillars; the steeple is founded upon four prodigious large pillars and arches. The new church was built about fifty years ago, by subscription, and is a very elegant structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There is a dissenting meeting-house here, called the New Chapel, which was erected in 1691, and is one of the best meeting-houses in the north of England.

Here are several springs of the medicinal kind, viz. 1. St. Peter's, an extreme old one, which has proved of great benefit in rheumatisms, weakneses, and rickets, and therefore is much frequented by those who formerly used Monga's Well at Knaresborough. 2. Eyebright Well, which stands on a declivity near the Monk's Pit, is of service to weak and inflamed eyes. 3. A spring at the foot of the High Dam, whose water by the powder of galls turns purple, and has been sometimes drank medicinally with good success.

KINGSTON UPON HULL, but by contraction more commonly called Hull, was called Kingston, or King's Town, from its having been founded by King Edward the First, and Kingston upon Hull, from its situation upon the river Hull. It is one hundred and seventy-three miles from London. The Hull falls here into the Humber, just where the latter opens into the German Ocean; so that one side of the town lies upon the sea, the other upon land; but so low, that by cutting the sea banks, they can drown the country five miles round. The first trade that enriched the town, was in Iceland fish, dried and hardened, the same that is called Stock-fish, because it is carried on by a joint stock. Some say this town was incorporated by Edward the Third. It was governed first by a warden, then by a bailiff, afterwards by a mayor and bailiff; and at last Henry the Sixth granted it a mayor, twelve aldermen, a recorder, chamberlain, a water-bailiff, and sheriff, with a town-clerk, and other officers; and that it should be a town and county incorporate of itself. They had a privilege, it is said, to give judgment on life, though they do not now make use of it. The mayor has two swords, one given by Richard the Second, the other by Henry the Eighth, who kept his court here for some months, and made this one of the twenty-six suffragan sees, but only one sword is carried before him. He has also an oar of lignum vitæ, which denotes his jurisdiction as admiral within the limits of the Humber. It is fortified by a citadel, built in 1681, a castle, block-house, &c. Here are two churches, several meeting-houses, an exchange built
in

in 1621, a custom-house, a wool-hall, and an engine to make salt water fresh. Here is a free school founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, with a hall over it for the merchants, who have founded and endowed an hospital here, called Trinity-House, in which are maintained many distressed seamen, and the widows of seamen, both of Hull and other places, that are members of its port. In one of the apartments sails are made, in which the inhabitants of the town carry on a great trade; and here are the effigies of a Greenlander in his canoe, who was taken, in 1613, by Captain Andrew Barker of Hull.

The town is large, close built, well paved, and exceeding populous, and has a stately old bridge, that goes over the Hull to Holderness, with fourteen arches. Near it is the Greenland House, built in 1674, at the charge of the merchants; but that fishery being not used here now, it is turned into a storehouse for corn, &c. Near it is another hospital, called God's House, which was founded by Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, in 1584, but was pulled down in the late civil wars, and since rebuilt. Here are two hospitals, or workhouses for the poor, and a charity-school. It is not only the most considerable place in this part of England for its inland traffic, but it has a foreign trade equal to most cities in the kingdom, and more merchant ships belonging to it than any port in England, except London, Bristol, and Yarmouth. Its inland trade is the greater by reason of the many large rivers that fall into the sea near it, in consequence of its communication with the Humber. By the Ouse it trades to York, and even almost to Boroughbridge and Rippon. By the Trent, Idle, Witham, Don, and Derwent, a great trade is carried on to Bautree, Gainborough, Newark, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Litchfield; all the heavy goods of which counties, such as lead from Derby and Nottinghamshire, iron ware from Sheffield, cheese from Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and even Cheshire, are brought down to this port, and exported to Holland, Hamburg, and the Baltick, as also to France and Spain, from whence they make large returns in iron, copper, hemp, flax, canvas, Russia linen and yarn, besides wine, oil, fruit, linen, &c. from Holland, France, and Spain. And by all these rivers such a vast quantity of corn is brought hither from these counties, that it exports sometimes nearly as much as London itself. The trade between this port and London, especially for corn, lead, and butter, and the trade between this port and Holland and France, not only for these commodities, but for the cloth, kerseys, and other manufactures of Leeds, Halifax, and other towns of York West Riding, is such that

they not only employ ships, but fleets, the Hull fleets to London being generally from fifty to sixty sail together, and in time of war often one hundred sail more. In fine, it is said there is more business done at this port, in proportion to its bigness, than in any other port in Europe.

SHEFFIELD is one hundred and fifty nine miles from London, situated on the borders of Derbyshire, and is the chief town of a district called Hallamshire, containing about six hundred cutlers, incorporated by the stile of the cutlers of Hallamshire, who, it is computed, employ no less than forty thousand men in the iron manufactures, particularly files and knives, for which this place has been famous many hundred years. It is a large, thriving and populous town, but the streets are narrow, and the houses are black, occasioned by the perpetual smoke of the forges. Here is a church, which was built in the reign of King Henry the First; and upon a petition of the inhabitants to Queen Mary, representing that the parish was too large and populous for one vicar to serve it, without assistants, she incorporated twelve of the principal inhabitants, and their successors for ever, by the stile of the twelve capital burghesses of Sheffield, empowering them to elect three priests to assist the vicar; and for that purpose endowed them with certain lands and rents belonging to the crown. A chapel was built here some years since, and consecrated by the name of St. Paul; and there are two chapels, one at Attercliffe, and the other at Ecclesale, two hamlets in this parish. King James the First founded a grammar-school here, and appointed thirteen school burghesses to manage the revenue, and nominate the master and usher. Here are two charity schools, one for thirty boys, and the other for thirty girls; and in 1673 an hospital was erected in this town, and endowed with two hundred pounds per annum, by Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; and another Earl of Shrewsbury, great grandfather to Earl Gilbert, left two hundred pounds a year for ever to the poor of the parish. The lord of the manor has a prison here, and holds a court every three weeks. This town has a fine stone bridge over the river Don; and in the neighbourhood are some mines of alum. The remains of the Roman fortification, between this town and Rotherham, which is six miles lower down the river, are still visible; and here is also the famous trench of five miles long, by some called Devil's Band, or Dane's Band, and by others Hempbank and Temple's-Bank.

WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD is one hundred and eighty-eight miles from London, and has a bridge over the Calder, on which King Edward the Fourth built a chapel in memory of his father Richard Duke of York, and others of his friends, killed not far off in the battle of 1549. It is a large well-built town, famous in Camden's time for its extent, neat buildings, great markets, and manufacture of cloth. It continues in a thriving condition, and from hence, perhaps, comes the proverb, "Merry Wakefield," as well as from its situation in a fruitful soil and cheap country, where there is no want of merry cheer and company. It consists chiefly of three great streets centering near the church. In the market place there is a beautiful cross, being an open colonade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, and a lanthorn at the top, under which is a room wherein they transact their public business. The church, which was repaired in 1724, is a large lofty Gothic structure, with a spire, one of the largest in the county. Though the town is no corporation, yet it is said there are more people in it than in York city. In 1698 the Calder was made navigable here from Castleforth, and by act of parliament in 1740 its navigation is continued from hence to Eland and Halifax. Mean time great quantities of coal are carried by water from hence, as well as Leeds, into the Ouse, and then either go up that river to York, or down to the Humber, supplying abundance of large towns with that commodity, and saving them the duty of four shillings per chaldron, which is paid for the coals at Newcastle.

DONCASTER is one hundred and sixty miles from London, and is a corporation, governed by a mayor, a recorder, six aldermen, and a common-council. It stands in the road from London to York, and is a large and populous town. It has a ruinous castle, two fine stone bridges over the river Don, a neat church, with an admirable steeple, a town-hall, and an hospital, founded and richly endowed by Thomas Ellis, who had been five times mayor. The manufactures of this place are knit waistcoats and petticoats, gloves and stockings. Along the bank of the river, for some considerable space beyond the town, is a large causey, which was erected to prevent the river from overflowing; and in the neighbourhood are frequent horse races. Here are the remains of a great Roman highway. Here is the following odd inscription on the tomb of a

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person

person buried here, who gave Refington Wood to the public, viz.

“ Howe, Howe, who is heare?

“ I Robin of Doncastere,

“ And Margaret my feare.

“ That I spent, that I had;

“ That I gave, that I have;

“ That I left, that I lost.

“ A. D. 1579.

“ Quoth Robertus Byrkes, who in this world did reign

“ Threescore years and seven, and yet lived not one.”

SCARBOROUGH is two hundred and twenty-one miles from London, and is a very antient borough, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, common-council-men, and other officers. This town is situated on a high steep rock, surrounded by the sea, except on the west side, where it is connected with the continent by a narrow slip of land. The houses are strong and well-built, opposed, in form of a half moon, to the main ocean, and extending irregularly on the declining side of the rock. This town, the situation of which is romantic, was formerly defended by a strong castle, which was erected by King Henry the Second, but is now in ruins. Here is a commodious quay, and the best harbour between Newcastle and the Humber, for receiving ships in stress of weather; on which account the pier here is maintained at the public charge, by a duty upon coals from Newcastle and Sunderland. The mariners of this town have erected an hospital for the widows of poor seamen, which is maintained by a rate on the vessels of this port, and by deductions out of the seamen's wages.

This place has a good trade, and a great number of ships, chiefly employed in carrying coals from Newcastle to London. Herrings are caught here in great quantities, from the middle of August to November, with which this town supplies the city of York, as it does also with cod, mackarel, turbot, and a variety of other fish. But the flourishing state of this place must be in a great measure ascribed to the number of people of all ranks, that flock hither in the hot months to drink the waters of a medicinal spring, which rises at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, about a quarter of a mile south of the town. It is in a sandy soil, near the level of the spring tides, by which it is often overflowed. The water of this spring is transparent, and of a sky colour: it has a pleasant taste,

taste, and an inky smell, and is found to be impregnated with iron, vitriol, alum, nitre, and salt. It is purgative and diuretic, and is recommended for removing obstructions, and for disorders that proceed from too slow a motion of the blood. It attenuates gross, fizy, and mucous humours; and it sheaths, sweetens, and hastens the expulsion of all acrid and sharp humours; it is therefore found beneficial in the jaundice, in inflammations, in the spleen, in hysteric cases, in an incipient dropsey, in preventing apoplexies, palsies, and lethargies; in head aches, asthmas, catarrhs, habitual costiveness, and other complaints. At the season of drinking the waters here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Bath and Tunbridge.

BEVERLEY is one hundred and eighty-two miles from London, and is an antient borough, governed under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, and other officers, whose jurisdiction is said to extend over an hundred neighbouring towns, besides several other towns in a large district included between the Humber and the sea, called Holderness. The sessions for the East Riding are always held here, and a court of record is kept, called the Provost's Court, in which all causes may be tried that arise within the liberties of the town, except titles to land. This corporation is said to have a power in criminal matters, though at present it is not exerted; and here is an office for the public register of all deeds and wills that affect any lands in the East Riding, pursuant to an act of parliament in 1708. Beverley standing at some distance from the river Hull, had antiently a channel of six furlongs in length, cut from that river to the town, for the conveyance of boats and barges; which channel, in 1727, was, by act of parliament, rendered deeper and wider, for vessels of a larger burthen.

The town is above a mile long, and the streets are spacious and well paved. It had formerly four parish churches, which are now reduced to two, St. John's and St. Mary's, which are two of the finest and largest parochial churches in England. St. John's was formerly a collegiate church, founded by King Athelstan; it was repaired in the reign of King George the First, and Sir Michael Wharton left by will four thousand five hundred pounds as a perpetual fund to keep it in repair. The length of this church from east to west is three hundred and thirty-four feet, the breadth of the transept, from north to south, one hundred and sixty-eight feet, and that of the nave
and

and side aisles, sixty-four feet three inches. It is remarkable, that the north wall of this great cross aisle, which declined about three feet and an half from the perpendicular, was restored by an engine contrived by Mr. Thornton of York. Over the altar of the church is a magnificent wooden arch, curiously cut, and supported by eight fluted columns of the Corinthian order. There is also an altar table, of one entire piece of white marble, finely polished. The skreen between the choir and the nave was rebuilt some years since in the Gothic manner, and is one of the principal ornaments of the church.

This town has a free-school, which is improved by two fellowships, six scholarships, and three exhibitions to St. John's College in Cambridge; also a charity-school, a workhouse, and seven alms-houses. Near St. John's church is a spacious building, called Hall-Garth, in which the sessions, and the provost's court are held. Here is a common gaol, which was rebuilt some years since, and a market-place, containing four acres of ground, and adorned with a beautiful cross, supported by eight columns, each of one entire stone, erected at the charge of Sir Charles Hotham and Sir Michael Wharton. Here was formerly a cloth manufacture; but the principal manufactures of this town at present are malt, tanned leather, and bone-lace, in which it carries on a considerable trade.

ABERFORD is two hundred and fourteen miles from London, and stands on the great Roman causeway, which, all the way to Castleford Bridge, appears as entire as when first made, though it is near sixteen hundred years old. Under the town runs the river Cock, and near it may be seen the foundation of an old fort, called Castle Cary. Here was formerly a priory.

NORTH ALLERTON is two hundred and twenty-three miles from London, and is so called to distinguish it from several other towns in this county of the same name. It is an antient borough, governed by a bailiff, deputed for life by the Bishop of Durham, which bailiff, or his deputy, presides at the election of its members of parliament. The town lies upon the bank of a small river, called the Wiske, in the road from London to Berwick, and consists of only one street, which is half a mile long, and well built. It has a good market for cattle and corn, and a fair for cattle, the most frequented of any in England, and the most remarkable for large fat oxen.

PONTEFRAC T



PONTEFRAC^T is one hundred and seventy-five miles from London, and is a neat built town, not far from the river Are, and its conflux with the Calder. In its ruinous castle is still to be seen the place where the collegiate church of St. Clement stood. The floor, walls, and roof are of one kind of stone, dug out of the rock. It was built by Kildebert Lacy in the reign of William the Conqueror, and demolished immediately after the catastrophe of King Charles the First. The market place, which stands near the middle of the town, is spacious, commodious, and well stored with meat, corn, and other provisions, as its fairs are with horses, sheep, and other cattle. In the ground about this town vast quantities of the best liquorice are produced. The Roman way called Ermin-street is plainly to be seen in several places between this and Doncaster, from which it struck off at Lincoln, and passed over the united rivers of Are and Calder to Tadcaster, and so on to York.

RICHMOND is so called by a small variation of Rich Mount, a name derived from the situation of this town upon a beautiful and fertile mount or hill, on the north bank of the river Swale, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-one miles from London. It was built by Allan, one of William the Conqueror's general's, and first Earl of Richmond, and is a borough, governed by a mayor, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common-council-men, and other officers, who keep courts for all sorts of actions. Here are thirteen free companies of tradesmen, who chuse the mayor; and this borough has been annexed to the dutchy of Lancaster ever since the reign of Richard the Second. Richmond is inclosed with walls, in which are three gates, leading to three suburbs. It formerly had a castle, built by Earl Allan, part of which is still standing. It is a large, well-built, populous place; the streets are neat and well paved, and many of the houses are built of free-stone. Here are two churches, and a good stone bridge over the river Swale. This town is famous for annual horse races. The chief manufactures are yarn stockings, and woollen knit caps for seamen.

RIPPON is two hundred and nine miles from London, and is a pleasant, well built, populous town, with two bridges over the Ure, or Are; where was once a pompous monastery built by Winifred, Archbishop of York, which was afterwards turned into a college, for a dean and secular canons; and

and the church, which was made a sanctuary by King Athelstan, and two mile round it, though dissolved by Henry the Eighth, was restored by King James the First, and still has collegiate privileges, having a dean and chapter, and sends a proctor to the convocation of the province of York. In the last age this church was famous for what was called Wilfrid's Needle, a mere piece of priestcraft, by which the canons got money. It was a narrow passage into a close vault, whereby trial was made of women's chastity, so contrived that none could pass it but whom they pleased. They who could pass it, by paying the priest money, or what he liked as well, were declared chaste; and they who did not, stuck in the passage, and were declared otherwise. Some of the Archbishops of York used to reside in the monastery here. Before the Conquest, and some time after it, this place was governed by elders, and a chief magistrate, called a wakeman or watchman. It made three returns of members to parliament very early; but lost that privilege till it was restored by Queen Mary the First. King James the First (who founded and endowed in its church a dean and chapter of seven prebendaries) gave the town a charter for a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four assistants, which they surrendered to King James the Second for a new one, by which it had a grant of two horse fairs. The woollen manufacture flourished here once, but has been lost for some time, though here is a staple for wool, which is bought up every week by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. Its most noted manufacture now is spurs; of which the best in England are made here, with rowels that will strike through a shilling, and sooner break than bend. The market place is reckoned the finest square of the kind in England, and adorned with a curious obelisk, given by John Aislaby, Esq. who in the reign of George the First was Chancellor of the Exchequer, as well as one of its representatives in parliament. There is a common in the neighbourhood noted for horse races.

WEATHERBY is one hundred and ninety-one miles from London, and is a good trading town, and has a charity school.

WIGHTON is one hundred and ninety-one miles from London, and is a small antient town, containing nothing worthy of note.

THORNE is situated upon the river Don, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-six miles from London.

HOWDEN is one hundred and seventy-nine miles from London, and situated near the north bank of the river Ouse, which sometimes overflows its banks in the neighbourhood, and lays the town under water. Here is a church which was formerly collegiate, with a very tall steeple, erected by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who lived in the fourteenth century, for a place of security to the inhabitants against the inundations of the Ouse. The Bishop of Durham, who is possessed of several estates in and about this town, with a temporal jurisdiction, has a palace near the church. An annual fair is held here, which is much resorted to by the London traders.

KNARESBOROUGH is one hundred and ninety-nine miles from London, and is an antient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff. It is almost surrounded by the river Nidd, is about four furlongs in length, and famous for some medicinal springs, which were formerly much frequented. These springs are four in number, are situated not far distant from each other, and yet are of very different qualities; one distinguished by the name of the Sweet Spaw, or Vitrioline Well, is in a forest called Knaresborough Forest, about three miles from the town: It was discovered in 1620, and is acknowledged to be a sovereign remedy in several disorders. Another of these springs is called the Stinking Spaw, or the Sulphur Well, from its strong sulphureous foetid smell, and is generally used by bathing in rheumatic and paralytic cases, and is drank in dropical, splenetic, scorbutic, and arthritic disorders. A third spring is called St. Mungah's or Mungo's Well, from Mungo a Scottish saint, who was once greatly revered in these parts: it is about four miles from the town, and is used as a cold bath. The fourth spring is in the town, and is called the Dropping Well, because the water drops out of a spongy, porous rock, into a stone basin underneath: the petrifying quality of this spring is stronger than that of any other in England.

KILHAM stands in York Wolds, at the distance of two hundred and one miles from London, and is situated in a good soil for corn.

GISEBOROUGH is two hundred and forty-six miles from London, and four miles south-east of the river Tees, on a rising ground in a delightful situation, with a remarkable fine air. It had formerly an abbey, which was once the common burial place of the nobility of these parts, and its church by the ruins seems to have been equal to the best cathedrals in England. It is a well-built town, and the inhabitants are famous for their civility and neatness. The soil around this place is pasture, extremely fruitful, and covered with a perpetual verdure. There are some iron and alum veins in the neighbourhood, and there have formerly been alum works, which are now not much attended to. Near this town is a bay, and a harbour for ships.

MALTON is two hundred and seventeen miles from London, and has been called NEW MALTON ever since it was rebuilt by Eustace Fitz-John, in the time of King Stephen. It is a populous borough, though not incorporated, but only governed by a bailiff. It is divided by the river Derwent into the Old and the New Towns, which communicate one with another by a good stone bridge over that river: Both towns together are about four furlongs in length, and have three handsome parish churches. The river Derwent was made navigable to this town, and from hence to the Ouse, by an act of parliament made in the reign of Queen Anne. Malton being situated in the road between York, Whitby, and Scarborough, is well provided with inns; it has also the best market in the county for horses, black cattle, and tools for husbandry. It had a castle in the reign of Henry the First, of which some remains are still visible, and a monastery, the church of which is yet standing.

SHERBORNE is one hundred and eighty-one miles from London, and has a harbour for barges at the conflux of the Wharfe and Ouse. It is a populous town, and has an hospital and school founded by Robert Hungate, for twenty-four orphans, each of whom is allowed five pounds a year for their maintenance in lodging, boarding, and cloathing, from seven to fifteen years of age; when they are sent to the university, or put out apprentices to trades, for which there is a provision, which, including the maintenance of the hospital, amounts to two hundred and fifty pounds a year. There is a Roman way, very high raised, from hence to Aberford. . There is a sort of
stones

stones here, very soft when just taken out of the quarries; but which afterwards grow very hard.

WHITBY is distant from London two hundred and forty-seven miles, and is a well-built town, situated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the river Esk. Here is a custom-house, and a good harbour, much frequented by the colliers. The best and strongest vessels used in England for the coal trade, are built in this port; upwards of an hundred vessels, of eighty tons or more, belong to it, and vast quantities of butter and corn are sent from hence to London, and sometimes to Holland. This town was in much credit formerly for its spaw waters; and some curious antient coins have been dug up in its neighbourhood. Its market is well supplied with corn, and all sorts of provisions.

HEADON, or HEYDON, is one hundred and eighty-one miles from London, and is a pleasant, well-built little town, situated on a small stream near the Humber, and had formerly three churches, which are now reduced to one. It is a borough town, governed by a mayor, a recorder, nine aldermen, and two bailiffs, who have the power of sheriffs, and are justices of the peace. It has a prison, and was once a place of considerable note for its merchants and shipping; but its harbour has for many years been choaked up by the æstuary of the Humber. There is a cut made on the south-east part of the town, which helps to scour that part of the haven that is left; but there are no hopes of rendering it as useful as it was formerly.

TICKHALL, or TICKHILL, is an antient town, at the distance of one hundred and fifty-five miles from London. Here is an handsome church, a charity-school, and an hospital. There is a mount here, called by Camden, *Moles Edita*, on which was once a castle, with a monastery.

THIRSK is two hundred and twenty miles from London, and is an antient borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff and about fifty burgage-holders. The bailiff is chosen by the burgage-holders, and sworn by the steward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds court at Lady-day and at Michaelmas. The representatives in parliament for this borough are chosen by the burgage-holders, and returned by the bailiff.

BURLINGTON is distant from London two hundred and eight miles, and stands upon a bay or creek of the German ocean, and is reckoned a safe harbour in storms from the north-north-west, and north-east. Burlington is about five furlongs in length, and has a great trade, and a quay, which lies near two miles from the town, and is chiefly inhabited by seafaring people. Here was formerly a priory.

ALDBOROUGH is situated on the bank of the river Ure, and is distant from London two hundred and five miles. It is an antient borough, as its name imports, and has a good church. It was the *Isurum Brigantum* of the Romans, and sundry coins, and other monuments of the Saxons and Romans have been discovered here. Here was formerly a chantry.

ASKRIG is distant from London two hundred and forty-one miles, and is situated near the river Ure and Swaledale forest; it is a small obscure town of no note.

BAWTRY is situated upon the banks of the river Idle, and is distant from London one hundred and fifty-two miles. It is a great thoroughfare in the post road from London to Scotland, and is well provided with inns. This place is noted for a great trade in mill-stones, grind-stones, lead and iron, which are conveyed hither by the river from Derbyshire. They are carried off from hence to Stockwith, Burton, Hull, &c. this town being the centre of all exportation from the West Riding, in which it is situated.

BRADFORTH is distant from London two hundred and two miles, and has a manufacture of cloth. Here is a church, in which a lecture was founded, and endowed with forty pounds a year by Mr. Peter Sunderland.

GISBORNE is situated on the borders of Lancashire, at the distance of two hundred and nineteen miles from London, but contains nothing worthy of note.

HORNSEY is almost surrounded with a small arm of the German ocean, and is distant from London one hundred and eighty-eight miles. Here is a church with an high steeple, which is a common sea-mark; and not many years ago, a street in this town called Hornsey Beck, was entirely washed away by the sea,

sea, except two or three houses. On the south-west side of it is Hornsey Meer.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE was originally called only Kirby, and had the epithet of Moorside annexed to it from its situation on the side of Blackmoor, in the North Riding of this county, and to distinguish it from many other towns in the north of England called Kirby. It is two hundred and twenty-two miles from London.

RIPLEY is two hundred and three miles from London, and consists chiefly of one street, about three furlongs in length. Here is a charity school, and a bridge over the river Nidd; and the neighbourhood is remarkable for the production of liquorice.

PICKERING is situated on a hill among the wild mountains of Blackmoor, and is distant from London two hundred and twenty-five miles. It is a pretty large town, belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, and has a jurisdiction over several neighbouring villages, with a court for all actions under forty shillings, arising within the honour of Pickering. It has the forest of Pickering on the north, and Pickering Common on the south. It is a very antient town, and had once a castle, the ruins whereof are still to be seen. It has a plentiful market for corn.

ROTHERHAM is so called from its situation near the banks of the Rother, at its confluence with the Don. It is distant from London one hundred and sixty-five miles, and is a neat town, with a church, built in the form of a cathedral, and a fine stone bridge over the river Don. It has an alms-house, which was formerly a college, founded by Archbishop Scot, who, being a native of this place, chose it to be called Rotherham; and a charity school, for the use of which for ever, the late Lord Malton laid out one hundred and thirty-six pounds in land. It was formerly famous for an iron manufactory.

SKIPTON stands at the distance of two hundred and twenty-four miles from London, in the middle of that mountainous rocky tract of country called Craven, near the bank of the Aire. It is a pretty, large, well-built town, and has a handsome church, with a good library. Here is a grammar school, to which a considerable parcel of books were given, some years ago, by Silvester Petit, who had been principal of Barnard's

nard's Inn, and gave a large and valuable library to the church. There is a school here also, in which all the boys of the town are taught to sing psalms by the parish clerk, who is allowed a salary for it. It had once a castle.

STOKESLEY stands upon the banks of the river Wisk, at the distance of two hundred and thirty-eight miles from London. It is a corporate town, consisting of one well-built street, about half a mile long, with a very good market, and a fair for cattle, which is one of the greatest in England.

YARUM is two hundred and thirty-seven miles from London, and is a corporation, situated on the south bank of the river Tees, which, not far off, receives the river Levan. It has a fine stone bridge over the Tees, by the navigation of which it carries on a good trade to London in lead, corn, and butter. It had formerly two monasteries, and though a small town is pretty well built.

WIGHTON is one hundred and ninety-one miles from London, and is a small antient town, situated near the river Foulness. The town was formerly well stocked with husbandmen.

TADCASTER is distant from London one hundred and eighty-seven miles, and has an hospital for twelve poor persons, and a free-school, both founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Oglethorp, Bishop of Carlisle. This town has also a good stone bridge over the river Wharfe; and being situated near the meeting of the road from Chester, and that from Cambridge to York, is well provided with inns. Great plenty of lime stones are dug up here, which are reckoned very good and strong, and are conveyed to York, and all the country round for building. Many coins of Roman Emperors have been dug up here, and quite round the town there are the marks of a trench, besides the platform of an old castle, out of the ruins of which the bridge was built.

SNAITH is distant from London one hundred and seventy-four miles, and is a little town of good trade, by means of the navigation of the rivers Aire and Don, near the conflux of which it stands.

SETTLE is a pretty town on the Ribble, at the foot of the hills which part the counties of York and Lancaster, and stands

stands at the distance of two hundred and thirty-nine miles from London.

SELBY is distant from London one hundred and eighty-two miles, and is a populous town, situated on the river Ouse, which brings up large vessels to it, so that several merchants reside here.

POCKLINGTON is distant from London one hundred and ninety-six miles, and contains nothing worthy of note.

PATRINGTON is one hundred and sixty-one miles from London, and is a very antient corporate town. It is said to be the antient *Prætorium* of Ptolemy, and stands in a pleasant situation near the mouth of the Humber, of the shore of which it has an agreeable prospect; besides another of the green fields on the borders of Lincolnshire.

OTLEY is distant from London two hundred and eight miles, and is situated under a cliff called Chevin, on the south side of the river Wharfe, in a spot reckoned as delightful as any in England.

MIDLAM is two hundred and fifty five miles from London, and is situated on the river Ure. It is noted for a woollen manufactory and frequent horse races.

MASHAM is distant from London two hundred and eighteen miles, and has a cloth manufactory, with a corn mill upon the river Ure. There is a warren in the neighbourhood moor, called Ellingstring Moor.

HUTHERSFIELD is situated upon the bank of the river Calder, and is distant from London one hundred and ninety-five miles, and is famous for a manufacture of woollen cloth.

HELMESLEY is two hundred and twenty-one miles distant from London, and is situated in Rhidal Vale, near the river Rhye, with a brook running through it, and had formerly a castle. It is a small and inconsiderable place.

BOROUGHBRIDGE is so called from its fine bridge of stone, with very wide high arches over the river Ure, which runs to it from Rippon, which being joined a little below by the Swale,
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is there called the Ouse. It is two hundred and three miles distant from London, and is governed by a bailiff. There are high stone causeys at the ends of the bridge to keep out the water, which nevertheless sometimes overflows them. The chief support of this town is a manufacture of hard ware; it has likewise a great fair for cattle. Here was formerly a chantry.

BEDALL is distant from London two hundred and nineteen miles, and stands in Richmondshire, upon a rivulet that runs into the Swale near Gatenby; but is of chief note for being the thoroughfare of the Roman causey, leading from Richmond to Barnard's Castle, which, for twenty miles together, is called Leeming-lane. All the adjacent country is more or less full of jockies and horse-dealers, here being the best hunting and road horses in the world. Here is also a charity school.

REMARKABLE SEATS, VILLAGES, CURIOSITIES, &c.

Wentworth Castle, near Barnsley, is a noble seat of the Earl of Strafford. The new front to the lawn is extremely beautiful. It is very light and elegant; the portico, supported by six pillars of the Corinthian order, is exceedingly elegant; the triangular cornices inclosing the arms, as light as possible; the ballustrade gives a fine effect to the whole building, which is exceeded by few in lightness, unity of parts, and that pleasing simplicity which must strike every beholder.

The hall is forty feet by forty, the ceiling supported by very handsome Corinthian pillars; and divided into compartments by cornices elegantly worked and gilt; the divisions painted in a very pleasing manner. On the left hand you enter into an ante-chamber, twenty feet square, then a bed chamber of the same size, and thirdly a drawing-room of the like dimensions. Over the chimney is some carving by Gibbons. The other side of the hall opens into a drawing-room, forty feet by twenty-five. The chimney-piece is exceedingly elegant; the cornice surrounds a plate of Siena marble, upon which is a beautiful festoon of flowers in white; it is supported by two pillars of Siena marble, wreathed with white, than which nothing can have a better effect. The door-cases are very elegantly carved and gilt. Here are three fine slabs, one of Egyptian granate, and two of Siena marble; also several pictures; particularly David with Goliath's head, by Carlo Maratti;

Maratti; two cattle pieces, by Salvator Rosa, exceedingly fine; and Abraham, by Paulo Mattea. In the dining room is a fine portrait of the Earl of Strafford, who was executed in the reign of Charles the First, by Vandyke; the expression of the countenance and the painting of the hands are very fine.

Going up stairs you enter the gallery, which is one of the most beautiful rooms in England. It is one hundred and eighty feet long by twenty-four broad, and thirty high. It is in three divisions; a large one in the centre, and a small one at each end; the division is by very magnificent pillars of marble, with gilt capitals; in the spaces between these pillars and the wall are the following statues, Apollo, an Egyptian priestess, Bacchus, and Ceres. This noble gallery is designed and used as a rendezvous room, and an admirable one it is; one end is furnished for music, and the other with a billiard table: At each end is a very elegant Venetian window, contrived, like several others in the house, to admit the air by sliding down the pannel under the centre part of it. The cornices of the end divisions are of marble, richly ornamented. Here are several valuable pictures; particularly Charles the First in the Isle of Wight, by Vandyke; a portrait of Carlo Maratti, by himself, with a Turkish lady that was kept by him, who is a beautiful and graceful figure; Christ in the garden, by Carlo Maratti; and two sharpers cheating a gentleman at cards, by Michael Angelo.

Lord Strafford's library is a good room, thirty by twenty, and the book-cases handsomely disposed. Her ladyship's dressing-room is extremely elegant, about twenty-five feet square, hung with blue India paper; the cornice, ceiling, and ornaments, all exceeding pretty; the toilette boxes of gold, and very handsome. Her ladyship's reading closet is extremely elegant, hung with a painted satin, and the ceiling in Mosaics festooned with honey-suckles; the cornice of glass painted with flowers: It is a sweet little room, and must please every spectator. On the other side of the room is a bird closet, in which are many cages of singing birds: the bed-chamber twenty-five feet square, is very handsome; and the whole apartment very pleasingly compleat.

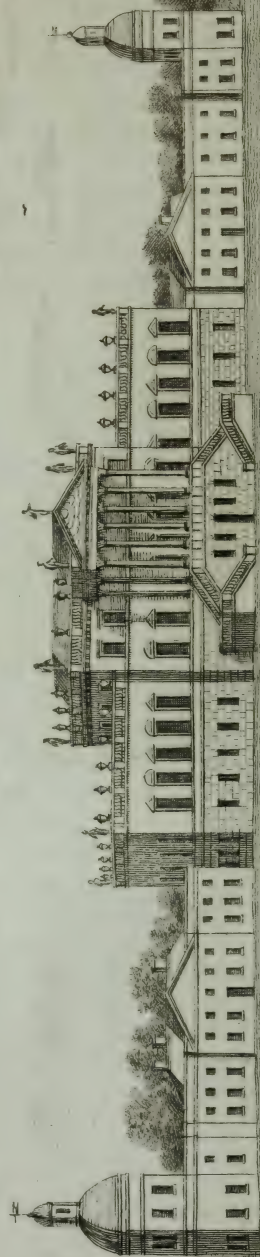
But Wentworth Castle is more famous for the beauties of its ornamental environs, than for that of the house, though the front is superior to many. The water, and the woods adjoining, are sketched with great taste. The water extends through the park in a meandering course, and wherever it is viewed,

the terminations are no where seen, having every where the effects of a real and very beautiful river ; the groves of oaks fill up the bends of the stream in the most elegant manner. Here advancing thick to the very banks of the water ; there appearing at a distance, breaking away to a few scattered trees in some spots, and in others joining their branches into the most solemn brownness. The water, in many places, is seen from the house between the trees of several scattered clumps most picturesquely ; in others it is quite lost behind the hills, and breaks every where upon the view in a stile that cannot be too much admired.

The shrubbery that adjoins to the house is disposed with the utmost elegance : the waving slopes dotted with firs, pines, &c. are exceedingly pretty, and the temple is fixed at so beautiful a spot, as to command the sweet landscape of the park, and the rich prospect of the adjacent country, which rises in a bold manner, and presents an admirable view of cultivated hills.

Winding up the hill among the plantations and woods, which are laid out in an agreeable taste, you come to the bowling green, which is thickly encompassed with evergreens, retired and beautiful, with a very light and pretty Chinese temple on one side of it ; and from thence cross a dark wall catching a most beautiful view of a bank of distant wood. The next object is a statue of Ceres in a retired spot, the arcade appearing with a good effect, and through the three divisions of it, the distant prospect is seen very finely. The lawn which leads up to the castle is elegant ; there is a clump of firs on one side of it, through which the distant prospect is seen ; and the abovementioned statue of Ceres, caught in the hollow of a dark grove, with the most picturesque elegance ; and is one among the few instances of statues being employed in gardens with real taste. From the platform of grass within the castle wall (in the centre of which is a statue of the late Earl, who built it) over the battlements, you behold a surprizing prospect on which ever side you look : but the view that is most pleasing is that opposite the entrance, where you look down upon a valley which is extensive, finely bounded by rising cultivated hills, and very complete in being commanded at a single look, notwithstanding the vast variety.

Within the menagery at the bottom of the park, is a most pleasing shrubbery, extremely sequestered, cool, shady, and agreeably contrasted to that by the house, from which so much distant prospect is beheld ; the latter is what may be called fine ; but the former is pleasingly agreeable. You proceed through
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the menagery, which is pretty well stocked with pheasants, &c. to the bottom of the shrubbery, where there is an alcove in a sequestered situation ; in front of it the body of a large oak is seen at the end of a walk in a pleasing stile. This shrubbery, or rather plantation, is spread over two fine slopes, the valley between which is a long winding hollow dale, exquisitely beautiful ; the banks are thickly covered with great numbers of very fine oaks, whose noble branches in some places almost join over the grass lawn, which winds through this elegant valley ; at the upper end is a Gothic temple, over a little grot, which forms an arch, and together have a most pleasing effect. The temple is a light, airy, and elegant building. Behind it is a water sweetly situated, surrounded by hanging wood in a beautiful manner ; there is an island in it, which is prettily planted ; and the banks on the left side rising elegantly from the water, and scattered with fine oaks. From the seat of the river god, the view into the park is pretty, congenial with the spot, and the temple caught in a proper stile.

Kiveton, about six miles from Rotherham, is the seat of the Duke of Leeds. It is an elegant house, and the apartments and offices are disposed with great conveniency. It stands in a good air, with a fine prospect, a canal, pleasant gardens, and a large park, through which a vista has been cut to take in Laughton steeple, which is about three miles off. The hall at this seat is painted by Sir James Thornhill ; and round it are several antique statues, some of which are very finely executed. The Duke has also a collection of pictures here by some of the most celebrated masters : particularly, the four parts of the world, by Rubens ; the four Evangelists, by Titian ; the marriage at Cana, by Paul Veronese ; portraits of the Earl of Worcester and Lord Cecil, by Hans Holbein ; of the Marquis of Montrose and the Earl of Strafford, by Vandyke ; sea goddesses, Venus, and Cupid, by Rubens ; landscapes, by Bassan ; the Virgin and Child, by Carlo Maratti ; Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, by Holbein ; the Earl of Derby, by Vandyke ; the death of St. Sebastian, by Guido ; Rubens's family, by himself ; King Charles the First on horseback, by Vandyke ; with other fine pictures by different masters.

Wentworth House, the magnificent seat of the late Marquis of Rockingham, is situated between Rotherham and Barnsley, in the midst of a most beautiful country, and in a park that is

one of the most exquisite spots in the world. It consists of an irregular quadrangle, inclosing three courts, with two grand fronts; the principal one to the park extends in a line upwards of six hundred feet, forming a centre and two wings. Nothing in architecture can be finer than this centre, which extends nineteen windows. In the middle a most noble portico projects twenty feet, and is sixty feet long in the area; six magnificent Corinthian pillars support it in front, and one at each end: this portico is lightness and elegance itself; the projection is bold; and when viewed assant from one side, admits the light through the pillars at the ends, which has a most happy effect, and adds surprizingly to the lightness of the edifice. The tympanum is excellently proportioned; at the points are three very light statues; the cornice, the arms, and the capitals of the pillars, are admirably executed. A ballustrade crowns the rest of the front, at each end a statue, and between them vases; the whole uniting to form a centre at once pleasing and magnificent; in which lightness vies with grandeur, and simplicity with elegance.

The rustic floor consists of a very large arcade, and two suites of rooms. In the arcade is a fine groupe in statuary, containing three figures as large as life, in which one of gigantic stature is getting the better of the two others; the sculptor is Foggini; the upper part of the two lower figures is finely executed; the turn of the back, and the execution of the countenances, good; the forced struggling attitude of the hinder one very great, especially that of pushing his hand against the body of his antagonist. On the left of this arcade is the common apartment; first, a supping-room, thirty by twenty-two, and fourteen high; then a drawing-room, thirty-three by twenty-five; ante-room to the dining-room, and the dining-room, thirty-six by twenty-five. On the other side, are offices for the steward, butler, and other servants. Upon this floor are a very great number of rooms of all sorts; and among others, many exceeding good apartments, consisting of ante-rooms, dressing-rooms, bed-chambers, furnished with great elegance in velvets, damasks, &c. and gilt and carved ornaments.

Upon the principal floor you enter first the grand hall, which is supposed to be the finest room in England. The justness of the proportion is such, as must strike every eye with the most agreeable surprize on entering it; it is sixty feet square, and forty high; a gallery ten feet wide is carried round the whole, which leaves the area a cube of forty feet; this circumstance

cumstance gives it an elegance and a magnificence unmatched in any other hall. The gallery is supported by eighteen most noble Ionic fluted pillars, encrusted with a paste, representing in the most natural manner several marbles. The shafts are of Siena, and so admirably imitated as not to be distinguished from reality by the most experienced and the most scrutinizing eye; the bases, pedestals, and capitals, of white marble, and the square of the bases of verd antique. Nothing can have a more beautiful effect than these pillars. Between the pillars are eight niches in the wall for statues. Over these niches are very elegant relievos in pannels, from the designs of Mr. Stewart. Above the gallery are eighteen Corinthian pilasters, which are incrusting with the imitation of marbles; between the shafts are pannels struck in stucco, and between the capitals festoons in the same, in a stile which cannot fail of pleasing the most cultivated taste. The ceiling is of compartments in stucco, simply magnificent, and admirably executed.

To the left of this noble hall is a grand suite of apartments; containing, 1. A supping-room, forty feet by twenty-two. The ceiling compartments in stucco; the centre a large plain oblong; at each end a square, in which is a most elegant relievo, representing two angels supporting an urned cup of flowers resting on the head of an eagle; the divisions on each side containing scrolls; the whole exceedingly elegant. The chimney-piece is very handsome, the frieze containing the Rockingham supporters, with a plain shield, in white marble, finely polished, and the columns festooned in the same. 2. A drawing-room thirty-five by twenty-three. The ceiling coved in stucco; the centre an oval in oblong, with medallions in the corners of the square cut by the oval, inclosed in wreaths of laurel surrounded by scrolls; the cove rising to it struck in small octagon compartments, chequered by little squares, extremely elegant. The cornice, frieze, and architrave of the wainscot, beautifully carved; nothing can be more elegant of the kind than the scroll of carving on the frieze. The chimney-piece is of white marble, polished; the cornice supported by figures of captives, in the same; on the freize, festoons of fruits and flowers; on each side a vase, on which are four small but elegant figures in relievo, something in the attitude of the hours in the Aurora of Guido. 3. A dining-room, forty feet square; the ceiling of stucco; in the centre a large octagon; around it eight divisions, within four of which are relievos of boys supporting a shield, inclosing a head in a blaze, by a wreath of fruit; over it a basket of flowers on a shell inverted; and under it an eagle spreading its wings. In the other division are rays in circles of fret work: the design of

the whole is in a most just and elegant taste. The chimney-piece large and handsome, of white polished marble; above it architectural ornaments; a cornice, &c. supported by Corinthian pillars; the whole finely carved, and surrounding a space left for a picture. In the walls of the room are pannels in stucco, of a bold and spirited design, and like the ceiling exceedingly well executed. Over the doors are six historical relievos; in the centre on each side a large frame-work for a picture, by which are pannels, inclosing in wreaths four medallions, viz. Theocritus, Hector, Agamemnon, and Hyacinthus. On one side the chimney-piece, in the same stile, Hamilcar, and on the other Troilus.

Returning to the grand hall, you enter from the other side another suite. 1. An ante-chamber thirty by twenty; the ceiling finely finished in stucco. 2. The grand drawing-room thirty-six feet square; the ceiling stuccoed in the same manner. 3. A dressing-room thirty feet by twenty-five; the ceiling coved in stucco; the centre an oval cut in a square, elegantly decorated; the cove rising to it mosaic in small squares, designed with great taste. 4. The state bed-chamber, twenty-five feet square; the ceiling of stucco and elegant. 5. Another dressing-room, sixteen feet square, communicating with the passage which runs behind this suite of apartments. At the other end of the house, behind the great dining-room, is the India apartment, a bed-chamber fifteen feet square, with a dressing-room the same; the chimney-piece extremely elegant; pillars of Siena marble.

From the other corner of the hall, on the right hand, you enter, by a large passage, the gallery or common rendezvous room, one hundred and thirty feet by eighteen, hung with India paper; a most useful and agreeable room. To the right, this opens into the new damask apartment, consisting of a bed-chamber and two dressing-rooms, one of the latter twenty-seven feet by eighteen, the ceiling compartments in stucco: the chimney-piece surprizingly elegant; a border of Siena marble, surrounded by compartments of a black marble ground, inlaid with flowers, fruits, and birds, of marble, in their natural colours; most exquisitely finished. The bed-chamber twenty-seven feet by fifteen, the ceiling very well designed and executed in stucco; the other dressing-room (both open into the gallery) twenty-eight by eighteen; a coved ceiling stuccoed in compartments extremely neat; the chimney-piece pillars of Siena, with white polished capitals supporting the cornice

cornice of white and Siena marble; the whole very elegant: over it a copy, from Vandyke, of Charles the First's Queen, by Lady Fitzwilliams, exceedingly well done; the face, hair, and drapery, excellent. Here is one of the most curious cabinets in England; it is in architectural divisions of a centre and two wings, on a basement story of drawers; a cornice finely wrought of ebony, the frieze of ivory, and the architecture of tortoise-shell, supported by Corinthian fluted pillars of tortoise-shell and ebony, carved in reliefs, the capitals and bases gilt. The entrance of the building, rustics in tortoise-shell, the divisions in ivory. By looking in the centre on either side, is a deception of perspective; the design is very elegant, and the workmanship excellent.

On the other side of the gallery, you open into a blue damask dressing-room, twenty-five by twenty-four; here are two pictures by Mr. West, which seem to be in his best manner; Diana and Endymion, and Cymon and Iphigenia. In the first, the most striking peculiarity is the light, all issuing from the crescent of Diana; this is something of the *Concetto*, but the execution is fine; the diffusion spirited and natural. The turn of her neck and arm is very beautiful; all the colours are fine and brilliant; and the general harmony very pleasing. In the other piece, the figure of Iphigenia is fine, and the turn of her head inimitable. Cymon's figure is good, his attitude easy and natural; the colours are glowing, and consequently pleasing. Besides these pieces, here is likewise a large portrait of the late King on horseback; it is a good one, the attitude very natural. Likewise a small relief in alabaster of a Cupid in a car, drawn by panthers; his attitude very pleasing.—Next is a chintz bed-chamber, twenty-four feet by twenty. After this comes the yellow damask apartment, the dressing-room eighteen feet square, and the bed-chamber twenty-five feet by eighteen. Upon a cabinet in this room is a small Venus in white marble; fine, delicate, and pleasing. The library is sixty feet by twenty, and is nobly furnished.

From the library is a direct communication, on one side with the preceding rooms, and on the other with the crimson velvet apartment; consisting of, first, an ante-room, painted in *obscura* in blue, in a very neat taste, twenty-three feet square; this opens into the bed chamber of the same dimensions, the ornaments of the bed, the glass frames, &c. &c. of gilt carving, well executed; then the dressing-room twenty-three by fifteen.

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The attic story consists of complete sets of apartments, of bed-chamber and dressing-room; including those of Lord and Lady Rockingham, which are four dressing-rooms and a bed-chamber: in his lordship's ante-room hangs the famous picture of the Earl of Strafford and his secretary, by Vandyke, which is incomparably fine. Also the portrait of an old servant, by Stubbs, which appears to be most excellently done. The strong expression of the face is worthy the pencil of Rembrandt himself. The rooms on this floor are all spacious, many thirty-six feet by thirty, thirty-three by twenty-five, &c. &c. in general well proportioned, and the furniture rich and elegant. Upon the whole, they are much superior to the common stile of attic apartments; and with respect to convenience, the connection of the apartments throughout the house is most excellently contrived.

But the park and environs of Wentworth House, are, if any thing, more noble than the edifice itself; for which way soever you approach, very magnificent woods, spreading waters, and elegant temples, break upon the eye at every angle. Many of the objects are viewed to the greatest advantage by taking the principal entrance from Rotherham, the approach from which is extremely fine. At the entrance of the park, the prospect is delicious; in front you look full upon a noble range of hills, dales, lakes, and woods, the house magnificently situated in the centre of the whole. The eye naturally falls into the valley before you, through which the water winds in a noble stile: on the opposite side is a vast sweep of rising slopes, finely scattered with trees, up to the house, which is here seen distinctly, and stands in the point of grandeur from whence it seems to command all the surrounding country. The woods stretching away above, below, and to the right and left, with inconceivable magnificence; from the pyramid on one side, which rises from the bosom of a great wood, quite around to your left hand, where they join one of above an hundred acres hanging on the side of a vast hill, and forming altogether an amphitheatrical prospect, the beauties of which are much more easily imagined than described. In one place the rustic temple crowns the point of a waving hill, and in the other the Ionic one appears with a lightness that decorates the surrounding groves. The situation of the house is no where better seen than from this point, for, in some places near, it appears to stand too low; but the contrary is manifest from hence, for the front sweep of country forms the slope of a gradually rising hill, in the middle of which is the house,
and

and up to it is a fine bold rise : descending from hence towards the wood beneath you, hanging towards the valley, and through which the road leads, before it enters another view breaks upon the eye, which cannot but delight it. First, the water winding through the valley in a very beautiful manner ; on the other side a fine slope rising to the rustic temple, most elegantly backed with a dark spreading wood. To the right a vast range of plantations, covering a whole sweep of hills, and near the summit the pyramid raising its head from a dark bosom of surrounding wood. The effect is truly great. In the centre of the view, in a gradual opening among the hills, appears the house ; the situation wonderfully elegant. Turning a little to the left, several woods, which from other points are seen distinct, here appear to join, and form a vast body of noble oaks, rising from the very edge of the water to the summit of the hills, on the left of the house. The Ionic temple at the end most happily placed, in a spot from whence it throws an elegance over every landscape.

The road then entering, winds through the wood before-mentioned. This wood is cut into winding walks, of which there is a great variety ; in one part of it, on a small hill of shaven grass, is a neat house for repasts in hot weather. The dining room is thirty-two feet by sixteen, very neatly fitted up, the chimney-pieces of white marble of an elegant simplicity ; the bow-window is remarkably light and airy : adjoining is a little drawing-room hung with India paper, and a large closet with book-cases ; beneath are a kitchen and other offices. From hence a walk winds to the aviary, which is a little Chinese building of a very pleasing design ; it is stocked with Canary and other foreign birds, which are kept alive in winter by means of hot walls at the back of the building ; the front is open net-work in compartments. In another part of the wood is an octagon temple in a small lawn : and the walk winds in another place over a bridge of rock work, which is thrown over a small water thickly surrounded with trees.

Upon coming out of this wood the objects all receive a variation at once ; the plantations bear in different directions, but continue their noble appearance ; for your eye rises over a prodigious fine bank of wood to the Ionic temple, which is very happily situated. The road from hence winds over the hill, and takes a slanting course down to that part of the water where the octagon temple is situated ; it is a very elegant little building, sweetly situated in the valley, commanding the bends of the shore among the adjoining groves, and the hanging woods which crown the surrounding hills. Not far from this temple, a magnificent bridge is thrown over the water, and the

road is then through another wood, which is full of a prodigious number of the most venerable oaks in England; one of which is nineteen feet in circumference; and a great many of them nearly as large, with noble stems of a majestic height.

Another noble approach from which this exquisite park is seen to great advantage, is the lower entrance from Rotherham, where the porter's lodge stands. From hence the pyramid is seen upon the right, rising from a noble sweep of wood: in front the rustic temple just shews its head above a spreading plantation in a picturesque manner. On the left, along the valley, winds the lake in that waving line which art uses to imitate nature: It is broke by bold projecting clumps of wood upon the banks, thro' which the water is in some places seen with a most charming elegance. At a distance, upon the banks of this noble water, which is upwards of two hundred yards wide, is seen the octagon temple, which is finely situated. On the other side of the water you look upon a great extent of park, scattered with trees in the most beautiful manner imaginable, crowned with two vast woods, which here appear as one; and on every side fine prospects of cultivated hills, spreading one beyond another. This approach crosses towards the lodge, where is a small but very neat room of prints on blue paper, and furnished with an harpsichord, for varying the scene: the view from the windows is full upon the water, then the hills rising boldly from the shore, and terminated with a magnificent range of woods: the road winds from hence around the hill on which the rustic temple stands, and breaks at once upon the house, in a manner not only strikingly judicious in itself, but finely contrasted to the other approaches, from which it is gradually seen.

Another point of view that is well worthy of attention, is the south point at the top of the hill, from whence you look down upon Rotherham, and all the country round: from this point there is an immense prospect of vast vallies all scattered with villages, with elegantly cultivated hills arising on every side to the clouds: the house appears in the centre of nine or ten vast hanging and other woods, which have a genuine magnificence more noble than can easily be conceived. The pyramid and temples are finely scattered over the scene, and give it just the air of liveliness which is consistent with the grandeur of the extent. This view is perhaps the most beautiful in Yorkshire; for the house, park, and woods, form a circular connected landscape, that is nobly grand, and beautifully elegant; while the surrounding country exhibits Arcadian scenes smiling with cultivation, and endless in variety.

From this point, moving to the left, the landscapes perpetually vary, each object taking a new appearance, and every one truly elegant. Crossing a beautiful irriguous valley, you rise to a plantation, at the west point of the park, from whence a new scene is beheld equal to any of the rest. You look down over a fine slope on the water, and catch it at several points breaking upon the eye through the scattered trees; the octagon temple appearing on its bank, in a situation extremely well contrasted to the elevated ones of the other buildings. To the left, the woods rise in a noble manner, and joining those by the house, have a very fine effect; the Ionic temple just lifting its dome above them in an exquisite taste. In front, the rustic temple is seen upon the hill, backed with wood in the most pleasing stile, and higher still, the pyramid rising out of more lofty woods; the effect altogether is admirable. To the right, the eye is feasted with a beautiful variety of cultivated hills.

The pyramid, which hath been more than once already mentioned, is a triangular tower, about two hundred feet high, which was built on the summit of a very high hill, at a distance from the house. There is a winding stair-case up to it, and from the top a most astonishing prospect around the whole country breaks at once upon the spectator: the house and all its surrounding hills, woods, waters, temples, &c. are viewed at one glance, and around them an amazing tract of cultivated inclosures. A view scarcely to be exceeded. The following inscription is engraven over the entrance:

1748.

“ This pyramidal building was erected by his Majesty’s most dutiful subject, Thomas Marquis of Rockingham, &c. In grateful respect to the preserver of our religion, laws, and liberties, KING GEORGE THE SECOND, who by the blessing of God, having subdued a most unnatural rebellion in Britain, anno 1746, maintains the balance of power and settles a just and honourable peace in Europe.”

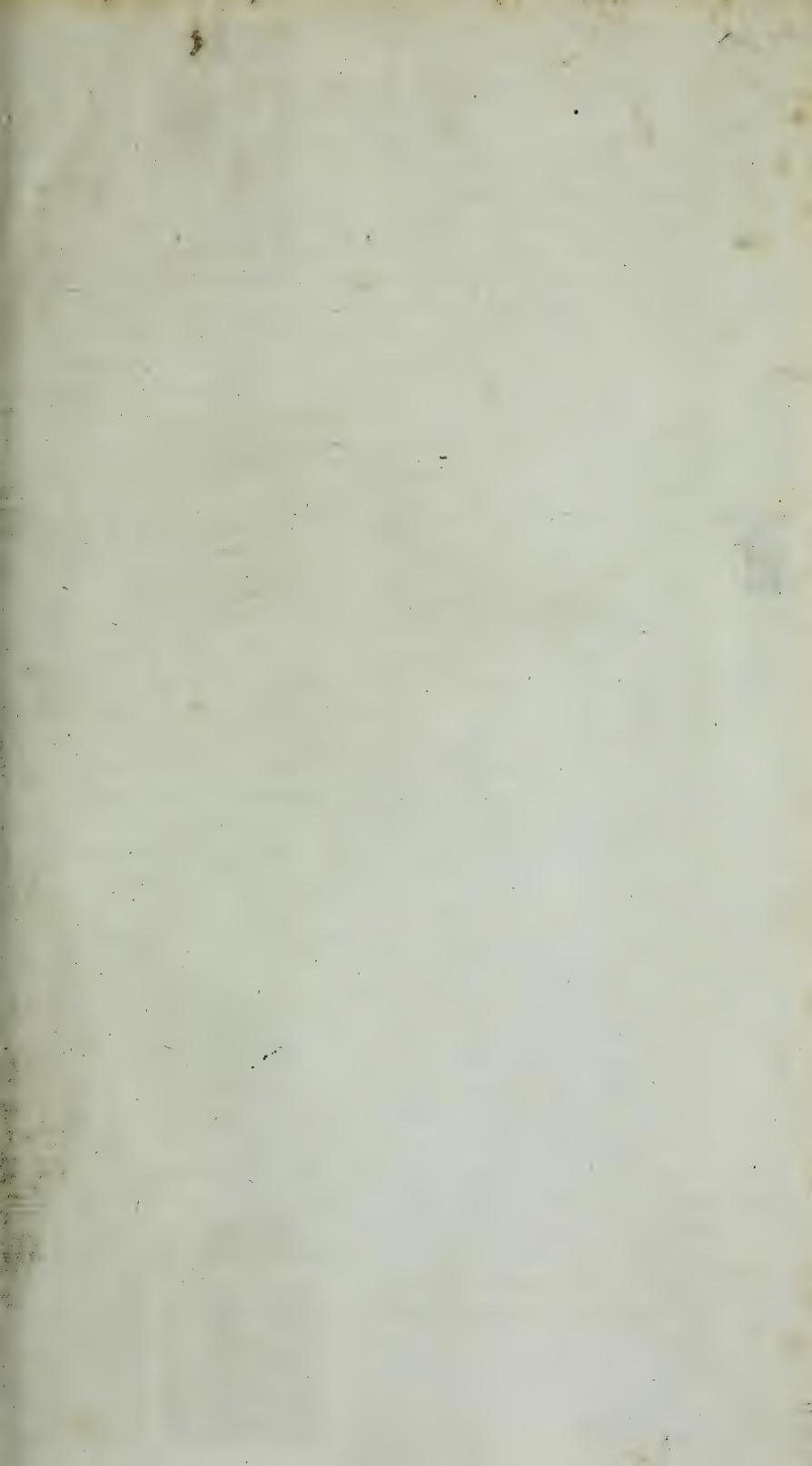
Near it is a small but very neat room, looking down upon a beautiful valley, and over a fine and extensive prospect, where Lady Rockingham used to drink tea sometimes. At no great distance from the pyramid is the arch, another building, which was raised as an object to decorate the view from the Ionic temple: just by which is the menagery in front of the green house, containing a prodigious number of foreign birds, particularly gold and pencil pheasants, cockatoos, Mollacca doves, &c. &c. The green-house is a very spacious one, and beind it

is a neat agreeable room for drinking of tea. Advancing from hence down the terras, the eye is continually feasted with an exceedingly fine and various prospect of hills, dâles, winding water, hanging wood, temples, and noble sweeps of park ; at the end of it a most delicious one, quite different from any seen elsewhere ; for you look down immediately upon a fine falling valley, beautifully intersected with various sheets of water, fringed with trees : Over this elegant bird's eye landscape, on one side, rises a very fine sloping hill, scattered with single trees, and on the other a noble range of woods ; under them in the valley stands the octagon temple ; to the left the rustic one upon the summit of a bold unplanted hill contrasted finely to the others, which are either decorated with clumps, or quite covered with nobly spreading woods.

Upon the whole, Wentworth is in every respect one of the finest places in the kingdom. The house is one of the best in England, and very large ; the park is as noble a range of natural and artificial beauty as is any where to be seen ; the magnificence of the woods exceeds all description ; the temples, &c. are elegant pieces of architecture, and so admirably situated as to throw an uncommon lustre over every spot ; and add to all this the amazing beauty of the surrounding country, which consists chiefly of cultivated hills, cut into inclosures, and well scattered with towns and villages, and then it must be allowed that such circumstances cannot unite without forming a place at once great and delightful.

The many beauties of this magnificent seat are in a great degree owing to the fine taste of the late Marquis of Rockingham, who was also much distinguished by his knowledge in agriculture, and by his attention to the improvement of it. His Lordship took a considerable quantity of the land belonging to his estate into his own hands, in order to set his tenants an example of the best kinds of husbandry, which he brought to a degree of perfection at that time unknown in this country, and in some respects superior to any other in the kingdom. And his Lordship was at the same time solicitous that his farms should not be too much engrossed ; to prevent which he divided such of them as he thought too large, that a greater number of families might be comfortably supported upon his estate. His lordship made such capital improvements with respect to the cultivation of land, and in the management of his estate discovered such knowledge and judgment in agriculture, and so much good sense and humanity, as justly entitled him to the general esteem of his countrymen.

Methley,





Metbley, about six miles from Pontefract, is the seat of Lord Mexborough, which is fitted up and furnished in a very rich manner. The ground floor consists of a vestibule, and a dining-room; the first thirty-seven by twenty-seven, with a large window; the second thirty-seven by twenty-five, hung with crimson damask, the ornaments carved and gilt; the cieling in compartments, ornamented in green, gold, and white. The chimney-piece is very handsome, the cornice, &c. of white marble, the frieze of Siena, with white scrolls on it; and supported by Ionic pillars of Siena: the door and window of white and gold; the cornice of the same, and the frieze green and gold, and very elegant. The frames of the glasses, settees, chairs, &c. carved and richly gilt. Upon the first floor are three apartments; the green velvet bed-chamber, nineteen by eighteen. The chimney-piece, Corinthian pillars of Siena marble, with gilt capitals. The crimson damask room, twenty-three by eighteen; the cieling white and gold in compartments, with festoons of gilding in them in a light and elegant taste; the chimney-piece, white and Siena marble; in the centre, doves in bas-relief, very fine. The ornaments of the bed gilt carving; and the window curtains covered with scrolls of the same in an elegant taste: Adjoining is a small dressing-room, the cieling of which is gilt in scrolls on a lead white, and is light and pleasing. The chintz-room twenty-five by eighteen, the cieling in compartments with slight scrolls of gilding, in a very pretty taste. Here are two large and very fine India figures, above a yard high, in glass-cases. A dressing-room, eighteen by twelve, neatly as well as richly fitted up. The articles of carving and gilding are done throughout the house with great elegance; the doors, door-cases, window frames, pannels, &c. are finely ornamented; the ceilings are in general very elegantly executed, the scrolls of gilding, not crowded, but light and neat as well as rich, and the furniture equally well chosen. The house is not a large one, but it is, upon the whole, much better furnished than most of its size in the kingdom, and superior to many more capital ones.

Castle Howard, about five miles from Malton, is the seat of the Earl of Carlisle. It was built by Vanbrugh, and is much visited by travellers on account of the great collection of antique busts, statues, and marbles it contains; and also for the beauty of the woods that surround it almost on every side. These are truly magnificent; they are very extensive, and as they

they in general hang on the side of the hills, have a noble effect from whatever point they are viewed.

The house has a grand appearance. The hall is thirty-three feet square, by sixty high, terminating in a dome at top, and ornamented with pillars of stone. On the walls is the history of Phaeton, painted by Pellegrino. Here are also a number of antique busts and statues; together with several paintings, particularly Mars and Venus by Titian, and a portrait of Pope Gregory, by the same master; Vulcan by Albert Durer; and a Bohemian shepherdess, by Rembrandt. The dining-room is twenty-eight feet by twenty-one, elegantly furnished with pictures, busts, slabs, &c. The chimney-pieces are very handsome, the cornice of Siena and white marble, in the middle, grapes of polished white; it is supported by fluted pillars of Siena. The slabs are of Sicilian jasper, and here is an urn of the finest green granate. Here are some very fine paintings, particularly Cupid and Psyche by Tintoret, the Prodigal Son by Spagnollett, and Christ at Emmaus by Paul Veronese.

The drawing-room is twenty-one feet square; the slab is verd antique, and the Roman pavement antique mosaic. Among the pictures here are nineteen capital views of Venice, by Canaletti, in which are displayed the beautiful glow and brilliancy of this master's colouring in a very high manner; two landscapes, by Zuccarelli; and Adam and Eve, by Albert Durer.

In the closet are two most curious cabinets framed of precious stones; and a slab of antique mosaic; together with four views of Venice by Canaletti, two landscapes by Ricci, and portraits of Lord William Howard and his wife, by Cornelius Jansen. In the antique gallery are many slabs of all the most rare and curious antique marbles; some inlaid with numerous kinds of marbles and precious stones. There are also urns, vases, and busts; three heads, by Rubens; a Cartoon in blue and white, by Raphael; a dead Christ, David and Goliath, and two other pieces, by Bassan; and two sea-pieces, by Greffier.

The drawing-room is twenty-eight by twenty-four; and over the chimney is an exceeding fine portrait of Cardinal Howard, by Carlo Maratti; two Roman busts; two very curious slabs of flowered alabaster; one of red porphyry; two pillars of green porphyry; and upon the chimney some antique bronzes. The tapestry is from the designs of Rubens, and very fine. The state bed-chamber is twenty-eight feet by
twenty-

twenty-four. The chimney-piece in this room is very elegant; the cornice of white marble; in the centre of the frieze are pigeons in white marble polished; the supporters are Corinthian pillars, and the shafts of Siena marble. The room is hung with excellent Brussels tapestry, done after the designs of Teniers.

In the billiard-room are several fine busts; and here are tables of the yellow antique; and two vast slabs of Egyptian granite; and upon the walls of the room is painted the history of the Trojan war, by Pellegrino. In other rooms are also many fine paintings, particularly Abraham and Isaac, by Rembrandt; St. Catharine, by Leonardo da Vinci; a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Cooper; Lucretia, by Guido; King Henry the Eighth and Queen Mary, by Hans Holbein; King Charles the First, by Vandyke; and a Roman courtesan, by Paul Veronese.

The mausoleum in the park is a circular building finishing in a dome, surrounded by a colonnade of Tuscan pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular dome-room called a chapel, thirty feet diameter by sixty-nine high. Eight Corinthian pillars support the cornice over which the dome rises, mosaicked in squares, with a rose in each. The ornaments in carving of the whole room are light and pleasing. The floor is in different compartments, inlaid with marble, and a la Grec'd with brass. There is a very fine table of antique mosaic. The Ionic temple in another part of the park has four porticos. It is a handsome room, fitted up chiefly with marble. The cornices of the door-cases are supported by Ionic pillars of black and gold marble; and in the corners of the room are pilasters of the same; in niches over the doors are busts of Vespasian, Faustina, Trajan, and Sabina. The room finishes in a dome, which is ornamented in white and gold; the floor in compartments of different marbles, antiques, &c. and is very elegant. Besides these, there are several other ornamental buildings about the park; particularly a small dome temple, in which is a statue of Venus.

Kirkleatham, the seat of Sir Charles Turner, near Gisbrough, though not a magnificent house, is distinguished by its neatness, convenience, and excellent contrivance. The line of front is one hundred and thirty-two feet, and the depth sixty-five. The principal floor contains, first, a gallery sixty-one by twenty-one, and twenty-one high; in the middle a bow window, of one third of the length of the room, and
nine

nine feet in projection. A noble room of very pleasing proportions. The cornice of the door case is supported by Corinthian pillars, the whole very light and elegant, from the design of Sir William Chambers. The chimney-pieces by Wilton, of Siena marble polished; plain but elegant. The dining-room is forty-six by twenty-six, and twenty-two high. The cieling coved in stucco; the central part in compartments describing an oval, in which is a blazed wreath of branches surrounding a horn pierced with arrows; around it, compartments ornamented with scrolls and festoons; the cove decorated in the same manner, and with bas reliefs. The execution very neat. The chimney-piece by Wilton, plates of Siena, with ornaments of polished white marble. In the attic story are ten bed-chambers; in the basement floor five; one dressing-room, a hall, and a billiard room. At a little distance are three public edifices, raised by the Turner family, namely, an hospital, a public school, and a church, with a mausoleum adjoining.

Rookby, the seat of the late Sir Thomas Robinson, situated near Greta Bridge, is a beautiful modern building, in the Italian taste, of veined stone, and is worthy the attention of the traveller for the collection of busts, statues, and paintings, which it contains. The house is placed in a fine level lawn, surrounded with plantations, just at the conflux of the rivers Greta and Tees. The pleasure ground is delightfully romantic, and the tea room is agreeably situated. The banks of the Greta are laid out in elegant walks, and covered with stately trees. Nature has enriched this situation with a great variety of beauties. One of the walks is bounded, on one hand, by perpendicular rocks forty feet in height, covered with spreading boughs of majestic oaks, which impend from the summit of the cliff; on the other, the river, banked in with hewn stone, falls from rock to rock with hoarse murmurs, where deep incisions are worn in the stone by the incessant rolling of flints moved by the stream, which give an uncommon agitation to the water. On the opposite shore, lofty banks and rocks arise, planted with various trees of different hues, shade above shade, and crowned with the antient tower of Morton. Nothing can excel the nobleness and solemnity of this walk; it is calculated for contemplation and religious fervour; every mind must feel the influence of the scene, and, forgetting the giddy engagements of trifling pleasures, yield to sublimer sentiments.

Duncombe

Duncombe Park, the seat of Mr. Duncombe, is a very delightful place. The house is an exceeding good one, the collection of pictures is truly capital, and the ornamental grounds some of the most beautiful in England. The hall is a well-proportioned room, surrounded by fourteen Corinthian pillars of stone, and ornamented by several statues. The saloon is an handsome room, thrown into three divisions by Ionic pillars. Here are four statues brought from Italy, and two busts. The cieling is very elegant, bas-reliefs in stucco, and exceedingly well executed. In the centre *Flora*, encircled with festoons, very delicate and pleasing; and at one end *Peace*, and at the other *Plenty*. The chimney-pieces are handsome, thin cornices supported by double Ionic pillars. The cieling of the dining-room is bas-reliefs in stucco, very delicately executed; and the other rooms are also elegantly fitted up and furnished. Among the paintings here are the following: *Garrick*, in the character of *Richard the Third*, by *Hogarth*; *Venus and Adonis*, by *Titian*, a most capital performance, and in fine preservation; a *Holy Family*, by *Julio Romano*; an head of *St. Paul*, exceedingly fine, by *Leonardo da Vinci*; a noble picture of *St. Catharine*, by *Dominichino*; *Bacchus* coming to offer marriage to *Ariadne*, by *Guido*; *Venus and Adonis*, by *Abano*; *Virgin and Child*, by *Correggio*; *Day of Judgment*, by *Rubens*, highly finished in varnish; two landscapes by *Salvator Rosa*, and a *Dutch merchant* by *Rembrandt*.

Mr. Duncombe's gardens are exceedingly pleasing. At one end of the garden adjoining to the house, is an Ionic temple, commanding a noble variety of prospect and landscape: the former is seen to the left picturesquely broken by large trees near the temple itself: a little to the right of that, a vast extent of country; then you look down upon a valley winding at the bottom of a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods, over one of them, and at the other end of the terrace, is a Tuscan colonnade temple. The opposite woods, which spread over a fine extent of hill, fringe the very shore of a beautiful river, which winds through the valley, and forms almost in the centre of it a considerable cascade. Nothing can be more beautiful than the bird's eye assemblage of objects, which are seen from hence. The valley is intersected by hedges, which form beautiful inclosures of grass; the meanders of the rivers are bold and well broken by scattered trees; the cascades almost overhung with the pendant wood which spreads so nobly to the view; the Tuscan temple crowning a bank of wood, form together a dis-

ting landscape, in which every object is such as the warmest fancy could wish for, or the correctest taste approve. This view is beheld with a moving variation as you walk along the terrace towards the Tuscan temple, with fresh objects breaking upon the eye as you advance; that building being situated at the point of what one may call a promontory of high land, projecting into a winding valley, and planted, the views from it are doubled; another terrace then appearing, the temple commands such various scenes of the sublime and beautiful as to form a theatre worthy of the magnificent pencil of nature.

To the left you look upon the valley already described, with infinite advantage, for the hanging woods on the opposite side are seen in a much greater bending extent than from the former point of view, and have an effect truly admirable: the valley, the river, and the cascade, are seen beneath you at a depth that presents a full view of every inclosure; the bank of wood against the garden makes a curve, which has a very fine appearance, bounded at the top by the Ionic temple; in front, between the hills, an extensive woody valley opens beautifully variegated: an old tower, Helmsley church, and the town scattered with clumps of trees, are seen in the midst of it at those points of taste which make one almost think them the effects of design. Turning from this noble picture to the right, a fresh one is beheld, differing somewhat from the former, but yet in unison with it in the emotions which it raises. The valley continues to wind within a noble hollow of surrounding hills, that throws an awful sublimity over the whole scene; they are covered with hanging woods, the brownness of which sets off the beauty of the river in a striking manner. It is seen in a greater breadth, and as you look upon the line of its course, the sun-beams playing on its current throw a lustre on this sequestered spot surprizingly elegant. A cascade in view, adds the beauties of motion and sound to those numerous ones already mentioned. The views therefore from this temple consist principally of two valleys, one to the right, the other to the left; neither of them are to be seen from the other, but both are commanded by the point of the projecting hill, upon which the temple is situated. The opposite woods, which form of each vale so beautiful an amphitheatre, are divided in front of this temple by a noble swelling hill, scattered over with fern, &c. the effect is good; the object magnificent in itself, different from all the surrounding ones, and presents to the eye a contrast of a striking nature. This temple is a circular room, finishing

in a dome, the ornaments white and gold in Mosaics ; and four statues as large as life in niches.

But these ornamented grounds are not the only ones boasted of at Duncombe Park ; at the distance of about two miles, is another called Rivers Abbey, from the ruins of an antient one. It is a most bewitching spot, and worthy the pencil of the greatest landscape painter. This ground consists of a noble winding terrace upon the edge of an extended hill ; along one side, at a striking depth, is a valley ; on the other a thick plantation, bordered by shrubs : at one end is a circular temple with a Tuscan colonnade ; at the other end another temple, with an Ionic portico. From the Tuscan temple the end view is exceedingly fine ; at your feet winds an irriguous valley, almost lost in scattered trees : in front vast hanging woods are spread over the opposite hills, and form a noble variety of steeps, dells, and hollows. Here and there the range of wood is broke in a most beautiful manner, by cultivated inclosures ; at the bottom of these hanging forests, upon the edge of the valley, an humble cottage is seen in a situation elegant in itself, and truly picturesque in the whole view. The distant hills which are seen above, are waste grounds, with ferns, whins, &c. which seem to bound the little paradise in view, and add to the enjoyment of beholding it that which results from contrast and unexpected pleasure. Inclining a little to the right, you look down upon a prodigious fine winding valley ; on one side project, boldly, noble hanging woods, which fringe a continued hill from its very summit, to the bottom. Nothing can be more elegant than this valley, which consists of a vast number of beautiful grass inclosures, intersected with thorn hedges ; the scattered trees that rise in them give different shades of green, and the light being seen through their branches, has the real effect of a brilliant clear obscure, so difficult to be imitated in painting. This beautiful valley is lost among projecting hills, some covered with pendent woods, others waste, and some cultivated. More to the right, towards the terrace, the view is exquisite : the waving plantation of trees and shrubs bound the terrace on one side ; leading to the Ionic temple, which is beautifully situated, on the other side, the valley winds in a lower region, and presents a scene elegantly romantic : it consists of grass inclosures, finely scattered with trees ; a village of straggling houses, keeping their heads above natural clumps, each a landscape of itself ; this sweet valley is bounded by a noble sweep of hills.

Following the terrace, the views vary in a most picturesque manner. Nothing can be finer than the valley waving to the right and left, a river winding through it, almost overshadowed with pendent trees, which rise from the very shore into hanging woods, that spread forth a fine extent of hills, beautifully cut with grass inclosures. This is a most delightful view. Pursuing the course, the landscape opens, and presents its beauties full to the eye. The valley is here broad, the inclosures numerous, the verdure of the meadows beautiful, the scattered trees truly elegant, and the rapid stream highly picturesque. The hanging woods have a noble appearance, and in front the termination of an extensive down, so different from the other objects, has a noble effect: a neat farm-house under a clump of trees, adds to the beauty of this part of the scene. Advancing farther on the terrace, a scene more exquisite than any of the preceding, is next viewed. You look through a waving break in the shrubby wood, which grows upon the edge of a precipice, down immediately upon a large ruined abbey, in the midst, to appearance, of a small but beautiful valley; scattered trees appearing among the ruins in a stile too elegantly picturesque to admit description: it is a bird's-eye landscape; a casual glance at a little paradise, which seems as it were in another region.

From hence, moving forwards round a curve of the terrace, the objects are seen in new directions; a variety not a little pleasing. The ruins of the abbey appear scattered, and almost in full view; the valley in front is broad, and highly beautified: behind, it is half lost among the projecting hills, but a new branch of it appears like a creek running up among hills, nobly spread with wood: the hanging woods in front are seen to great advantage; and the abbey, with some scattered houses, are most picturesquely situated. The inclosures, of which the valley is formed, appear at this point of view extremely beautiful; the scattered trees, haystacks, houses, and hedges, all together form a most pleasing landscape. Two distant hills give a proper termination to the whole view. Further on from this spot, you look down a steep precipice almost on the tops of the abbey's ruins; the situation is quite picturesque: beyond it, the valley appears with some variations in its usual beauty; and turning your head from the scenes you have left, a bridge of three arches thrown over the river, catches your sight in a spot which adds greatly to the beauties of the view. The opposite banks are finely spread with hanging woods, and above them the uncultivated hills appear boldly in irregular projections.

Before

Before you arrive at the portico, the scene is much varied; hitherto an edge of shrubwood along the brink of the precipice hides its immediate steepness from your eye, but here it is broke away, and you look down the abbey in a bolder manner than before; the trees are picturesquely scattered, and all the other objects seen in great beauty. The view from the Ionic temple is a noble one, equal to any of the foregoing, and different from all. A strong wave in the line of the terrace presents a view of its own woody steep bank, rising in a beautiful manner to the Tuscan temple, which crowns its top. The abbey is seen in a new but full view; the bridge finely encompassed with hanging trees: the range of pendent woods that fringe the opposite hills appear almost in full front, and the valley at your feet presents her profusion of beauties: it is a noble scene. The Ionic porticoed temple is a very beautiful room, of a most pleasing proportion, twenty-seven by eighteen, and elegantly ornamented. The ceiling is coved, an oblong in the centre containing a copy of Guido's *Aurora*, done in a very agreeable manner; the graceful attitudes of the hours finely preserved, and the glowing brilliancy of the colouring pleasingly imitated. The cove part of the ceiling is painted in compartments; on the four sides, *Andromeda* chained to a rock, *Diana*, a sea *Venus*, and *Hercules* and *Omphale*. At the corners of the cove are *Cupids*, and, in smaller compartments, other subjects. The whole was executed by *Burnice*, who came from Italy for that purpose. The cornice and frieze, and the chimney-piece, which is of white marble, are very elegant. The former, with the pannels of the window cases, &c. and room, are ornamented with gilt carving on a brown ground.

At *Hovingham*, about four miles from *Newton*, is the seat of *Mr. Wrottesley*. It is a new built house, the approach to which is through a very large stone gate-way, upon which is the following inscription:

Virtus in actione consistit.

In the hall is an antique basso relievo of a *Bacchanalian* group; with two bronzes, *Hercules* wrestling with *Anteus*, and *Hercules* and a stag. Here is likewise a very good portrait of *Bishop Williams*. The chimney-piece is of white and *Siena* marble, with *Doric* pillars. The pannels of the room are painted in fresco, with the following subjects: a sacrifice to *Diana*; the same to *Apollo*; and *Time* cutting *Cupid's* wings. In the *Doric* room, the chimney-piece is of *Sicilian jasper*

jasper. Here are paintings of Lot and his two daughters; Bacchus offering marriage to Ariadne; and four landscapes. In the library are several busts and small statues, a Venus of Medicis in bronze, and over the chimney a landscape. In the drawing-room is a very fine collection of drawings, with several paintings, particularly Leda, and Venus and Adonis. In the great room, which is thirty-five feet square, by twenty-five high, among other pictures are the following: Sufannah and the elders; Lot and his daughters; the flight into Egypt; rocks in Switzerland; and King Charles the First on horse-back.

Temple Newsham, in the west riding of this county, is the seat of Lord Irwin. This nobleman's collection of pictures here is a very capital one. His library is a very handsome room, divided by Corinthian pillars. It is twenty-four feet square. In the chapel is a painting of the Lord's Supper over the altar, the figures of which are somewhat singular.

Risby, the seat of E. M. Ellerker, Esq. in the east riding of this county, near Beverley, is a very agreeable one. The house, which is a large quadrangle, with three fronts, is situated on the brow of a rising ground, and overlooks, to the south and west, a fine inequality of soil, well spread with an old growth of wood; a winding vale runs before the south front, at the distance of two or three hundred yards, the banks of which are fringed with spontaneous thorn trees. To the north is a large lawn surrounded with plantations; to the north-west, but unseen from the house, is a middling sized park, all hill, and dale, and wood, exceedingly beautiful. Near the house, to the east, are several groves of young timber.

Cave, the seat of Sir George Montgomery Metham, is in the east riding of this county. Behind the house is an agreeable sloping fall, down to a very fine irregular sheet of water, the banks of which are waved in the truest taste. A grass walk waves along the banks, which is close shaven, and kept in neat order, and this is bounded by a thick plantation. Adjoining are many other plantations, sketched with much taste, with zig-zag walks through them in an agreeable stile; and around the whole is a paddock which is paled in.

At the seat of Mr. Yorke at *Richmond*, what is most worthy the attention of the traveller, are his gardens, which are very delightful.

lightful. Their situation is admirable, and they are much improved by art. Upon a rising ground, near the house, is erected a tower, which is a good object in itself, and commands a good view; to the right is seen a very fine sheet of the river, under a noble hanging wood, which bearing towards the left, forms a fine amphitheatre, terminated to the left by the town, and the old castle on a rising part of it, a distant prospect: the whole is very fine. From this building, a terrace skirts a pasture, and from it the scene varies in a very agreeable manner. You look upon a very pleasing valley, through which the river winds, steep rocky woods on one side, and waving slopes on the other. Soon after you command, through the vale, a large distant hill, the banks covered with hanging wood, and the top cut into corn and grass inclosures. Following the terrace you come to an alcove seat, from whence the view is extremely pleasing: to the right, the river comes out from a tuft of hill and wood in a most picturesque manner, and giving a fine curve, bends round a grass inclosure, with a cottage, hay stacks, &c. and then winds along before you under the noble bank of hanging wood, which you look down on from the tower. The hills bound the valley most beautifully, and confine the view to a small but pleasing extent. That scattered with rock is a fine object; and the grass inclosures above its steep of wood have a most elegant effect. To the left some scattered houses, and churches, give a termination on that side which varies the prospect.

Winding down the slope towards the river, the views continue very pleasing; as you advance a little temple, at a distance in the vale, romantically situated among hanging woods, adds much to the scene. The walk borders the river through a meadow, and leads to the mouth of a cavern hollowed out of the rock in a proper stile, which brings you to the point of view, on the side of an hill, from which you look down on the river, and opposite on the bank of hanging wood. Other walks from hence lead to the banquetting room, which is well situated for commanding a pleasing view of various objects. In front, and on the right, you look into a most noble amphitheatre of hanging wood, and the river winding at its feet. To the left the town spreads over a hill, in one part the castle appears, and below the bridge over the Swale. The whole is picturesque and pleasing. The bridge and castle are also seen to great advantage from the corner of the terrace on the banks of the river.

At *Kiplin*, near Richmond, the seat of Christopher Crowe, Esq; a gentleman distinguished for his skill in agriculture, is a good collection of pictures, of which some are very capital. Among others are the following: the adoration of the shepherds, a fine picture, by Bassan; four views of Rome, by Luca Carlovani; Cymon and Iphigenia, by Rosalba; two battle pieces, by Borgognone; an old woman sitting in her chair and reeling, a most masterly performance, by Annibal Carracci; a fine portrait of Count Bragadino, a Venetian nobleman, by Hans Holbein; a portrait of King Charles the Second by Sir Peter Lely; the frame cut out of the royal oak in which that prince was preserved; a portrait of Lady Litchfield, by the same master; and also portraits of the Earl of Litchfield, the Lord Treasurer Godolphin, and the great Duke of Marlborough, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Swinton, the seat of William Danby, Esq; near Masham, in the north riding of this county, is one of the pleasantest places in it. The house is very convenient, and elegantly furnished, and contains some good pictures. It is surrounded with a most beautiful park, finely wooded and watered; together with gardens and plantations in a stile of great propriety and taste. A small but elegant stream runs through his gardens and park, which in some places breaks into very fine lakes, in others contracts into the size of a little rill, which winds through the woods in a most pleasing manner: here falling in cascades, it enlivens the whole scene, and there withdraws from the eye, and hides itself in the dark bosom of tufted groves.

Studley Park, the seat of Mr. Aislaby, is situated in the midst of an agreeable country, about four miles from Ripon. The house is a very good one, and contains several spacious apartments well fitted up. But the pleasure grounds are chiefly worthy of attention. The first object which attracts the notice of a spectator is the banquetting house; which is an handsome apartment, containing a well proportioned room for dining, and a sleeping one with a sofa within a screen of very light elegant carving. In the former is a statue of Venus of Medicis. At one corner of the lawn, which is laid out in the form of a coffin, in front of this building, stands an Ionic dome temple in ruins, from which the views are various and pleasing; there are two views of water, partly surrounded with wood; another up to a Gothic tower, upon a fine rising ground; a
fourth







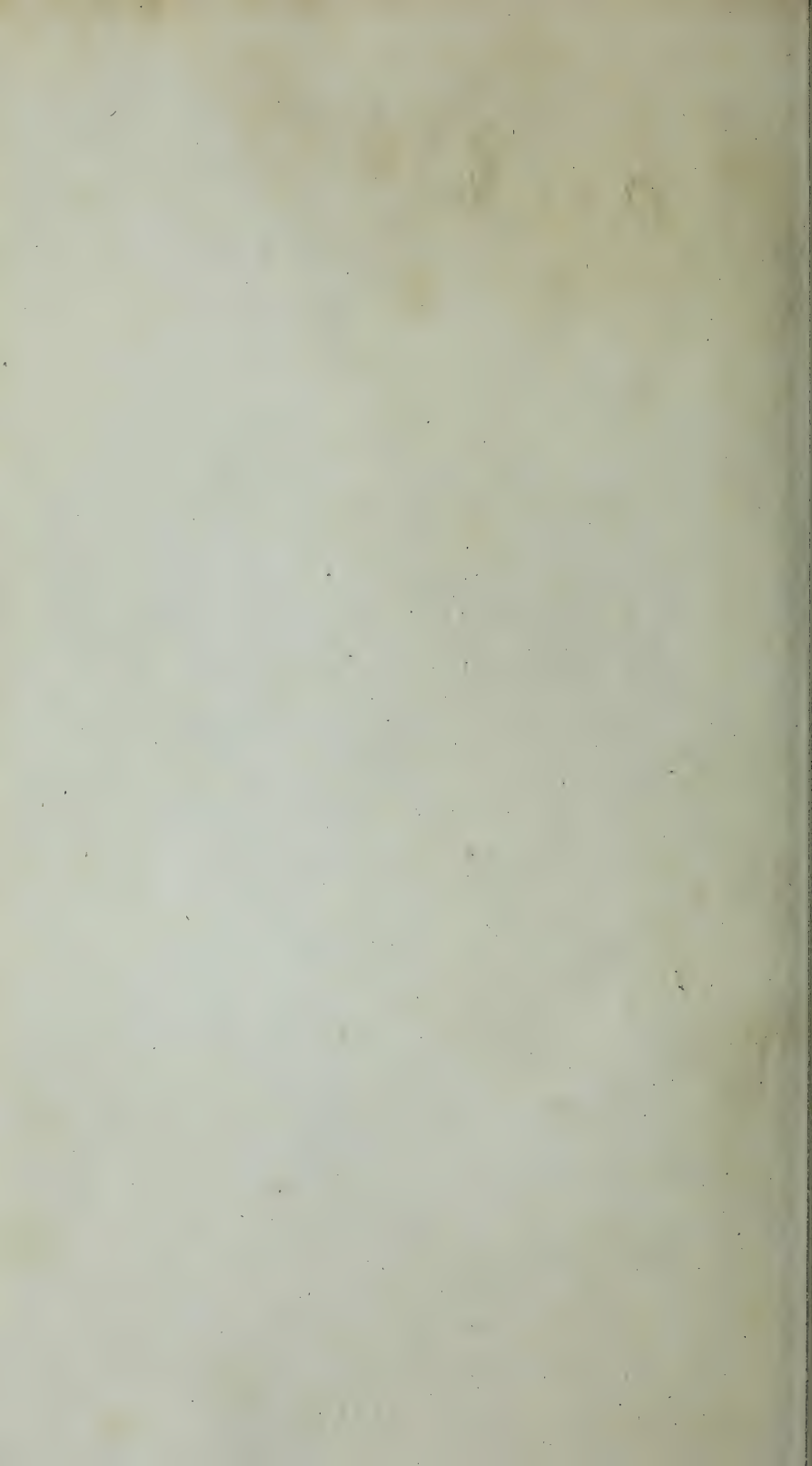
fourth down upon a basin of water, with a portico on the banks; besides others. Advancing up the hill to the right, you come to a bench which looks down upon a double cascade, one falling to appearance from out a cavern of rock in a just taste, into a canal, which forms a little beneath you another fall, and then is lost to the left, behind wood. Winding yet further to the right, and crossing a woody vale, you mount a little hill, with a tent on the summit, in a very picturesque and agreeable situation; for you look down on a fine winding lake, which floats the valley, surrounded by a noble bold shore of wood rising from its very banks. In one part of it a green seat is seen, and an arch in another. From this hill you come to Fountaine's Abbey, an exceeding fine ruin adjoining, and in sight of his ground, lately purchased by Mr. Aislabe.

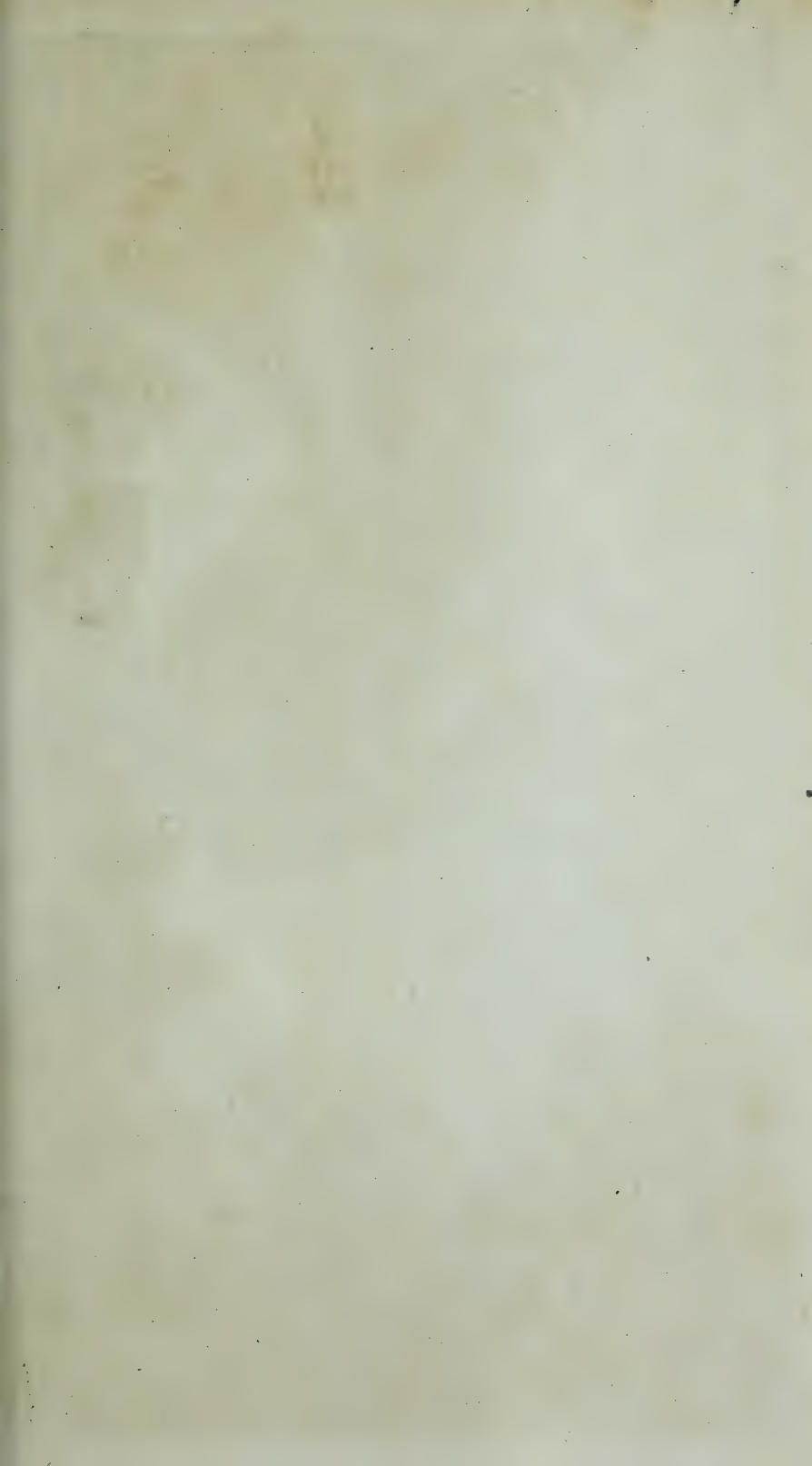
Returning from the abbey, you wind in the valley on the banks of the lake, at the bottom of the tent-hill; the spot is exceedingly beautiful; and the tent-hill, which is a cone of rising wood, is exquisitely pretty. From hence the walk rises upon the edge of the surrounding hills, which are covered with wood; and through the trees you catch many obscure views that are truly picturesque; you look down through them to the right upon the lake, in a most pleasing manner, and catch a beautiful view of the abbey. After this you command a river, winding around the tent-hill, covered with trees, and all incircled by a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods; the river meandering towards the abbey, which is seen to infinite advantage. Your next view is from the green seat, where the same noble ruin appears in a varied situation: you here look down on the water, in front of the tent-hill; and catch to the left, at the top of a range of hanging woods, the arch beforementioned. This view is very fine. Next we come to the white bench, from which the landscape is different from any of the preceding; it is a fine hollow of wood. Here are seen two statues. Further on, from a bench in a dark walk, an obelisk in the opposite wood is seen with a very good effect. This walk leads to the Gothic tower, a very neat building, commanding a various and very beautiful view. You look down upon a noble bank of wood, finely diversified with objects. To the left is a tower, rising out of hanging wood; next to that a building, peeping over trees in a pleasing stile; over this the ruined dome temple, in the very point of taste, most exquisitely

situated; sweetly pleasing and picturesque. In another part of the wood, the obelisk, with a fine front and back ground of wood. Besides these objects, you see, at the same time, a small building, almost beneath you, on the back of the lake, the house and plantations adjoining in the park—the Roman monument and Chinese temple, two buildings, among other plantations in the park; a small spot in the opposite walks, called the dial lawn—with several other objects that throw a great variety over the scene, and render it upon the whole truly beautiful and picturesque.

Proceeding from hence through the park, you go by the edge of a vast woody precipice, which bounds a winding valley with a rapid stream in it; the views of which, among steepes of wood and romantic precipices, have a noble effect. The river forms two cascades that enliven the scenes very beautifully. Upon the edge of this bank of wood stands a Roman monument, the model of that erected to the Horatii and Curatii; you look down from it, into a winding valley, at a considerable depth, through which the river takes its bending course; at one end, it is lost most beautifully in the hanging woods; and at the other under a wall of rocks; at your feet it forms another cascade, which has a fine effect; in front you command hanging woods, which give an air of majesty to the whole scene; and through them, in one place, catch the Gothic tower. Leaving this spot, which is so truly beautiful, you proceed on the edge of more precipices finely romantic: you look down on the river in the vale below, through the hanging wood, which is in a noble stile. The next point of view is the Chinese temple, which stands on a circular projection of the high ground into the valley, which is here seen in great perfection; the river winds through it, and forms a cascade. But the principal object from hence is the glorious range of woods, which covers the opposite hills, and presents a view to the eye that is very noble. Melow's tower is seen at a distance upon a hill; and to the right the Gothic one, picturesquely situated in surrounding woods. Upon the whole, the scene from this spot is equally beautiful, romantic, and sublime. As you pass through the park from hence towards the house, the scenes totally change, and that with an effect which is very advantageous; losing these steepes and hollows of wood, in which the objects are all near, and fully viewed in the bird's-eye landscape stile, you rise to the command of a vast prospect of distant country. The town of Rippon and its minster are seen in the centre of a finely cultivated and well peopled vale, scattered with villages,









villages, houses, and other objects, in a very pleasing manner. This contrast closes the scene, and operates not only from its intrinsic beauty, but from being various to the numerous landscapes, which, in another stile, decorate the country passed. Studley, upon the whole, must please every person that views it; the fine deep glens of woods, the winding stream falling in cascades, and surrounded with noble amphitheatres of wood; the picturesque views, at a distance, of Fountaine's abbey; the principal scenes viewed from the Gothic tower; the tent-hill vale, the water adjoining, with some other touches before described, are naturally romantic, picturesque, and beautiful.

Hackfall, another seat of Mr. Aislaby, which is seven miles from Studley, and two from Swinton, is laid out in a different stile, but is well worthy the attention of a traveller. Entering the woods from Swinton, the first point of view you come to is a little white building, by way of a seat, on the point of a round projecting hill; you look down upon a rapid stream, through scattered trees which fringe the slope; the effect is very picturesque: to the right is an opening among the trees, which lets in a most beautiful view of a fine range of hanging woods, which unite to form a gloomy hollow. Behind, through another opening in the adjoining trees, you look upon a fine bend of the river; Masham steeple, and part of the town, appearing over some wood that hangs to the water: nothing can be more sweetly picturesque; for the spot whereon the building stands, being shaded with trees, and dark, the brightness of the sheet of water has the effect of an elegantly natural clear obscure, and the buildings seeming to rise from branches of wood hanging on the stream, adds greatly to the beauty of the scene: a gentleman's white house, a little on one side, is an object which improves the landscape.—Another view from this spot is to the left, a fine curve of the river, under a bank of hanging wood, scared with bare rocks. From hence you proceed to the banks of the river, and passing a picturesque dropping spring, rise up some slopes, to an open octagon bench, from whence the views are truly elegant. To the right you look upon a bold shrubby hill, which has an air of grandeur that is striking; there is a building by way of object, raised upon it, that is called an arch, or a ruin, almost hanging over a dell of wood; the river peeping at one spot in a pleasing manner, and the murmur over the rocks in its bed, fills the ear, and gives room for the imagination to play. To the left a bend of

the river is seen fringed with hanging woods; and above them distant prospects.

Winding from this spot through the grove, you come next to a rustic stone temple, by the side of a bason, with the stump of a jet d'eau in the middle of it. It is in a small area, a hollow in the hanging woods, retired and naturally beautiful: a little gushing fall of water from the bank into the bason is picturesque, and an opening in the front of this spot lets in a view of a scar of rock, in the middle of a fine bank of wood. Walking round the circular lawn, an opening to the left displays an admirable hollow of hanging groves, on one side of which is seen the white seat first mentioned: this view is very noble.—A little further you catch a prodigious fine winding hill of wood, and the shore of the river, which winds at its feet; it has a beautiful appearance. Advancing a little further, through a winding walk, you come to a grotto, from whence the scene is beautifully picturesque. You look astant upon a natural cascade, which falls in gradual sheets above forty feet, in the midst of a hanging wood; it is quite surrounded by the trees, and seems to gush forth by enchantment: the water is clear and transparent, and throws a moving lustre to the eye, inexpressibly elegant; for the picturesque motion of the water, in its fall, pleases not only from its genuine beauty, but from the peculiar happiness of its situation, viewed from a woody retired spot, wherein the contrast sets off each object.

Leaving this elegant spot, you soon come to another, from whence you see a most beautiful natural cascade, gushing, to appearance, out of a cavern in the rock, sweetly overhung with thick wood, and falling from one bit of rock to another, till it loses itself among the adjoining woods. From hence you move to a bench, where you are again most exquisitely entertained by the same cascade, viewed in a different direction, with the addition of its trickling at your feet over the grass, beautifully scattered with trees: through them, in front, a fine opening over a most noble hollow of hanging woods. To the right you look down through another opening among the trees, so natural as to have a most elegant effect, and catch the river running rapidly over the rocks; most exquisitely picturesque: nothing can exceed the taste, variety, and beauty, of this bewitching landscape. Following the winding course of the walk, you come next to Fisher's Hall, a small octagon room, built of a petrified substance, upon a beautiful little swelling hill, in the middle of a fine romantic hollow, surrounded by a vast amphitheatre of hanging woods. This is the outline of the picture,
which

which is in itself noble; but the filling up of the canvas adds a colouring more than equal to the pencil of a Claude. The little hill on which this building is placed, is covered with a thicket of trees, so that you view every object by varying your position either in full, or in obscura, which makes all picturesque. The river gives a noble bend at your feet, imbanked by fine hanging woods, the white building, already mentioned, peeping from among them in one spot, and a fine scar of rock in another. Under the seat, the stream is rapid, raging over rocks, and winding away under walls of them, covered with hills of wood; a noble range, magnificently great.—To the right of these objects, the other hills appear in a fine stile, one in particular, covered with shrubby wood, projects in a magnificent sweep that cannot but strike the spectator with some degree of awe. All the surrounding hills appear from hence in very fine waves, rearing their woody tops, one beyond another, in a stile truly great.

Besides these objects, which partake so much of the sublime, here are others of the most genuine and native beauty. From one side of this building, you have a most exquisitely pleasing landscape, consisting of two cascades, divided by a projecting grove of trees. That to the right pours down from one cleft of the rock to the other, for a considerable space, most admirably overhung with the spreading branches of the adjoining thick wood, which rises in noble sweeps around it, gloomy with the brownness of the shade, and exquisitely contrasting the transparent brightness of the water. The other cascade likewise falls down an irregular bed of rock, but not in such strong breaks as the former; it is seen in the bottom of a fine wood, which fringes a rising hill, upon the top of which is a building. Winding from this inimitable scene down to the river's side, and following it, you come to a romantic spot under a fine range of impending rocks, with shrubby wood growing out of their clefts, and a few goats browsing on their very edges—the effect is noble. From hence you look back on the preceding scenes, which in general appear like a fine hollow of surrounding woods. Fisher's Hall, a beautiful little hill, the building elegantly overhung with a tuft of trees; a most happy spot. Pursuing this road a little further, though without the bounds of the ornamented grounds, you rise with the hill, and have a noble view of the river broken into three picturesque sheets of water, divided by scattered woods, and the banks ornamented by a straggling village beyond; between the hills a distant prospect is seen; the whole truly beautiful.

Returning,

Returning, you come to the walk that leads by Fisher's Hall, and winds up the hill to the left : the first point you come to is a bench overhung with trees, from which, at your feet, you look down upon a beautiful cascade, gushing out of a rock under a thicket of trees ; this is exquisite. And to the right, at a little distance, another, but different : this scene is sequestered, and naturally tempts the spectator to stop to admire the mild but pleasing beauties of the spot. The walk winds from hence up the hill by the side of a continued cascade, the water falling in small sheets from rock to rock in a most agreeable stile ; on one side a thick wood, and on the other a rocky bank, fringed with shrubs. This leads to Kent Seat, an alcove, from which the landscape is in the purest stile of ornamented nature. In front, at the distance of a few yards, is a double cascade ; the water gushes from a dark spot, half rock, half wood, and falling on a bed of rock, has but a short course before it falls a second time into the rill before mentioned, which winds over a bed of stone at your feet ; these parts of the scenery are surrounded by a little amphitheatre of thick wood, and form upon the whole a most beautiful picture. Nor is this all ; for turning your eye a little to the left, you catch through a small, and to appearance, purely natural opening in the trees, a sweet view of a fine scope of hanging woods ; and beyond a distant prospect, one of the most complete bird's eye landscapes in the kingdom.

Continuing this walk you mount to the top of the hill, and there arrive at a spot called Mowbray Point. The building, which is called the Ruin, has a little area before it, from which you command a prodigious prospect. You look directly down on an exceeding fine winding valley, the river appearing in different sheets of water, and the roar of its rapidity heard distinctly, though so far beneath. The valley bends round a bold projecting promontory of high land ; the hanging banks of which, like all the others, are covered with thick plantations, forming upon the whole a most noble hollow of pendant woods. At the bottom, besides the river, you see Fisher's Hall in a very picturesque situation ; and at the top of the opposite projecting hill, a most beautiful pasture, so truly elegant as to decorate the whole scene. The distant prospect has a most noble variety ; to the right, it is unbounded except by the horizon ; in front, you look upon the extent of Hambleton Hill, at the distance of about twenty miles ; and to the left you have inclosures distinctly seen for many miles. The whole vale before you is finely scattered with towns, villages, churches, seats, &c. York minister

is seen distinctly at the distance of forty miles; and Rosebury Topping in Cleveland as far another way. In front you view the scar in Hambleton Hills, called the White Mare, the town of Thirsk almost under, and North Allerton to the right. —In the building are two neatly furnished apartments, one for dining, and the other by way of drawing-room.

Sandbeck, near Rotherham, is a fine seat belonging to the Earl of Scarborough. The house is large, and the park is ornamented in a new taste. The house is built out of a quarry at Roche Abbey; the stone is whiter than the Portland, and dazzles the eye to view it when the sun shines on it. The back front is very light and pleasing, the portico of the principal one spacious but light, and the pediment supported by ten pillars of the Composite order. There is a double rustic throughout their front, which lifts the portico higher than common. The house is well furnished, and contains some fine paintings. In the ornamented grounds a vale floated with water is surrounded by some falling slopes, very happily crowned by thick woods. A gravel walk waves around it through a stripe of garden lawn very prettily varied by new plantations; in some places clumped, in others straggling and broken by single trees. In some places the lake spreads to the eye in large sheets; in others it is broken by the hanging lawns, and seems to wind into rivers by different directions. Creeks run up into thick woods, and are lost. Sometimes the trees are scattered about the banks, to let in a view of the water through their branches; at others they thicken into dark shade. The walk in one place leads to a point of a hill, which commands a fine view of the house, the park, lawn, and woods. The house of a pure whiteness, in the midst of spreading plantations, and backed by a noble wood of five hundred acres, has a fine effect. The lawns and the water appear also to great advantage.

Bretton, which lies a little to the north-west of Barnsley, was lately the seat of the Wentworths, but now of Sir Thomas Blacket. The house is as convenient as any in the county, and the present possessor has fitted up the apartments in an elegant manner. He has made a fine lake behind two woods, and has built two temples, happily situated, in an elegant stile.

Walton Hall, near Wakefield, has long been the seat of the Watertons. It is elegantly situated, the house standing on a rock

rock in a fine sheet of water, which has received capital improvements from the present possessor, who, at an immense expence, has taken out near fourteen thousand loads of soil, with which he improved his grass grounds. There is a remarkable echo a little west of the house, which distinctly repeats eighteen sounds made quick after each other.

Gawthorp Hall, near Harwood church, is a most sumptuous modern built house, the antient seat of the Gascoignes, now of Mr. Lascelles. It is built of fine hewn stone, is very large, and has two grand fronts. The south front is ornamented with a noble portico and pediment, supported by pillars. The house stands on the side of a hill, and is seen to great advantage from a hill on the road, a little beyond the six-mile stone from Leeds. Though it is not the largest, it is as completely furnished and fitted up as any in this county; and every part is executed in the most elegant taste. The park, grounds, and water, were laid out by Mr. Brown; and, though the prospect is not very extensive, the rising brow in the front of the house, with its plantations, buildings, and the water beneath it, afford very pleasing view.

Newbie, about a mile from Rippon, is the stately seat of Mr. Weddell. The park is extended to the banks of the river Ure, and is sometimes partly laid under water by that river, which, coming down from the western mountains through a marly, loamy soil, greatly improves the earth. The late owner, Sir Edward Blackett, spared no cost in the building; and the design, which is extremely elegant, was laid out by Sir Christopher Wren. The building is of brick, the avenues to it are very fine, and the gardens are not only well laid out, but also properly planted, and neatly kept. The house, in which Mr. Weddell has a collection of good paintings and antient statues, has a fine prospect over the country, almost to York, with the river in sight most of the way; and it has a noble appearance from the great north road, which lies at Boroughbridge, about two miles from it.

Kirkstiles lies south-east of Halifax, and was formerly a nunnery, but is now the seat of Sir George Armytage. It is situated on the Calder, near which is the monument of the famous Robin Hood, and upon the moor are his Buts, two little hills so called, about a quarter of a mile asunder.

Egglestone Hall, near Bowes, is the seat of Mr. Hutchinson, placed in a romantic situation on the banks of the river Tees, under the declivity of lofty hills towards the north, spreading its white front and turreted wings towards the south-west, covered with a grove of sycamores. A little lawn fronts the house, hanging in a stupendous cliff above the river. The nearer hills are clothed with wood, and the more distant, though precipitous, are stocked with sheep. On each hand, the river's margin is formed of level and sequestered meads, lying at the foot of steep ascents. The country viewed from Egglestone is picturesque. The river meanders in the valley, through a rich level, and the ascents are in many parts graced with woods. On the more distant lands scattered villages are seen, above which are vales winding by the bottom of lofty hills, where cottages are agreeably disposed among the green enclosures, while the heights arising at the extent of the view are rugged and clothed with heath.

Bramham Park, near Aberforth, is the noble seat of Sir John Goodricke. It has the advantage of an agreeable situation in a fine country, over which it commands a very extensive prospect, embellished with a distinct view, from the hall door, of the magnificent cathedral at York. The gardens are curious and large, with a great number of delightful vistas cut through the adjacent woods, which are adorned with variety of water-works, statues, and temples, so that here nature and art seem to vie with other for the preference.

There are also the following seats in this county: *Snape Park*, seven miles from Rippon, the seat of the Earl of Exeter; *Shipton Castle*, the seat of the Earl of Thanet; *Wilton Castle*, twenty-one miles from York, the seat of Earl Cornwallis; *Bolton Castle*, near Shipton, the seat of the Duke of Bolton; and *Suillington*, the seat of Sir William Lowther.

The village of *Laughton*, which is situated on the top of an hill, has a fine church, and a Gothic spire, executed in so masterly a manner, that it is not exceeded in beauty or regularity by hardly any one in the kingdom. It is seen at the distance of thirty or forty miles, and has a fine effect on the eye of the spectator.

At *Conisborough*, a village near Snaith, are the ruins of an ancient castle, supposed to have been built about the time the

Romans quitted Britain, as a garrison was placed in it by Aurelius, during his wars with the Saxons. Great part of the walls of this antient castle are still standing, and in the church-yard of the village is a piece of very great antiquity, namely, a large stone of black marble, on one side of which is the figure of a man with a target, endeavouring to destroy a serpent, and on the other the image of one of the antient Roman soldiers.

On a steep hill, near the village of Almondbury, are the remains of a strong camp, fortified with a ditch and rampart, and near it are the ruins of a castle.

About a mile from York, on the banks of the Ouse, is a small agreeable village, called *Fulford*, wherein is an old Gothic church, and where a fair is held on Whit-Tuesday.

About a mile to the north of the city of York is a large village called *Clifton*, where most of the cowkeepers reside, who furnish the citizens with milk, and it has long been famous for its may-pole, which is much resorted to by young people on the first of May.

On the banks of the Ouse, about three miles below York, is *Bishopsthorpe*, where the Archbishop has a most agreeable seat.

Acomb, a large village north-west of York, has some fine houses in it, and many gentry reside here during the summer.

One of the most remarkable curiosities of this county is a spring at a village called *Gigleswick*, about half a mile from Settle, which frequently ebbs and flows three times in an hour, when the water sinks and rises two feet.

In *York Wold*, after very rainy seasons, water frequently gushes out of the earth, and rises to a considerable height. These jets the inhabitants of the country call *vipsies*, or *gipsies*, and believe them to be forerunners of a famine, or some other public calamity. To account for these phænomena, it is supposed, that the rain water, being received and collected in large basons or caverns of the hills in this mountainous tract, finds a ven. below, towards the bottom of the hills, but that this vent not being large enough for the water to issue as fast as it gathers above, it is forced up into jets or spouts upon the principle of artificial fountains; and after springs and summers
fo

so wet as to produce these spouts, a scarcity of corn has frequently happened throughout these kingdoms, so that the notion of these spouts being prognostic of famine, is better founded than many others of the same kind.

Near Sheffield is a park, where, in the last century, an oak tree was cut down which had ten thousand feet of board in it; and in the same park another oak was felled, the trunk of which was so large, that two men on horseback, one on each side as it lay along upon the ground, could not see the crowns of each others hats.

In a village called *Cuckold's Haven*, not far from Sandbeck, near Tickhill, there grows a yew tree, the stem of which is straight and smooth, to the height of about ten feet; the branches rise one above another in circles of such exact dimensions, that they appear to be the effect of art. The shoots of each year are exactly conformable one to another, and so thick, that the birds can scarcely find any entrance. Its colour is remarkably bright and vivid, which together with its uncommon figure, gives it at some distance the appearance of a fine artificial tuft of green velvet.

The top of the high cliff of the town of Scarborough, at the top of which is the Scarborough spaw, was fifty-four yards above high water mark, till the 29th of December, 1737, when a part of the cliff, containing above an acre of pasture land, sunk by degrees for several hours, with cattle feeding on it, and at length settled about seventeen yards below its former perpendicular height. By the pressure of such an immense weight, computed at no less than five hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred and sixty tons, the sandy ground beyond the cliff, towards the sea, where the wells were, rose for above one hundred yards in length, twenty feet above its former level; the spaw, and the buildings around it, being on the ground that was thus elevated, the water entirely failed, but upon a diligent search, the spaw was again recovered, and the water, upon trial, seemed rather to be more efficacious than before.

In a tract of ground called *Marshland*, situated north-east of Thorn, and surrounded by the Don, the Idle, the Ouse, and other rivers, great quantities of fir and oak trees are frequently dug up. Their depth under ground is from one to two yards the roots are found in various directions, from which some of

the trees seem to have been cut off, others broken, and others burnt.

At Bolton, on the river Swale, is a monument erected to the memory of the famous Henry Jenkins, who was a native of this county, and who was interred here on the 6th of December, 1670, aged one hundred and sixty-nine years. As there were no registers old enough to prove the time of his birth, it was gathered from the following circumstances. He remembered the battle of Flodden Field, fought between the English and Scots in 1513, when he was twelve years old; several men in his neighbourhood, about one hundred years of age, agreed, that from their earliest remembrance, he had been an old man; and at York assizes he was admitted to swear to one hundred and forty years memory. He frequently swam rivers after he was an hundred years old, and he retained his sight and hearing to his death. He had been a fisherman an hundred years, and towards the latter end of his days he lived by begging.

In the neighbourhood of Gisborough is a village called *Acklam*; and near it is a mount called *Sivars*, from the Emperor Severus, whose body, after his death, was brought to this place from York, and burnt to ashes, the remains being put into an urn, and sent to Rome.

Aulaby, a small village near Malton, is a place of great antiquity, where the Romans are supposed to have had a station. The ruins of an old castle are still visible on the top of a hill near the river, and many coins have been dug up in it.

At *Byland*, a large village situated within a few miles of Thirsk, are the ruins of an antient abbey, founded for monks of the Cistercian order, in the reign of King Henry the First. It appears to have been a noble structure, with a fine cloister.

St. Agathas, another village near Richmond, had formerly an abbey, the remains of which are yet standing.

Bowes is a small village in that part of the county called Richmondshire, and at the same place stood the antient Roman town of *Lavatie*. There are the remains of a strong castle here; and many parts of the Roman camp are still visible, particularly the ramparts, but the ditches are filled up. There is also a deep moat round the castle, and the church appears to have

have been built out of its ruins, for there are many Roman inscriptions on the stones.

Near *Settle* are several small villages, which are situated in a very romantic manner; some of them being on the summit of hills, and others under the most frightful precipices in the vallies.

In digging large canals in the last century, for draining the marsh land near *Thorn*, which before that time was a moorish and fenny tract of country, were found gates, ladders, hammers, shoes, and other such things, together with the entire body of a man, at the bottom of a turf pit, about four yards deep; his hair and nails not decayed. Here were also found several Roman coins; and from these circumstances, and the subterraneous wood found here, it is conjectured that this, and other such places, were anciently forests, in which the Britons had taken refuge, and which were therefore cut down, and burnt by the Romans.

Cattarick, a village upon the bank of the river Swale, near Richmond, was the *Caturactonium* and *Catarracton* of Ptolemy and Antoninus. The present name is a small variation of the antient names *Caturactonium* and *Cattarracton*; which seem to have been derived from the cataract formed by the river Swale near this place. In the time of the Romans this was a great city, through which Ptolemy, in an astronomical work called *Magna Constructio*, describes the twenty-fourth parallel of north latitude, and makes it distant from the equator fifty-seven degrees. *Cattarick* stands upon a Roman highway, that crosses the river at this place, and by the ruins still visible in and around it, appears to have been a city of large extent, and strongly fortified. On the east side, near the river, is a huge mount, secured by four smaller works; and upon the banks of the river the foundations of very strong walls are still discernible. In the reign of King Charles the First, a large pot, consisting of an uncommon mixture of metals, and capable of containing twenty-four gallons, was found here, almost full of Roman coins, the far greater part of which were copper; and in 1703 a vault was discovered near this place, containing a large urn and two smaller ones.

Upon a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, adjoining to a farm-house called *Thornburgh*, have been found many Roman

man coins; one in particular, of gold, had this inscription, *Nero Imp. Cæsar*, and on the reverse, *Jupiter Custos*. Here have also been dug up bases of old pillars, and a brick floor, with a leaden pipe passing perpendicularly down into the earth. It is thought that this was a place for performing sacrifices to the infernal gods, that the blood of the victims descended by this pipe, and that Thornburgh was the *Vicus juxta Cataractum* mentioned by Antoninus.

At *Kirklees*, about three miles from Hutherfield, is a funeral monument of the famous outlaw, Robin Hood, who lived in the reign of King Richard the First, with the following inscription :

*Here undernead dis laid stean
Lais Robert earl of Huntingtun.
Nea arter az bie sa geud.
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud.
Sick utlawz hi an is men
Vil England niwer si agen.*

Obiit 24 Kal. Decembris, 1247.

Which may be thus rendered into modern English :

“ Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, lies underneath this stone.
• He was the best of archers, and the people called him Ro-
bin Hood ; nor will ever England see again such outlaws
“ as he and his men.”

About two miles from Bowes is a singular curiosity, called *God's Bridge*, being a natural bridge of lime-stone rock, where, through a rude arch, sixteen feet in span, the river Greta precipitates its waters. The way formed on the crown of this rock is about twenty feet wide, and is the common carriage road over the river. A few scanty meadows border this river, and cultivation seems to awake from ignorance over the adjoining lands, where the ploughshare begins to mark the traces of industry on the skirts of the desert.

At Boroughbridge are three stones, called by the vulgar *The Devil's Bolts* or *Arrows*. They are tall, and four-square, of a pyramidal figure, but not sharp at the top ; and stand nearly in a line from north to south.

E R R A T A.

VOLUME the FIRST.

Page 200, the catch word should be *the*, not *every*.

Page 255, lines 15 and 16, for *Grosfield Hall* read *Gosfield*.

VOLUME the SECOND.

Page 72, line 33, for *of the Princess Amelia*, read *of the late Princess Amelia*.

Page 345, line 22, for *another* read *other*.

Page 398, line 26, for *Aberford* is 214 miles from London read *Aberford* is 184.

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